



INDIA
AN ILLUSTRATED ATLAS OF
TRIBAL WORLD



Hrisikesh Mandal Sumit Mukherjee Archana Datta

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

This "Illustrated Atlas of Tribal World" provides a comprehensive picture on the distribution of 418 tribal communities all over India.

In addition, a brief account of major tribes of the states or union territories has been discussed highlighting their major concentration, language spoken by them, social organisation, traditional primary occupation, religion and education.

The atlas contains 31 Plates. Out of those, 4 Plates comprise the map of India. Plate No. 1 contains growth and variation of the Scheduled Tribe Population, 1961-1991. This is shown through bar graph in each state / union territory. Plate No. 2 projects concentration of the Scheduled Tribe population, 1981. Plate No. 3 shows physiography and forest; and Plate No. 4 depicts distribution of major scheduled tribes, 1991.

The remaining 27 plates of states/union territories have shown districtwise distribution of the Scheduled Tribes with ranking on population strength.

Besides, Plate of each state comprises two inset maps viz., relief and forest along with a habitat profile.

The appendix of the atlas has included list of the Scheduled Tribes and their languages, primitive tribal groups, growth and variation of the Scheduled Tribes from 1961-1991. The atlas has also been enriched by a comprehensive list of glossary.



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ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA CALCUTTA

Ministry of Tourism and Culture

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- The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
- The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base-line.
- The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
- The interstate boundaries between Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but are yet to be verified.
- The external boundaries and coastlines of India agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by the Survey of India.
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Preface

The Anthropological Survey of India is not only a premier research institution studying Indian population, but also the only government organisation in the world population established with a singular objective of surveying the human as a whole. Since its inception the Survey has undertaken a number of projects pertaining to the studies of bio-cultural aspects of Indian population, which are wide ranging and of immense interest. A number of its publications bears a hallmark as a records of insights into and exploration of human behaviour and culture. It is felt that there is no single way to capture the totality of human society, its evolution, process of development and contemporary situation excepting through research monographs and papers. An attempt was made to prepare an ethnological atlas on a limited area of study and the project was approved in 1984 but was kept pending in order to complete some other national projects on priority basis.

After a long period of sixteen years when the idea of preparing an illustrated atlas of the Scheduled Tribes in India was evolved as a specific proposal of the new millennium, Dr. R. K. Bhattacharya, the Director of the Survey, was kind enough to encourage the idea with an understanding of the need and importance of an atlas on tribal communities, which can provide a visual impact about the spatial distribution pattern in relation to the ecological condition of their respective habitats. It was indeed a stupendous task to find the cultural traits of an individual tribe in a country like India with its complex physical and cultural characteristics and powerful traditional heritage. So, an attempt has been made to draw a districtwise distribution pattern of the tribal communities with a view to projecting the numerical ranking status of the communities in each state and union territory. Lastly, we have tried to depict regional profiles of tribal situation in this atlas so as to assess the sense of regional commonness and diversity in respect of physical type, language, occupational character, food habit, dress, etc. in different physical landscapes. However, the overall objectives in the preparation of the atlas has been to draw the attention of social scientists and administrators for planning and welfare in favour of tribal communities living in different ecological niches. The atlas comprises maps, charts and photographs with brief textual descriptions.

The preparation of this atlas has been made possible only because of the interest of Dr. R. K. Bhattacharya, Director of the Anthropological Survey of India, who had always extended his full support, cooperation, guidance and continuous inspiration from the day this project started. In fact, he had steered the entire work to give it a final shape of a publication within the stipulated period of one and half years. We are thankful to the Director, Survey of India, Map Publication, for certification of maps. Our sincere thanks are also extended to Dr. Swaran Singh, Deputy Director and Shri R. S. Rayappa, Human Ecologist of the Survey, who helped us in getting certification and clearance of these maps from the Survey of India.

The members of the Human Ecology Section namely, Smt. Sanchita Ghatak, Dr. Sudhanshu Gangopadhyay, Dr. P. K. Guha, Shri Swapan Saha and Shri Swapan Dutta were always beside us in extending all possible help and cooperation in collection of data and preparation of the base maps for this atlas.

In this connection it may be mentioned that as desired by the Director, the Ecology Section of the Survey was entrusted to update the map on Scheduled Tribes published in 1971. This year the *Map of India : Scheduled Tribes* was brought out in revised and modified form under his supervision and guidance. He had also expressed his willingness to prepare an atlas of the Scheduled Caste population in India as a separate volume. All the members of the Ecology Section have already started the base work and it is expected to be in a final shape by the end of this year.

In accomplishing this illustrated atlas, we were helped by various persons and organisations, specially the Survey of India, the National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation; Language Division under the Registrar General of India; Director of Census Operations, West Bengal; Forest Survey of India; etc.

We are grateful to our Joint Director, Shri Deepak Tyagi who had given his valuable suggestions as and when required. We are deeply indebted to Dr. J. K. Sarkar, Deputy Director of the Survey, who had always encouraged and provided us with his official support and cooperation.

Our senior colleagues, specially Dr. A. K. Singh, Senior Ecologist and Dr. S. B. Chakrabarti, Deputy Director of our Survey had always offered their valuable suggestions and inspired us with their support.

Many friends and colleagues helped us at various junctures. Dr. R. K. Saha, Shri S. Sengupta, Shri A. Justin, Dr. S. K. Patil, Dr. B. Francis Kulirani, Dr. Amitabha Sarkar, Dr. (Smt.) Bharati Devi, Shri A. P. Nandan, Dr. Jyotirmoy Chakraborty, Dr. Sibir Ranjan Das, Shri Biplab Das, Shri Rabiranjan Biswas, Shri Gautam Bera, Shri Gautam Mallik and Dr. (Smt) Samira Das Gupta of the Cultural Anthropology Section helped us with their comments and valuable suggestions. Sarbashri Abhik De, Ashok Sarkar, Manoj Dutta, Sreedam Kundu and Gautam Bose, members of the Photography Section, helped us in providing relevant photographs necessary for illustration of the atlas.

We are grateful to the members of the Linguistic Section of this Survey, specially Dr. A. R. Das and Smt. Sakuntala De, who helped us in identifying the language groups and regional languages of the tribes.

Thanks are also due to Shri Julfikar Ostagar and Smt. Anima Pal for typing the manuscript. We are specially grateful to Smt. Pal for her promptness and sincerity in accepting and completing the work on time.

We express our gratitude to the members of the Printing & Publication Section of our Survey, specially Shri Pijush Mukherjee and Shri Biswarup Goswami, who extended their co-operation and suggestions regarding printing.

We take the opportunity to express our gratitude to M/s. Caps Micrographics, specially to Amitabha Ghosh, Manas Jana, Subhajit Banerjee, Prabir Mondal, Nitai Das, Gautam Das, Ujjwal Halder and other members of the organisation who were directly involved in printing the atlas. In this connection we are also grateful to Shri Aftab Uddin Ahmed and Subhajit Banerjee who coordinated very sincerely and promptly with us in printing and publication.

Last but not least we express our thanks to Shri Umesh Kumar, the young and energetic officer attached to the Andaman & Nicobar Regional Centre, An. S. I., who took great pains in comparing and editing the first draft of the atlas.

It is our maiden attempt in preparing this illustrated and thematic atlas which was designed and processed within a very limited time. Some errors and discrepancies might have crept in, for which we may be excused.

Hrishikesh Mandal

Sumit Mukherjee

Archana Datta

Kolkata

20th May, 2002

Foreword

The Anthropological Survey of India (An. S. I.), a research centre of advanced study in the field of social science, is in constant endeavour to explore ideas and knowledge of human behaviour and culture. Study on Scheduled Tribes in India under different ecological conditions has always been given special attention by the Survey and the reports have been published either as monographs or as articles. The preparation of this illustrated atlas has given a new dimension to the projection of tribal cultures in relation to their immediate physical environment. The atlas through thematic mapping is an answer to the need for understanding of cultural ecology.

In a country like India with its complex geo-physical and cultural characteristics and traditions, the distributional pattern of Scheduled Tribes is varied in nature. The aim of this atlas is to illustrate the distribution of these communities with their respective social structures in different ecological niches. The atlas will help social scientists, specially ethnographers, to obtain a quick and approximate answer to specific question about the content of culture of the Scheduled Tribes in different geographical regions. The atlas will also help to explore the pattern of resource utilization by these tribes with the help of their traditional wisdom highlighting their role in regional set-up at diverse levels.

An ethnological atlas was prepared by the European Ethnological Atlas Commission sometimes in 1970, but in India this kind of atlas has not been available till date. George Peter Murdock illustrated an ethnographic atlas through indexing, but not through mapping (1967). In his atlas he had concisely tabulated the descriptive information on the peoples of the world on the basis of their economy, technology, marriage rules, social and political organization and some other cultural aspects. It is practically an ethnographic dictionary, more than an atlas.

N. K. Bose, a former director of the An. S. I., had interpreted some traits of material culture of peasant life in rural India through maps and sketches in his book, *Peasant Life in India : A study in Indian Unity and Diversity* (1961). In his book he depicted maps of zones and sub-zones for selected material traits which appeared to have persisted over long historical periods. His work, in the book, is restricted only to the peasant life of rural India. Munis Raja and A. Ahmed prepared *An Atlas of Tribal India* (1990) based only on the census data showing distribution of tribal population with demographic characteristics in maps, but communitywise distributions were not shown.

The present illustrated atlas deals with the study of tribal cultures in relation to their respective habitats. The content of the atlas is founded on data gathered through field investigation as well as from available material on the cultural elements of Scheduled Tribes in various geographical regions. The illustration of relationship between these tribes and their physical environment through habitat profiles, maps and photographs is unique and is a significant contribution to the discipline of Human Ecology in the Indian context, where similar works are conspicuously absent.

I am indeed honoured to present this atlas and am sure that this will be valued highly. I take this opportunity to congratulate the team of scientists who have worked on this atlas.

Kolkata

31st May, 2002

R. K. Bhattacharya

Director

Introduction

This is a maiden attempt in preparing an illustrated atlas containing the distribution of the Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Republic. The tribes of India comprise about eight percent of the total population of the country having probably the largest number of tribal communities in the world (Topal *et al.* 2001). India, as a country of very diversified physiographic character, has accommodated a number of these communities inhabiting different physical and cultural set-ups that act as controlling factors in determining their traditional occupation, food habit, dress, material culture, etc.

The main objective of the atlas is to reveal the districtwise distribution of the Scheduled Tribes of each state and union territory, where they are concentrated. It will help planners and researchers in formulating welfare programmes based on the distribution pattern of these tribes at district levels in relation to the physical and cultural background of their habitats.

It is important to understand the concept and definition of the term tribe. The concept of a 'tribe' differs from one scholar to another. The Administrator of the Census Operation, 1891 first realised the difficulty in determining the boundary line between tribe and caste. The Imperial Gazetteer of India in 1891 first defined a tribe as a collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory. According to Majumdar (1961) "a tribe is a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous, with no specialisation of function, united in language or dialect." According to Das (1945) "a tribe does not have any economic specialisation."

Beteille (1960) explains that a tribe is in an ideal state, a self-contained unit. It constitutes a society in itself and its boundaries demarcate certain limits of interaction in the legal, political, economic and other spheres. However, the tribes are also termed by different names, such as, *adivasi* (the first settlers), *bhumi-putra* (son of the soil), *janjati* (folk people), *adimjati* (original community), *vanyavasi* or *vanyajati* (inhabitants of forests), *girijan* (hill dwellers), etc.

In fact, the definition of tribe is nebulous in character. But in general, tribe may be defined as a self-contained society adorned with specific culture of its own, confined absolutely to its own geographical boundary living in a separate world of isolation. The societies of the tribes are tied by common dialect, common resources for sustenance and traditional belief.

The President of India by his special power declared some indigenous groups in various pockets of our country as "Scheduled Tribes" on 26.1.1950 under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. Accordingly the 1981 Census recorded that 7.76 per cent of the total population of India was under Scheduled Tribes including 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG). The list of PTG is given in "The Report of the working group on Development and Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes" - 8th Five Year Plan 1989 (p.105), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

The atlas has evolved 31 plates which comprise 26 states and four union territories. Only three states, viz. Delhi, Punjab and Haryana and two union territories, namely, Chandigarh and Pondicherry (Puduchcheri), are excluded, because Scheduled Tribes are not available there (see the Census record of 1981).

The data used for showing the distribution pattern of the Scheduled Tribes in the states/union territories as well as in the districts are taken from the 1981 Census. District boundaries of all states and union territories are shown as per the Census, 1981, but for Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand states the districts are shown as per the record of the 1991 Census. The three states are shown separately in this atlas due to dominance of tribal population. The population figures of individual communities for each district of the respective states are obtained from the Language Division, under the Office of the Registrar General of India. For the Assam State the Census figures of 1961 and 1971 are used, as the census operation was not conducted there in 1981. The Scheduled Tribes of Jammu and Kashmir were notified in 1989. So, the population figures of the tribes in Jammu & Kashmir are obtained from the volume of Jammu and Kashmir under People of India series published by the Anthropological Survey of India. The 1981 Census has generally been used except when data not available; other Census reports have been followed in those cases.

The Census records provide a list of 427 tribes, but in this atlas some sub-groups of these tribes are merged with the main groups, such as, the Palleyans are merged with the Palliyans, the Kanikkarans with the Kanikkars, the Dubla Syns with the Dublas. The Bondos are merged with the Bondo Poraja. The Bhunias are considered as the Bhumias, the Idus are the sub-group of the Mishmis and the Kohimas are not included in the list. The Syntengs are merged with the Khasis/Jaintias. In the Census report the Mrus are recorded only in West Bengal, but they could not be traced out by the Anthropological Survey of India during field investigation. As a result, a list of 418 communities has been included instead of 427. Each plate contains a state map showing the districtwise distribution available in the state listed in a box as per the rank of their population strength. The same rank numbers are again plotted in each district of the state map in a sequence showing the position of each community in that district by population strength.

Two inset maps, viz. Relief and Forest are also included along with a habitat profile in each plate. In the Relief map a generalised topographical character is shown by major contour lines, representing the variations of altitude by means of conventional colour scheme. A few spot heights and important drainages are highlighted. The Relief maps explain the nature of topography of the tribal habitat. The Relief maps are prepared on the basis of the physical map of India.

The Forest inset map, given in each state plate depicts the extent and type of both dense and open forest cover. In total there are nineteen forest types shown in such maps which conform mostly to Champion's classification scheme as modified by Puri. Additional category like scrub, denotes areas with poor tree growth having a canopy cover of below 10 per cent. The extensive patches of different plantation crops viz., tea, coffee, rubber, cardamom, etc. are included under plantation while tree farm lands and groves are shown as a separate category. Snow covered areas in the inset Forest maps are shown in grey colour, which is also to be treated as no forest zone. The Forest maps are based on the maps and reports of the Forest Survey of India (1999) and the Forest Atlas of the National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization (NATMO).

The habitat profile in each plate is prepared through a transect chart to project the geographical condition of tribal

habitats. It includes the major physical parameters such as, relief, rainfall, temperature and forest type which are portrayed in composite form through the tier method. The distribution of major tribes has been profiled on the top of the corresponding tiers with a view to projecting the composite picture of the tribal habitat.

Thus, the habitat profile serves as a simple cartographic presentation of ecological conditions to understand the distribution pattern of the Scheduled Tribes living in a humid forest-clad plateau region or in the high altitude alpine zone. The topographic cross-profile along the line A-B on each map of the state or union territory is carefully depicted along the zone of maximum variation of physical features to highlight major physical divisions including the normal annual rainfall, normal annual temperature and forest type. The concentration of numerically dominant tribes has also been taken into consideration for this projection.

Each plate has been illustrated in the corresponding write-up which contains the environmental background of tribal habitats including climate, soil and vegetation.

Distribution of tribal population along with the information on major concentration of tribes in the districts of the respective states/union territories is also explained. In addition, a brief account of major tribes of the state or union territory has been given, highlighting their major concentration, languages spoken by them, social organisations, traditional and primary occupations, religions and education.

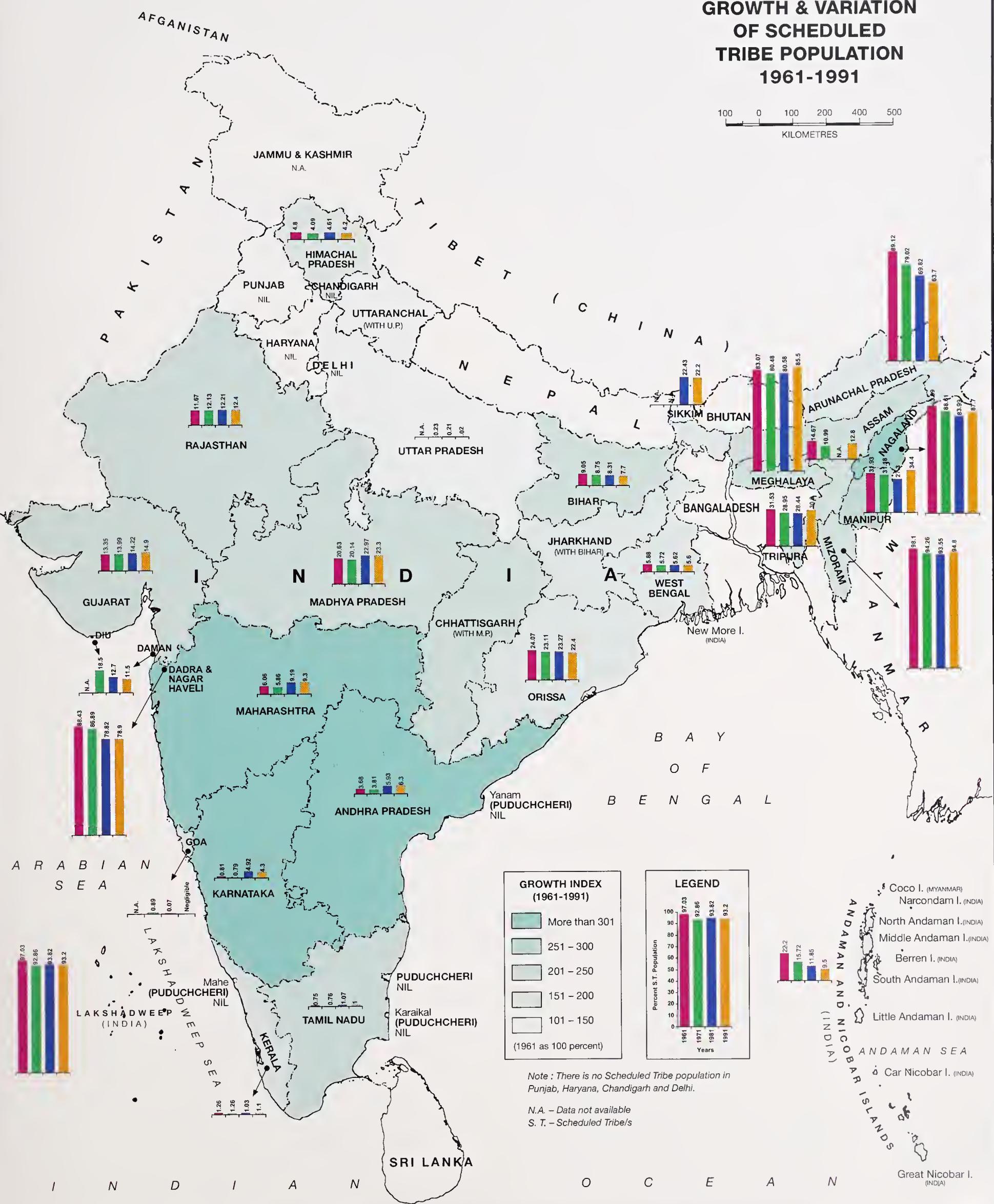
The atlas begins with a map showing the growth and variation of Scheduled Tribe population during the four census years, *i.e.* 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 in India. It gives the chronological trend of Scheduled Tribe population in each state and union territory during the last thirty years. The next plate depicts the district level percentage of Scheduled Tribe population according to the 1981 Census grouped under six ranges to visualize the spatial details. The maps on Physiography and Forest of India are placed in the next plate to have a comparative and correlative idea of tribal concentration in relation to major physiographic zones and the type of forest cover in the country. The last plate on India is devoted to demonstrate the latest distribution pattern of Scheduled Tribes based on the 1991 Census. The first five dominant tribes, population strengthwise are shown in the respective states and union territories along with the first rank community projected through background colours.

Arrangements of the state and union territory plates have been done on the basis of regional sequence as described in the chapter, Regional Profile of Tribal Habitat. Thus, India as a part of the sub-continent has been classified under the following regions, such as (1) North-Eastern Region (2) Eastern Region (3) Northern Region (4) Western Region (5) Central Region (6) Southern Region and (7) Bay Islands. These regions are categorised considering distinctive features of some common cultural traits. As a result, the tribal groups of respective regions have some homogeneous characters which identify them as the inhabitants of a specific region through their languages, food habits, occupational characteristics and territorial distinctiveness. Lastly, the atlas has included a cartographic chart on literacy rate from 1961-1991 as one of the indicators of development.

Hrishikesh Mandal
Project Co-ordinator

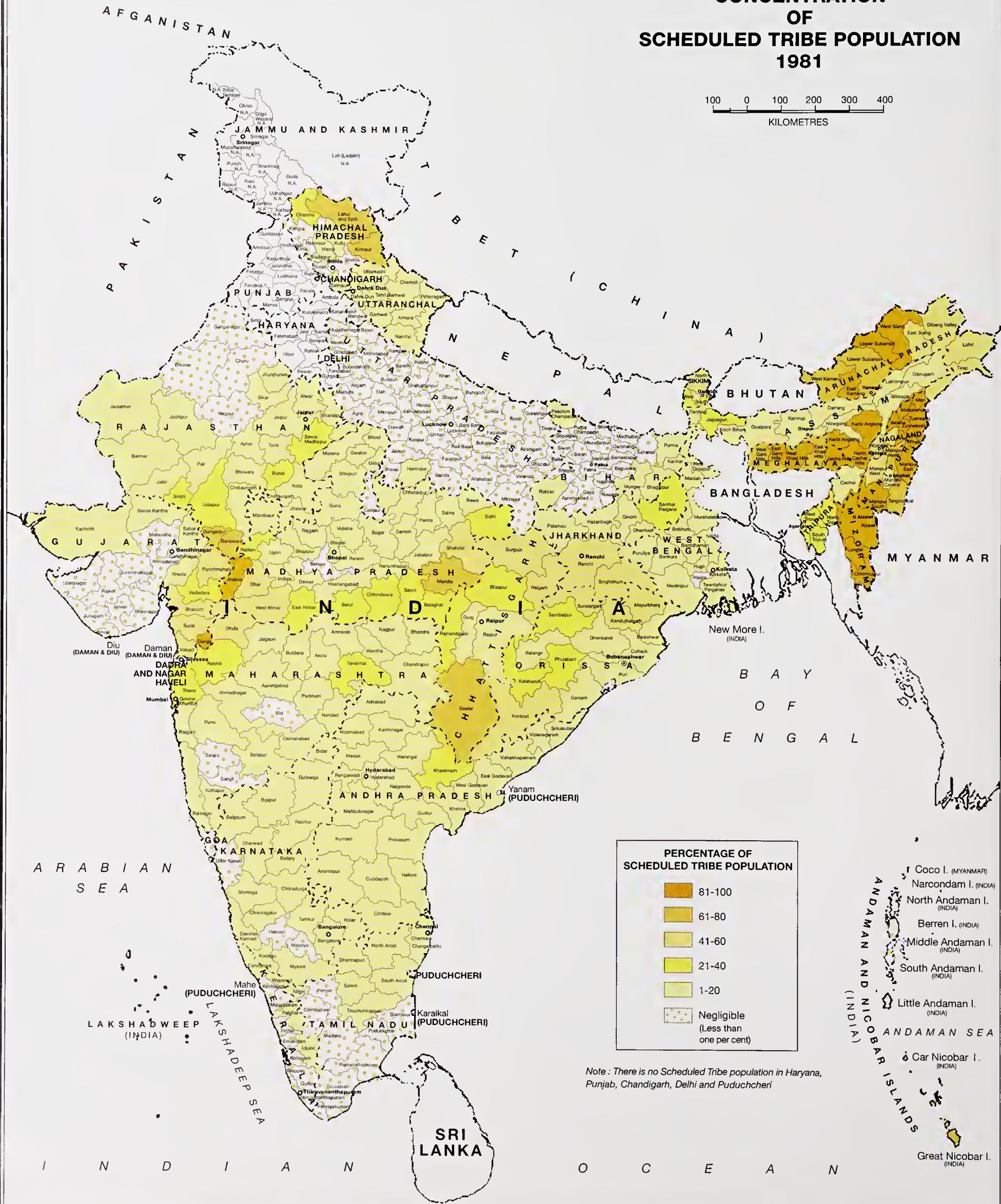
GROWTH & VARIATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION 1961-1991

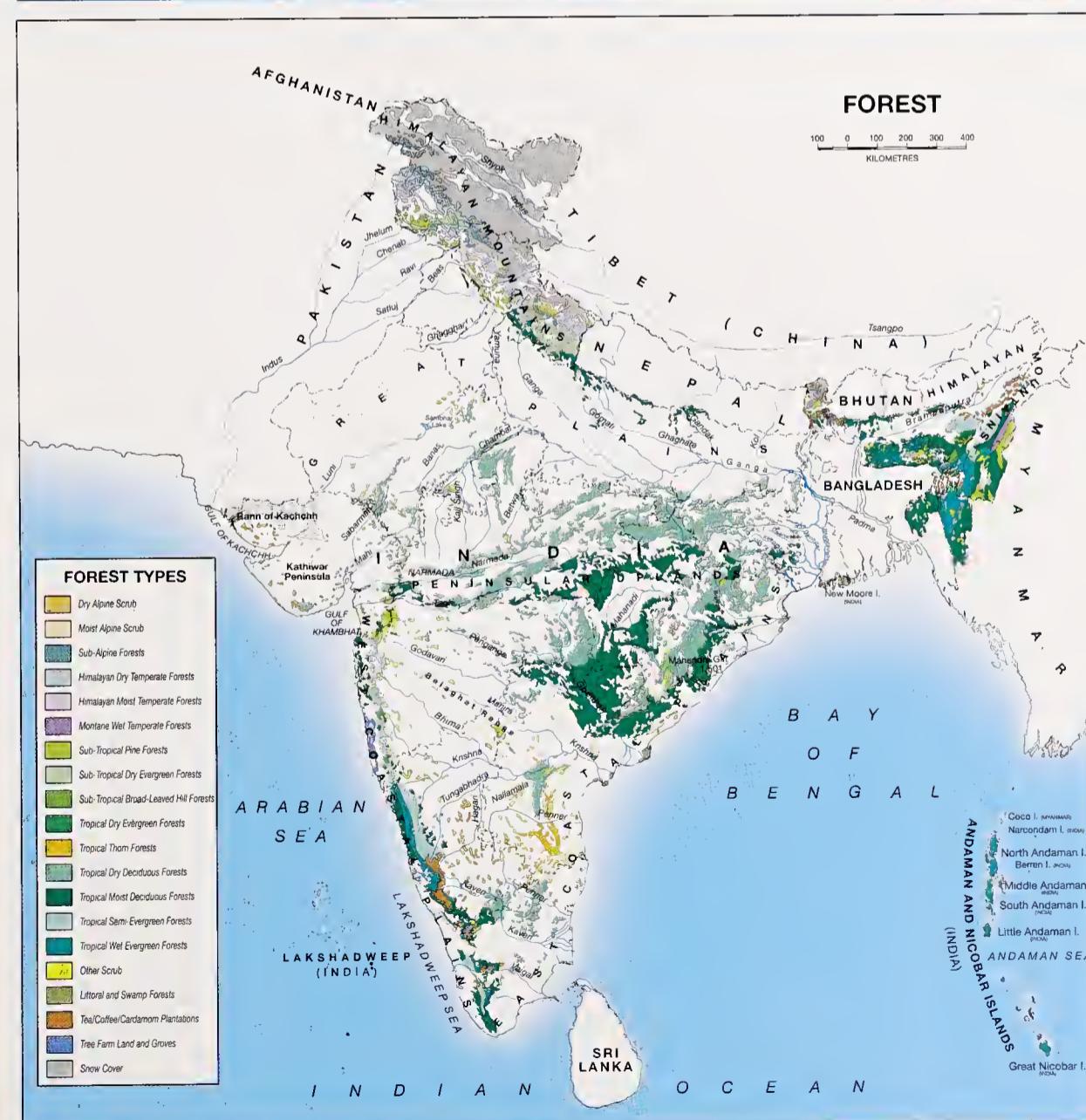
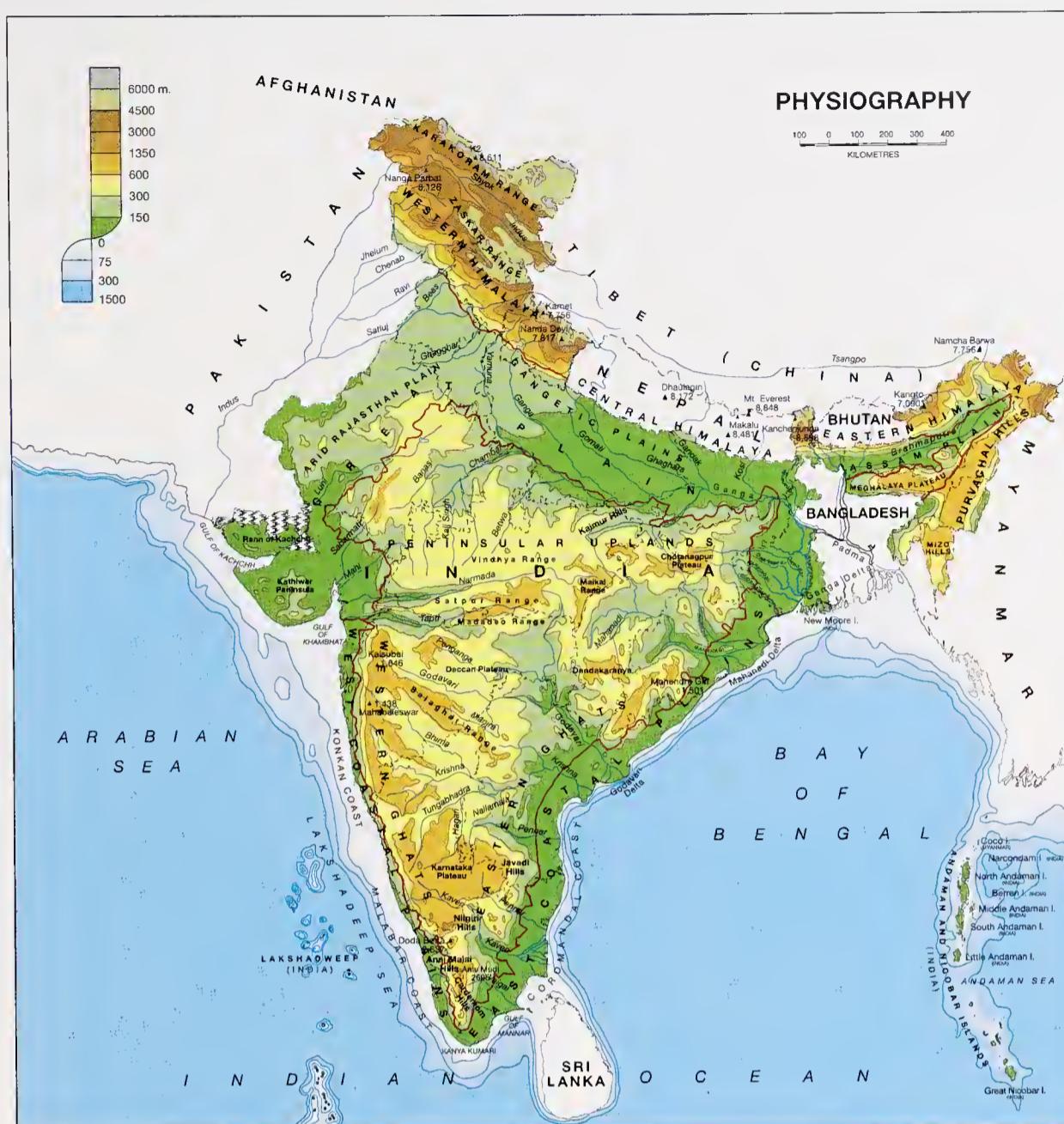
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KILOMETRES



**CONCENTRATION
OF
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION
1981**

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Regional Profile of the Tribal World

Diversification in morphological and climatic characters of the sub-continent and its natural resources have regional variations which have been reflected through the traditional pursuance of occupations of tribal communities inhabiting their respective regions. In view of showing the regional characteristics with some distinct features having cultural commonness, India as a part of sub-continent can be divided under the following regions, (1) North-Eastern Region (2) Eastern Region (3) Northern Region (4) Western Region (5) Central Region (6) Southern Region and (7) Bay Islands. These regions have been categorised following the administrative boundaries of states.

North-Eastern Region

The North-Eastern Region, recognised as the sister states of the erstwhile Assam State, comprises Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura. The region has its separate entity as seat of the Village Council of the tribes. Now, Sikkim has also been included into this region on account of tribal dominance. The North-Eastern Region, in fact, has accommodated a number of tribes which constitute around 50 per cent of the total population of the region. But in the region Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram possess more than 80 per cent tribal population. A typical physical characteristic of the tribal communities is that they belong to Mongoloid stock. The high mountains with varying terrain characters interrupted by different types of valleys, have provided the tribal people with occupational diversity from hunting gathering to settled cultivation with secondary occupations, namely, animal husbandry including transhumance and terrace cultivation. Shifting cultivation has been practised by the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, such as the Monpas, Sherdukpens, Nishis, Padams, Miniyongs, etc. Shifting cultivation has also been practised in Mizoram by the Mizos, in Nagaland by the Nagas, in hilly areas of Manipur by the Kukis and the Tankhul Nagas, and in Tripura by the Jamatias. It is also conspicuous in Meghalaya where it is practised by the Khasis, Garos and the Jaintias/Syntengs.

In the higher altitude specially in Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, where the scope of agricultural activities are very restricted, cattle rearing is the primary occupation of the tribal communities, following transhumance system. The Lepchas and the Bhutias of Sikkim are conversant with horticulture and practise it under terrace cultivation. In respect of food and drink, tribals of North-Eastern Region are fond of home beverage made of either rice or maize or millet. Bamboo-shoots, mushrooms, varieties of roots, tubers etc. are common items of vegetable. In Arunachal Pradesh some tribes viz., the Monpas and the Sherdukpens drink salted butter tea. The Lepchas and the Bhutias of Sikkim are also fond of this tea. The tribal communities of North-Eastern Region eat dry meat of beef, pork and fish. They wear long robes and hats (head gear) of animal skin to protect themselves from cold. They use footwear of local make. House types in rural areas are typically conical shaped based on wooden logs with stone, while floors are made of wooden planks.

Clans exist among the tribes in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, and it controls marriage alliance and rights of property, etc. All tribal communities in Mizoram practise village exogamy which is also found in Manipur. The norm of matrilocal residence is found among some tribal communities of the North-Eastern Region. Matrilocal as a rule of residence is predominant among the Khasis. Polyandrous marriage is reported among the Monpas, Sherdukpens and some other tribal communities of Arunachal Pradesh. It is also prevalent among the Bhutias of Sikkim, Bodhs of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir and the Jaunsaris of Uttarakhand. At present the polyandry system of marriage is in a diminishing state.

The languages, mainly spoken among the tribal communities of North-East India belong to the family of either Austric or Tibeto-Burman languages. It is noted that the Khasis and the Jaintias are the speakers of Austro-Asiatic language which are spoken only by the Mundas of Chhotanagpur and the Nicobarese of Nicobar Islands in India.

After constituting of the District Council, the Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Mizo Hills, etc. of North-Eastern states have promulgated a separate legislation of their own which is regarded as an organ of the Government to protect the rights of the village communities dominated by the tribes under Schedule VI. As a result, it is desirable that development programmes should be based on continuation of rights of the communities. The tribal communities in those regions should not only be given compensation at the outset, but they should also be granted rehabilitation subsidy. According to the Forest Law prevailing in the North-Eastern Region, the reservation of forests can be made only through the process of acquisition. In Nagaland recently the forest department has come to an agreement with the Zellong Range Council under which the forest area of that range have been declared as Reserved Forest. In some of the hilly areas of North-Eastern Region shifting cultivation has been presently replaced by wet paddy cultivation and terrace cultivation. In the terrace, orange, betel-nut, pineapple and other plantations have been newly introduced. The need for establishing food processing industries has long been felt in this region. Forest as a resource plays a dominant role in the life of tribes of North-Eastern Region. In Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura, forest has occupied more than 60 per cent of the total geographical area of the respective states. In Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim and Assam forests have occupied areas varying from 40 per cent to about 50 per cent of the total state area. As a result, forest and forest products are the subsidiary sources of their livelihood, which include proficiency in craftsmanship like basketry and wood carving. It is also worth mentioning that most of the tribal communities of North-Eastern Region viz. the Monpas, Mizo, Nagas, Khasis, etc. can be identified by their handicrafts and handloom products.

Most of the tribal communities in this region are reported either as followers of Christianity or Buddhism along with their traditional tribal beliefs. The most striking feature of the tribal community is the motivation towards education, particularly among the Mizo, Nagas, Khasis, Garos, Apatanis, etc. which may be due to impact of Christianity, existing for a long period.

Eastern Region

The Eastern Region comprises the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa which have accommodated 14 major tribal communities, viz. the Santals, Oraons, Mundas, Hos, Kharwars, Gonds, Mahalis, Koras, Kisans, Korwas, Birhors, Biagas, Saoras or Savaras and the Khonds. The region has included a major part of the middle and lower Gangetic plains containing thick deposits of fertile alluvium. This part of the region is mostly inhabited by a large number of non-tribal communities. Tribal communities, constitute only 5.62 per cent of the total population in West Bengal, only 0.92 per cent in Bihar, 30.25 per cent in Jharkhand and 22.43 per cent in Orissa. In this region the Santals of Bihar (2,46,062), Jharkhand (18,14,668) and West Bengal (16,66,608) are the dominant tribes, numerically holding the highest position among the tribal communities. In Orissa the total population of the Santals is also quite large i.e. 5,30,776 and ranks 3rd on account of their population in the state. It is seen that they are spread over the entire Chhotanagpur Plateau starting from the districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj in Orissa, Singhbhum in Bihar, Purulia, western part of Bankura and Medinipur in West Bengal. The Santals are also highly concentrated in Birbhum and erstwhile West Dinajpur districts. Once they were dependent on forest and forest produce but due to deforestation they have changed their traditional occupation to settled cultivation. The Mundas and the Oraons are also found in large numbers in the Chhotanagpur Plateau and high lands of this region. They are also dependent on forest and forest produce. Presently they are cultivators and also working as wage labourers. The Bhumijs of West Bengal and Jharkhand are also a predominant tribal group inhabiting the plateau and highland regions. They are mainly cultivators. The Gonds and the Paharias of Jharkhand, Bihar and Orissa are also found in the highlands and plateaus of this region.

The states of Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa are the abode of the Hos. But in Orissa they are found in a large number (44,497) and are mostly concentrated in the Mayurbhanj (24,968) district.

The Khonds as a major tribal group are mostly found in Orissa holding the first position on population strength. Apart from Orissa they are also available in Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal but their population is not significant. The 1981 Census records that in Orissa the population of Scheduled Tribes was 22.43 per cent of the total population of the state. But more than 50 per cent of the total tribal population of the state are found in the Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Sundargarh, Kendujhar (Keonjhar) and Kalahandi districts. Geographically, it is the Orissa highland belt covered with dense forest of about 26,000 sq. km. (Forest Survey of India, 1999). As a result, the tribals are mainly dependent on forest and forest products for their sustenance.

Some tribal communities living in the highlands of Orissa viz. the Khonds, Saoras, Juangs, Bondos, Bhuinys and the Bhumijs practise shifting cultivation on the hill-tops and slopes where plough cultivation is not possible. They follow slash and burn method for clearing the forests and use a long sharpened stick (hoe) to loosen top soil. Thereafter, seeds of different crops are broadcast together over there. After three or four years they shift to a new place for cultivation. They prefer shifting cultivation because they get a variety of edible crops at a time with minimum effort. In Orissa it is called *podu* cultivation.

In Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal the major tribal groups inhabit the continuous elongated plateau of Chhotanagpur region stretching from the Palamau Hills in the west to the Rajmahal Hills in the east. The Mundas and the Oraons are scatteredly found in the active delta of the Sundarbans region. But most of them are migrant. Majority of them are wage labourers and a very few of them are land owners. Agriculture is their primary occupation. The tribes differ widely among themselves on the level of socio-economic development. The Santals and the Mundas are more advanced than other tribal communities like the Birjias, Hill Kharias, Sauria-Paharias etc. They are dependent on shifting cultivation, but about 95 per cent of the tribal groups are settled agriculturalists. Most of the agricultural lands in tribal areas have been reclaimed from forest and made fit for cultivation. It is interesting to observe that the Santals, Mundas, Hos and the Oraons are living in the same habitat of the Chhotanagpur plateau region mostly depending on forest as the main resource for sustenance. Inter-group communication is done through a common language which is either Bengali or Hindi. But they have their own mother tongue. The mother tongue of the Santals is Santali or Alchiki under the Austro-Asiatic family of languages. The language of the Mundas and the Hos belongs to the Mundari or Kolarian group of the Austro-Asiatic family of languages. But the Oraons call themselves *Kurukh* which is their mother tongue, belonging to the northern sub-group of the Dravidian family of languages and use Sadri and Hindi for inter-group communication. But in West Bengal they speak in Bengali with others. In fact, the tribes of Jharkhand and Bihar speak a number of languages which falls under two language families, viz. the Austro-Asiatic group and the Dravidian group and most of them know Hindi or one of its dialects like Magadhi, Bhojpuri, Gawari, etc.

In Orissa out of 62 tribal communities nearly 25 tribal groups speak their own languages. They are divided into the Mundari group of the Austric family and the South-Dravidian sub-group of the Dravidian family of languages. The languages of the Saoras and the Juangs belong to the Mundari group under the Austro-Asiatic family whereas the languages of the Koyas, Khonds, Gadabas and the Bondos belong to the Dravidian family. The Santals, Oraons and the Hos are generally of short or below medium stature but very sturdy and laborious. For the tribes living in the Chhotanagpur, rice is the staple food followed by beverage of rice, mahua and different kinds of roots and tubers collected from the

forest. Hunting is one of their subsidiary occupations. They use bow and arrow for killing animals and traps and nets for catching wild animals and fishes. The habitat of the Santals extend from the Singhbhum district through Santhal Pargana and upto North Bengal. On the other hand, there are tribes in South Orissa who are spread over adjoining areas of Bastar and Andhra Pradesh such as the Bhatras, Dorlas, Gonds, Saoras etc. There are some tribal groups like the Bonds, Didayis and the Juangs who are confined only to Orissa. Most of the tribal huts in this region are two or four slope thatched roof, of low height with a small balcony in front. Walls are made of mud.

Men-folk of the tribal communities of eastern region use loincloth while women prefer to wear colourful dresses. Their festivals and folk-songs are related to forest and nature.

Almost all the communities of the eastern region follow patrilocal as the rule of residence in marriage controlled by community endogamy and clan exogamy. Most of the tribal communities in this region presently follow Hinduism along with their traditional beliefs in nature and spirits. Some of the communities specially the Santals and the Mundas have converted to Christianity, but they are very small in number.

Northern Region

The Northern Region includes the States of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. Physiographically the region extends from the Himalayan region in the north to the Upper Gangetic Plains in the south. It has varied topographic features viz., snow covered mountains and sub-montane belts interspersed with longitudinal valleys and passes, rugged terrain covered with thin vegetation on one hand, and tropical moist and dry deciduous and alpine forests on the other. The region has accommodated twenty tribal communities such as the Jauasaris, Tharus, Bhotias, Bhokas and the Rajis in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the Gaddis, Kinnauras, Gurjars, Bhots/Bodhs, Pangwals, Swanglas, Lahaulas and the Jads in Himachal Pradesh; the Bakarwals, Baltis, Bodhs, Bedas, Broq-pas, Garas/Garbas, Gujjars, Mons and the Champas/Changlas in Jammu & Kashmir. The vast stretches of the Upper Gangetic plain viz., the Ganga-Ghaghara Doab and the Ganga-Yamuna Doab, are inhabited by non-tribal communities. In fact, the total tribal population of the region does not exceed more than five per cent of the total population. Tribals are concentrated in small pockets of the alpine zone of the Himalayas. A large number of Schedule Tribe communities such as the Gaddis, Gujjars, Bhots, Bodhs, Lahaulas, Swanglas and the Changlas are mainly dependent on agriculture, supplemented by pasturing handicrafts and small trades.

The Bhotias, Bhots and the Bodhs are mostly found in Uttarakhand as well as in Himachal Pradesh. Agriculture is their main occupation followed by animal husbandry and trade. The Baltis, Bakarwals and the Broq-pas are mainly concentrated in Ladakh, Leh and Kargil. The trans-Himalayan tracts of Kinnaur, Lahul and Spiti are semi-arid highland which provide very little scope for cultivation due to high and rugged mountain ranges with snow capped pinnacles and barren slopes. The area as a whole is very thinly populated and that too mainly inhabited by tribal communities like the Kinnauras, Lahulas, etc. who have their traditional occupation in pasturing, supplemented by animal husbandry and agricultural activities.

The hilly tracts of the Kashmir region are mainly inhabited by the Dogras, Gujjars and the Gaddis. The Dogras speak Dogri, a form of Pahari Hindi. Most of them are Muslim converts. The Gujjars and the Gaddis are semi-nomadic tribal communities and speak Gujjari and Gaddipahari respectively, which resemble Rajasthani. They claim that they are of the Rajput origin. But most of the Gujjars are converted to Muslims. The Gaddis are mostly Hindus. The Gilgit-Baltistan region is mostly inhabited by the Baltis who are mixture of the Dadris and the Ladakhis. The people of Ladakh are known as Ladakhis. They are sturdy hill people and are able to negotiate high mountains. They are mostly Buddhists. The village in this region has a mixed agricultural economy. Crop farming along with rearing of goat and sheep is significant. In the upper Gangetic plains the major crops grown are sugar-cane, wheat, maize and vegetables. In the middle Himalaya of Uttarakhand, terrace cultivation is

conspicuous with the production of rice, potatoes, etc. while on the slopes at higher altitudes, millet, maize and barley are grown to a large extent. In the Ladakh region the crop production is restricted only to barley and millet. Tribes are mostly dependent on pasturing and animal husbandry. The settlement patterns in the alpine zone is of clustered type comprising a few hamlets occupied by uni-ethnic tribal groups which are very scatteredly located. In the high Himalayas, the tribal people live with their flock, which also help them in transporting belongings during the period of transhumance, and thus the villages remain unoccupied for some months in a year. They shift along with their flock. In the higher altitudes of the Himalayas, particularly Lahul and Spiti of Himachal Pradesh and Ladak of Jammu & Kashmir, the house types in settlements are linear clustered type. Both walls and roofs of the huts are made of stone arranged in wooden frame, based on a rectangular ground. The roofs are flat. During winter the profession of animal husbandry stands threatened due to disintegration of herds.

Polyandry, a custom of long-standing in marriage system, is presently on the decline. This social change for the better has a concomitant economic risk.

At present the rate of literacy among the tribes is much higher than the national average.

The Ladakhis are mostly Buddhist but the Dogras and the Gujjars of Jammu & Kashmir are mostly converted Muslims. In Himachal Pradesh the Lahaulas and the Bhots/Bhodhs are mostly Buddhist, but the Dogras, Baltis, Bakarwals, Bedas and the Broq-pas are converted Muslims.

Western Region

The Western Region includes the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Goa and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu; and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. These three states and two Union Territories are geographically located on the west of the country. Rajasthan consists of two types of landscape, viz. arid zone of Marusthal and semi arid zone. Tribal people are concentrated mainly in the arid zone comprising 12 per cent of the total population. There are twelve tribal communities in Rajasthan, such as the Bhils, Bhil Minas, Damors, Dhankas, Garasias, Kathodis, Koknas, Kolidhors, Minas, Naikdas, Patelias and the Sahariyas. Among them the Minas, Bhil Minas, and the Bhil Garasias are the dominant tribal groups. In fact, the Bhils are one of the largest tribal groups inhabiting a continuous stretch of land spread over western Madhya Pradesh, north-western part of Maharashtra, eastern and south-eastern part of Rajasthan and adjacent part of Gujarat. The Bhil-Minas, Bhil Garasias and the Bhil-Patelias are the subgroups of the Bhils with endogamous character. This vast domain of the Bhils is characterised by hilly terrain with low productivity (banjar land), spotted with thorny bushes, sabai grass, bamboo bushes and plants of cactic nature, like babul, siris and date-palm. The main agricultural products are bajra and jowar (millet group) with low production of maize, wheat and pulses. In Gujarat the vast extent of saline soils with scanty rainfall have encouraged the growth of tropical thorn and shrub vegetation covering the major part of the State. The state has accommodated 28 tribal groups which is 14.22 per cent of the total population of the state. Among them the Bhils, Dublas, Dhodias, Naikdas, Dhankas and the Koknas are predominant tribal groups in the state. The Koknas, Kolis, Siddis, Vaghris and the Gamits are the coastal tribal communities. Fishing is the secondary source of livelihood, whereas agriculture is their primary occupation.

In Goa the concentration of tribal population is very insignificant with a population of 674 only according to the 1981 Census. There are only five tribal communities, viz. the Naikdas, Dublas, Dhodias, Siddis and the Varlis. Among them the Naikdas are the dominant tribal group with a population of 398.

However, Daman and Diu are inhabited by the same tribal communities with a population of about 10,000. The Dublas are predominant in Daman with a population of 7,424 as per the 1981 Census. In Dadra and Nagar Haveli there are six tribal communities, mostly common to those found in Goa, Daman and Diu. Among them the Varlis, Dhodias and the Koknas are the predominant groups with a population of 51,337, 13,796 and 13,770 respectively.

From the above discussion it may be noticed that excepting the Bhils and its sub-groups, the following tribal communities such as, the Koknas, Naikdas, Kathodis, Varlis, Kolidhors, Dublas and the Dhodias are found in all the States and Union Territories of the Western Region. Agriculture is their primary occupation followed by fishing. They are non-vegetarian and specially fond of fish with rice due to coastal habitation.

The dress patterns are almost common. Menfolk wear turban, knee length dhoti and short coat (bundi). The womenfolk usually use *lugda* with *kachhi* and *ghagra* and prefer colourful dresses.

Apart from their respective mother tongue all these tribal groups are conversant with the regional languages viz. Hindi, Gujarati and Marathi on account of their close association with the non-tribal people of the respective states. Thus the language affinity under the same family of the Indo-Aryan languages is conspicuous among the tribal communities. Most of them usually use the Gujarati and Devanagri scripts. Although majority of the tribal people have come into the fold of Hindu religion, they still practise their traditional religion with the worship of clan deities. They continue to believe in propitiation of spirit. Literacy level is still very poor among them.

Central Region

The Central Region comprises the States of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The Region has accommodated 46 tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh, 43 in Chhattisgarh, 47 in Maharashtra, but many of these communities are common. It is noticed that the Gonds, Bhils, Kols, Kolams, Oraons, Dhanwars, Korkus, Andhs, Gamits, Gavits, Paradhis, Saharias and the Varlis are largely distributed as predominant tribal groups in the Central Region. But the tribal population, as a whole, in the region is restricted within 15 per cent as recorded in 1981 Census. Their major concentration is found in the districts of Jhabua(83.48 per cent), Dhar(52.06 per cent) and West Nimar (43.25 per cent) of the Malwa Plateau region, Shadol (47.46 per cent), Siddi(31.27 per cent), Mandla(60.36 per cent), Seoni(36.35 per cent) and Chhindwara(33.37 per cent) of the Vindhya-Chal Baghelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh, Bastar(67.79 per cent) and Bilaspur(23.39 per cent) of the Chhattisgarh and Dhule(40.53 per cent), Thane(21.76 per cent) and Yavatmal(21.30 per cent) of the Maharashtra Plateau region in Maharashtra.

The Bhils and its sub-groups are mainly distributed in the Malwa region of Western Madhya Pradesh. Among the sub-groups, the Bhilalas, Barelas and Patelias are important. The Bhils are mainly concentrated in the hilly tracts of Jhabua and Dhar districts. The Bhilalas are largely found in the plateau region of Dhar district while the Barelas are distributed in the East and West Nimar districts (presently Khardwa and Khargaon respectively) of the Narmada Valley region in Madhya Pradesh.

The Gonds and its sub-groups, viz., the Bhatras, Dorlas, Dhurwas, Murias, Raj Gonds, Naikpods, etc. are mainly found in the Bastar and Mandla Highland Region. The Baigas are concentrated in the Baiga Chak of Mandla. Dense forests having variety of tree species are conspicuous in Bastar as well as in Mandla. Though agriculture is their primary occupation, but to a large extent they are dependent on forest produce.

After formation of the Chhattisgarh as a new state, the present State of Madhya Pradesh has lost its tribal strength, because the tribes are mainly concentrated in the Chhattisgarh region constituting 33.13 per cent of the total population of the state, whereas in Madhya Pradesh the tribes are only 19.25 per cent of the total population.

The tribal villages of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh appear to be of same character. Villages, situated on hillocks and hill slopes, present a fort like appearance. Dissected and uneven relief and less productive soils favour dispersion of dwellings as well as settlements. The Bhils prefer to live either on the hill tops or slopes to have a clear sight of their fields lying below their settlements.

In Bastar the Abujh Marias of the Abujhmarh Hills (a sub group of the Gond Community) and the Baigas of the Baiga

Chak, practise shifting cultivation as their traditional occupation along with settled cultivation.

In Maharashtra the tribes are only 9.20 per cent of the total population. They are mainly concentrated in the dissected hill tracts of the Satpura range, some parts of the Sahyadri range along the west coast including the Konkan and Malabar coast. The coastal belts and its adjoining slopes are rich in shrubs, mangoes and coconut trees. Bamboo, thorny bushes and savanna grass occur in the plateau and upland region of Maharashtra. Mangrove vegetations are available in the marshes and estuaries along the coast.

The Koknas are mostly concentrated in the Konkan belt of Western Maharashtra. Besides the Koknas the Varlis, Dhodias and the Katkaris/Kathodis are concentrated in western Maharashtra. Forest and forest products are the main source of their livelihood other than agriculture. Some other communities like the Koli Dhors, Koli Mahadevs and the Gamit/Gavits are fisher-folk but presently agriculture is their primary occupation.

In Chhattisgarh and Konkan belt of the Central region majority of the tribes are rice eaters and fond of taking rice-beer or rice wine. But in the Malwa and Bundelkhand region jowar and millets are the main food items of the tribal people who prepare beverages of jowar and millets. The menfolk of almost all tribal communities of the Central Region wear turban, short coat (Bandi) and knee length dhoti. Some of them use loincloth. The Bhils usually carry long sticks for protection against wild animals. Marriage with one's mother's brother's daughter (MBD) is a widely preferred consanguineous form among the tribal communities of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Phratry division exists among the Gonds communities as a controlling factor of marriage alliances, property inheritance etc. Most of the tribal communities in the Central Region are recorded as followers of Hinduism as per 1981 Census. They worship Hindu gods and goddesses along with their traditional belief in spirit and nature.

Southern Region

The Southern Region known as South India comprises the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puducherry (union territory). But in Puducherry the scheduled tribe population is not reported. Though Lakshadweep has its separate entity, due to some physico-cultural cohesiveness this Union Territory has been included in this region and described in details in the plate of Kerala and Lakshadweep.

According to the 1981 Census the tribal population in the region including Lakshadweep was 56,78,475 constituting 3.45 per cent of the total population. Andhra Pradesh has accommodated 33 tribal communities having a total population of 31,10,924 i.e. 5.93 per cent. Among those communities the Sugalis (11,52,443), Koyas (3,59,796), Yenadis (3,20,439), Yerukulas (3,00,560), Gonds (1,69,324) and the Kondadhoras (1,39,235) are predominant.

Under the provision of the Fifth Schedule the following districts of the state (Andhra Pradesh) were declared Scheduled Areas viz. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari, Adilabad, Mahaboobnagar, Khammam and Warrangal. There are no Scheduled areas in Kerala and Karnataka. The commissioner for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in his 1867-68 report had declared a list of extremely backward tribal communities in the Southern Region on the basis of literacy, occupation, remoteness and inaccessibility of the habitat of Scheduled Tribes. Of 34 tribal communities found in Kerala as recorded in the 1981 Census,

the Paniyans, Malai Aranyans, Kurichhans, Maratis, Kurumans, Irulars, Kanikarans and the Ulladans are predominant. The Paniyans are mainly concentrated in the districts of Wayanad (40,975), Malappuram (4,931) and Kozhikode (1,975).

The Malai Arayans are mainly found in the Idukki (12,554) district. The Kurichhans and the Maratis are mainly settled in the Cannanore district (5,888 and 22,195 respectively). The Irulars are mainly found in the Palghar (18,527), the Kurumans in the Wayanad (20,232), Ulladans in the Alleppey (2,632), Quillon (1,597) and Ernakulam districts (2,431) of Kerala.

Tamil Nadu has accommodated 35 tribal communities. Among them the Malayalis (2,09,041) and Irulars (1,05,756) are the predominant tribal groups. The Malayalis in Tamil Nadu are concentrated in the districts of the Salem (1,08,394), North Arcot (53,043), South Arcot (27,355), and Dharamapuri (20,249) while the Irulars are mainly distributed in the North Arcot (27,692), South Arcot (15,045), Chengalpattu (33,943), Coimbatore (11,272) and the Dharmapuri (8,245) districts.

There are 49 tribal communities in Karnataka. Among those communities the Naikdas, Kadu Kurubas, Jenu Kurubas and the Medas are predominant and distributed in all the districts of the State in large numbers. The total population of the Naikdas in the State is 12,60,160 and are found in all districts as one of the largest tribal groups.

There are a large number of tribes in Southern Region who are still reported to be in the stage of food-gathering and practise shifting cultivation. They do not own any land. Among the landless tribes in Andhra Pradesh, the Gadabas, Jatapus, Konda-Reddis, Savaras, Nayaks, Yenadis and the Thotis are recorded as agricultural and wage labourers who are usually engaged in mining, quarrying, etc. They are mostly confined to hilly tracts or foot-hills. They are also employed in plantation and forest operations. The Kurichhans, Kurumbas, Paniyans and the Palliyans who inhabit Wayanad of Kerala, are also landless labourers. In Andhra Pradesh the existence of bonded labourers is

supply axes and other agricultural implements. Shifting cultivation is still in practice but to a small extent in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mysore. The shifting cultivation is also associated with a number of other occupations such as, settled agriculture, fishing, hunting-gathering, honey collection, catechu-making, small trade, etc.

It is noticed that in this region the language of tribal communities belong to the Dravidian family of languages. Besides their respective mother tongues they know the regional languages for communication with outsiders e.g. Irular is the mother tongue of the Irulars, but in Tamil Nadu they speak Tamil and Telegu while in Kerala Malayalam is spoken by them with others. Most of the tribes in the Southern Region belongs to the Negrito stock and are recorded as followers of Hinduism. But in Kerala a large number of tribal communities are reported as Christians. Though there are a number of schemes for the development of education among the tribals, they still have very poor literacy rate.

In Lakshadweep about 94 per cent of the total population belongs to the Scheduled Tribes who are not classified in the Census. They are all migrant communities. Lakshadweep is the only Union Territory where all the communities are Muslims under the list of Scheduled Tribes. Fishing is their traditional occupation supplemented by coconut plantation, agriculture, small trade, etc. All the tribal communities of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Lakshadweep have MBD (Mother's Brother's Daughter) marriage system. Uncle-niece marriage is generally preferred among the tribal communities in all the states of the Southern Region.

Bay Islands

The Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is known as the Bay Islands because of its location at the Bay of Bengal. It consists of about 572 islands spread out in an elongated shape. There are 6 tribal communities, inhabiting the archipelago viz. the Great Andamanese, Jarawas, Nicobarese, Sentinelese, Onges and the Shompens. The total population of those six tribes as per 1981 Census, was 22,361 who are all under Primitive Tribal Group (PTG). The thick

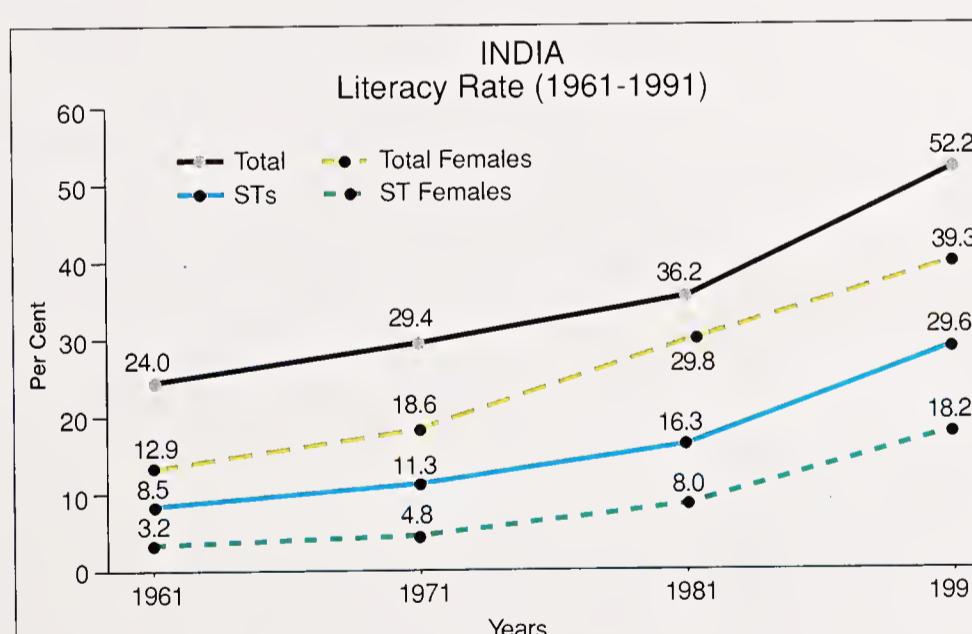
evergreen tropical rain forest and mangrove fringed long indented coast line provide varieties of terrestrial and aquatic resources for their livelihood. Hunting, gathering and fishing are their traditional occupation.

As far as can be traced, the tribes of the Bay Islands have been known as aborigines from ancient times. It is very difficult to say much about their origin. However, it may be said that the tribes of the Andaman group belong to the Negrito stock and they have some physical and cultural similarities with, the Semangs of Malaysia and the Aetas of Phillipines. But any linguistic relationship among them has not yet been established. The Nicobarese and the Shompens belong to Mongoloid stock.

Though there are dialectical variations among them yet some linkages are reported with Mon-Khem branch of languages as

spoken by the Khasis of Meghalaya and some other countries of South-East Asia under Ausro-Asiatic language family. The Nicobarese are now more advanced than any other tribal community of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Plantation, pig rearing and fishing are their traditional and primary occupations. But they are now engaged in white collar jobs and professional occupations like executive of an organisation, doctors, engineers etc. They are mostly Christians, but also follow their traditional tribal religion.

Other than Nicobarese all the tribal communities of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are animists with strong belief in spirit and super powers of nature around their habitation.



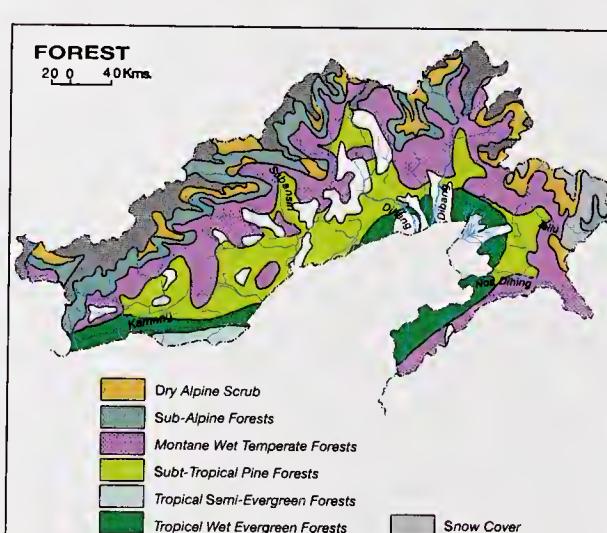
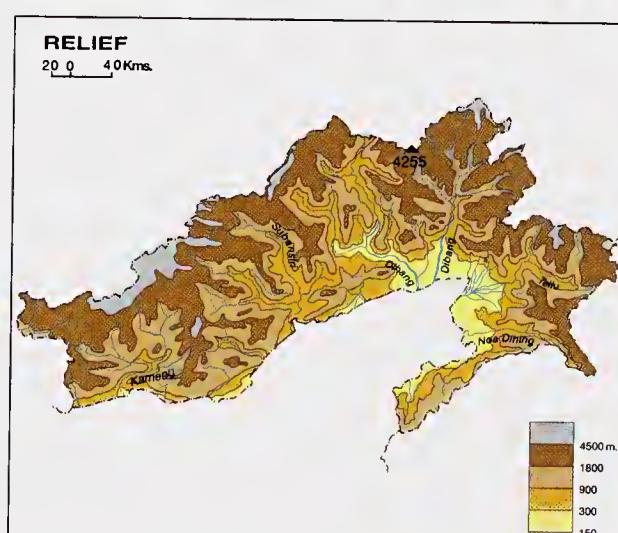
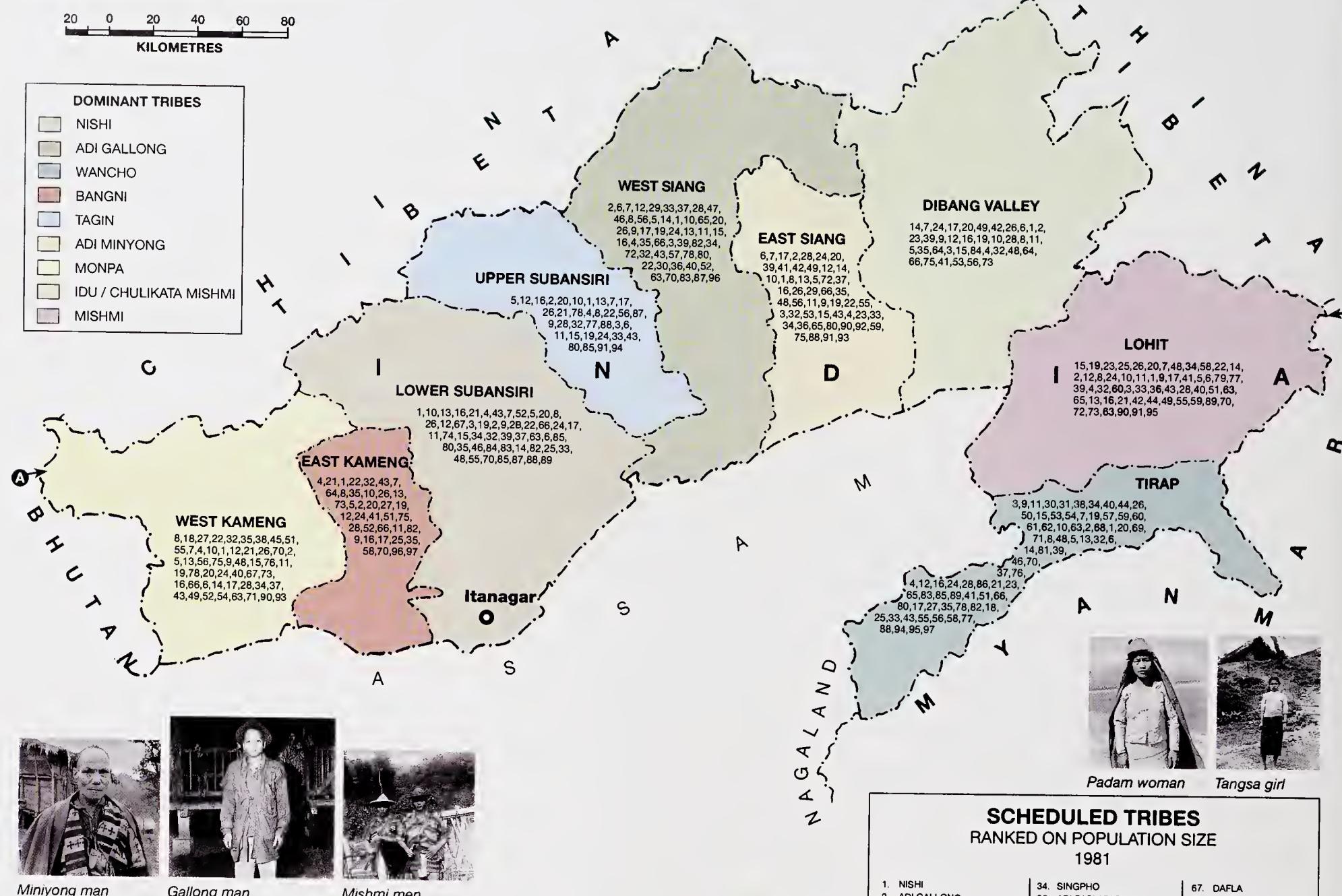
reported, who are called *Vetty*. They are mainly found among the poor tribals. In Karnataka they are called *Jeetha*. In Kerala the Paniyans and the Aidiyans suffer from this system. In this State it is mainly found in the districts of Kozhikode and Cannanore. In Tamil Nadu the practice of bonded labour is found among the Sholagas.

The Todas, Kotas, Irulars, Kurumbas, Paniyans, and the Kattunaikans are found in the Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu. The Todas are pastoral tribe inhabiting small hamlets called *Munds*. The Kotas of Nilgiri are a hardworking tribe not only as agriculturists but also famous as artisan group. They are found as blacksmith, carpenter and umbrella makers. They work on gold and silver jewellery too. The Kotas also

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

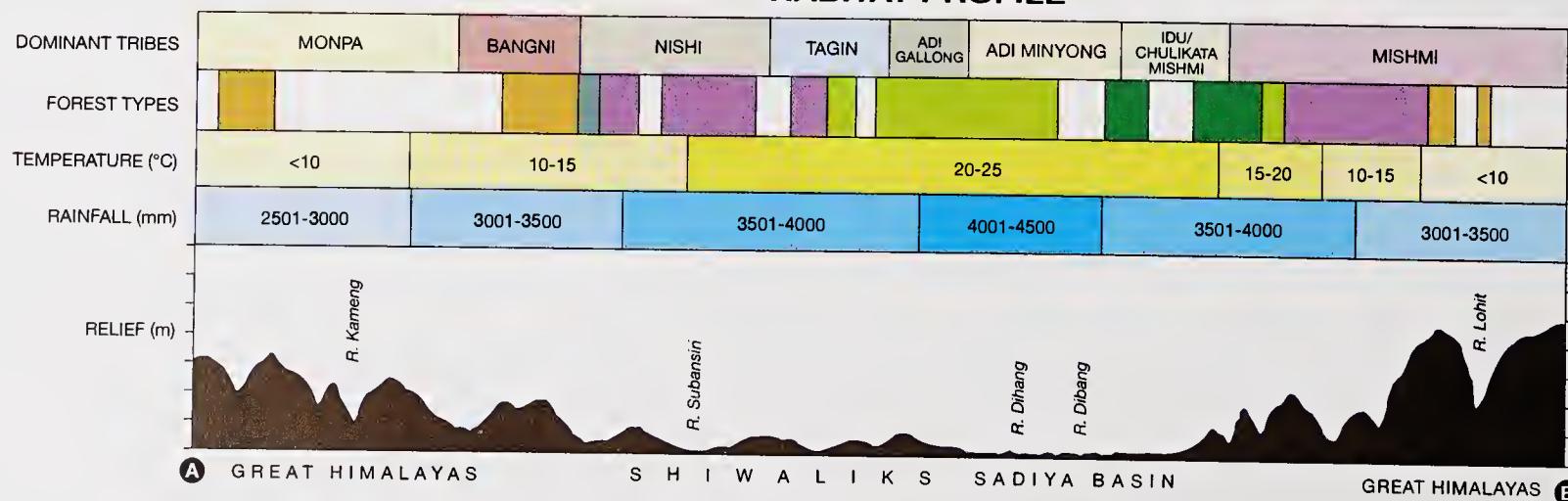
PLATE NO. 5

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES



SCHEDULED TRIBES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE 1981	
1. NISHI	34. SINGPHO
2. ADI GALLONG	35. ADI PASI / PASI
3. WANCHO	36. SHERDUKOPEN
4. BANGNI	37. MONGLUM TANGSA
5. TAGIN	38. BORI
6. ADI MINYONG	39. LISH MONPA
7. ADI	40. MOSANG TANGSA
8. MONPA	41. PANGI
9. NOCTE	42. KOMKAR
10. APATANI	43. BANGRO
11. TANGSA	44. LUNGCHANG TANGSA
12. GALLONG	45. PANCHEN MONPA
13. NISHANG	46. RAMO
14. IDU / CHULIKATA MISHMI	47. PAILIBO / LIBO
15. MISHMI	48. KHAMUYANG
16. HILL MIRI	49. MILLANG
17. PADAM	50. YOUGIL TANGSA
18. TAWANG MONPA	51. KHOWA
19. KHAMPTI	52. MIKIR
20. MISHING / MIRI	53. TIKHAK TANGSA
21. SULUNG	54. HAVI TANGSA
22. MIJI	55. BUT MONPA
23. DIGARU / TARAON MISHMI	56. KHAMBA
24. ADI PADAM	57. RONGGRANG TANGSA
25. KAMAN / MIJU MISHMI	58. MEYOR
26. DEORI	59. LUNGPHI TANGSA
27. DIRANG MONPA	60. LUNGRIT TANGSA
28. MINYONG	61. KEMSING TANGSA
29. BOKAR	62. MORANG TANGSA
30. TUTCHA NOCTE	63. MUKTUM
31. LIJU NOCTE / LISU	64. BAGI
32. AKA	65. ASHING BOMDO / JANBO
33. MEMBA	66. ABOR
67. DAFLA	68. YONGKUK TANGSA
69. PONTHAI NOCTE	70. BOGUM
71. LONGOHANG TANGSA	72. SIMONG
73. DAROK TANGSA	74. MILLANG ABOR
75. KHRODENG BANGNI	76. THAI KHAMPI
77. TARAM	78. TANGGAM
79. ZAKHRING	80. NONONG
81. SANKE TANGSA	82. KORANG TANGSA
83. NAMSANG TANGSA	84. NAGA
85. SULUNG BANGNI	86. TAISEN TANGSA
86. TAISEN TANGSA	87. KONGBO
87. BOLAK TANGSA	88. SIRAM
88. KARAKA	89. YOBIN
89. LANGKAI TANGSA	90. LONGIN TANGSA
90. NGIMONG TANGSA	91. LOWANG TANGSA
91. LOWANG TANGSA	92. BOLAK TANGSA
92. BOLAK TANGSA	93. KARAKA
93. KARAKA	94. LANGKAI TANGSA
94. LANGKAI TANGSA	95. NGIMONG TANGSA
95. PONGKONG	96. PONGKONG
96. PONGKONG	97. TAGIN BANGNI

HABITAT PROFILE



Arunachal Pradesh, the erstwhile NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency), was declared as an Indian state in February, 1987. This is the eastern most state in India located between latitudes 26°28'N – 29°30'N; and longitudes 91°30'E – 97°37'E. Hence, the state is aptly named 'Arunachal' – "the Land of the Rising Sun". The state occupies an area of 83,743 sq. km., the largest among the north-eastern states. The state has a very long international boundary in its west, north and east touching Bhutan, China (Tibet) and Myanmar respectively. In the south the states of Assam and Nagaland form its boundary. During the 1981 Census the state had nine districts, viz. West Kameng, East Kameng, Lower Subansiri, Upper Subansiri, West Siang, East Siang, Dibang Valley, Lohit and Tirap but later on Tawang, Changlong, Papum Pare and Upper Siang have been created (Census, 1991).

Habitat Profile

Arunachal Pradesh is physiographically included in the Eastern Himalayan region. In fact, the south-eastern part beyond the Lohit valley, which falls under the Patkai ranges of Purvachal, is also geologically akin to the Himalayan orogeny. Beyond the Siang gorge the Himalayas takes a syntaxis bend eastward at the Dibang valley forming a complex mountain knot and then runs southward.

The Himalayas rise sharply from the Brahmaputra plains above 150 m. contour and culminates northward above 5,000 m. with the highest point at Mt. Kangto (7,590 m.), though Namcha Barwa peak (7,750 m.) the highest point in the eastern Himalayas, located in Tibet. A number of historically important passes spread all along the Tibet and Myanmar border have acted as cultural corridors across the lofty Himalayan range.

The Arunachal Himalayas are broadly divided into three longitudinal physiographic zones from north to south, viz. i) the Great Himalayas (above 3,000 m.) which actually forms the majestic frontier of the whole region; ii) the Lesser Himalayas (1,200 – 3,000 m.) and iii) the Outer Himalayas (up to 1200 m.). Except the Tirap district in the extreme south-east, the whole state is topographically very rugged and a considerable portion is under perpetual snow-cover with several glaciers and beautiful glacial lakes.

The mighty Brahmaputra (Tsangpo in Tibet) river system drains the whole region with its 40 large and small tributaries. Most important of these from west to east are the Tawang Chu, Kameng, Kamla, Subansiri, Dihang or Siang (the Brahmaputra itself after entering India), Dibang or Sikeng, Lohit and the Burhi Dihing. All these snowfed rivers originate from the Great Himalayan range and flow south or westward to meet the Brahmaputra.

The high altitude, very rugged topography and the south-west monsoon are the three major controlling factors which influence the climate of Arunachal Pradesh. The pre-monsoon season starts from the end of March with occasional showers and ends in May with a limited spell of summer. Air temperature increases during the summer season averaging around 38°C but occasionally rising up to 41°C in the foothills. A decrease of 1.7°C for every 300m of altitude has been

registered in these mountains in general. Actual monsoon sets in the month of May and continues till September. Both the wettest and hottest months in Arunachal are June and July. During this season central and eastern Arunachal Pradesh consisting of the Subansiri, Dibang and Lohit valleys receive maximum rainfall ranging from 3,500mm to 4,000mm or more. Towards the western part as well as on the extreme south-east rainfall gradually decreases up to 900mm. The monsoon months are non-conducive for human movement due to landslides, floods and waterlogging.

The winter season in the state is cold and damp with actually no rainless month. During October to March the average temperature remains between 0°C and 2°C



Nishi man

in the south and falls upto -7°C at higher elevations. Over most parts above 1,500m winter snowfall occurs though lesser in amount compared to that in the Western Himalayas. Certain pockets like the Tawang valley beyond the Sela Pass and the Upper Siang remain snow-covered for a considerable period in winter. In general, December is the driest month in the Lesser and Outer Himalaya zones.

Based mainly on temperature and physiography, three parallel climatic zones are identified. Along the foothill zone the hot humid sub-tropical climate prevails. The cooler or micro thermal climate is prevalent all over the Lesser Himalayas. The remaining northern zone experiences the alpine type of (*Himadri* type) climatic condition.

The soil types of Arunachal Pradesh vary in accordance with rock type, altitude and slope. A large part of the Great Himalaya region contains mountain soils developed upon the glacial and fluvio glacial deposits with no organic matter. The middle altitude slopes are covered mostly with red hill soil containing a lot of organic matter and are acidic in nature. The foothill soils are sandy or loamy mixed with pebbles. Only in the narrow strips of valley floors and intermountain flats the soil is clayey alluvium, fertile with organic matter.

The overall physiographic and climatic diversity is reflected in the growth and variety of natural vegetation in the state. Lower altitude, foothills and deep valleys are covered with luxurious tropical evergreen forest where rainfall is more than 200 mm along with high temperature (25°C). The state has 82.21 per cent forest cover as per current estimates (Forest Survey of India, 1999). The rainiest parts have tropical rainforest. Above the tropical belt the sub-tropical pine and montane wet temperate forests dominate throughout the middle altitude stretch. The high altitude coniferous forests are usually found mixed with certain broad-leaved species in the warmer and moist eastern Himalayas. The pure coniferous forests are found only in the higher elevations. In the dry western Arunachal Pradesh, trees like pine, silver fir, shrubby juniper, dwarf rhododendron and wild strawberry are found between 2,700 m. and 4,300 m. altitudinal zones. The Himalayan meadows of alpine vegetation are situated at 4,600 m, further north, the land is covered with sub-alpine forest and dry alpine scrub vegetation.

The extremely rich floral and faunal diversities are being badly damaged due to continuous timber trade and shifting cultivation. The mountains look barren with patches of secondary growth of vegetation in extensive areas of Arunachal Pradesh mainly around human habitations and along motorable roads.

Distribution of Tribal Population

The total population of Arunachal Pradesh is 6,31,839, of which 4,41,167 belong to tribal communities constituting 69.82 per cent of the total population of the state as per the Census 1981. The state has about 97 different tribal communities, among them about 10 communities have more than 15,000 population inhabiting different districts of the state. They are the Nishis (55,508), Adi Gallongs (36,367), Wanchos (32,441), Bangnis (31,124), Tagins (27,120), Adi Minyongs (25,259), Adis (24,207), Monpas and their unclassified sub-groups (34,469), Noctes (19,605) and the Apatanis (16,550). Besides these groups, there are some other tribal groups who are important from the anthropological perspective such as the Tangsas (9,904), Gallongs (8,997), Chulikata Mishmis (8,566), Mishmis (8,373), Padams (6,709), Sulungs (4,227), Minyongs (3,574), Sherdukpens (2,096), Adi Pasis/Pasis (1,489), etc.

Among the nine districts of the state each district is dominated by different individual communities signifying the regional character of tribal concentration.

Major Tribes

Nishi

The Nishis as a larger group is known as Nishangs and also as Daflas, but the *dafla* is a derogatory term as considered by the community people themselves. According to the Census, 1981 their combined population is 64,263. The maximum concentration is in the Lower Subansiri district (5,3871). They speak Nishi which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. They can be identified by their skull-caps decorated with hornbill back and a single long feather and a long knife (*dao*) tied to a belt at their waist. The Nishis are divided into three groups viz. the Dols, Dodums and the Dopums and each one is divided into exogamous phratries. Each phratry is again sub-divided into a number of exogamous clans. The rule of residence

after marriage is patrilocal. Shifting cultivation is their traditional occupation supplemented by horticulture and animal husbandry. Some of them are engaged in small trade and other services. Earlier they had trade relations with the Tibetans. They follow their traditional religion with belief in various spirits - the sun and the moon gods. The 1981 Census records 4.90 per cent of their total population as Hindus, 12.16 per cent as Christians and 0.03 per cent as Buddhists. Their literacy rate is only 7.48 per cent as per the 1981 Census.

Adi

Adi is a generic term. The community along with its sub-groups was known as Abor, an Assamese word which means hill tribe around the Brahmaputra valley. The Adis as a group comprise a number of sub-groups, viz. Ashing, Bokar, Bori, Miniyong, Padam, Pasi, etc. and all of them have been identified as separate endogamous groups. However, the total population of the Adi tribes (including all groups) in Arunachal Pradesh was 120,782 according to the 1981 Census. But the population recorded under the head 'Adi' as such (without suffixing any group) was 24,207. The Adis are concentrated in East Siang (14,420) and West Siang (4,745). The Adi villages are usually located along the rivers. Some of them prefer to live on hill tops for security. The Adi settlements are usually uni-ethnic. They speak Adi language and know Assamese and Hindi also. The Adi language does not have a script. They use the Devnagari and Roman scripts. They practise both shifting and terrace cultivation. The cultivable lands belong to the villagers and everybody



Jhum field in the Lower Siang district

has an equal right to land. They believe in their traditional religion Donyi-Polo (the sun and the moon). They believe that the sun and the moon are sources of all power and regard them as their supreme Gods.

Adi Gallong

The Adi Gallongs being an endogamous ethnic group belong to the Adi community. They are mainly concentrated in the West Siang district of the state. They are also settled in the areas of Along and Basar. They speak Gallong under the Adi group of the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. Agriculture is the mainstay of their economy with both communal and individual ownership of land. They follow their traditional religion and beliefs. They have their own folk tales, folk dances and folk songs and various types of wind and string musical instruments.

Wancho

The Wanchos are mainly concentrated in the Tirap district (32,366). It is reported that they migrated from the Tangnu and Tsangnu areas of Nagaland. Those who came from Tangnu are known as Tanjian and others who migrated from Tsangnu are known as Tsanjan. They mostly practise *jhum* (shifting cultivation). Presently, some of them have adopted terrace and wet cultivation. They have trade relations with the Nagas and also with the Marwaris, Biharis, Assameses and the Noctes. The literacy rate of the Wanchos is 4.08 per cent as per the 1981 Census. The Wanchos have expertise in basket making, weaving, wood-carving and making bead necklaces. They are also experts in making tobacco pipes.

Bangni

This community is mainly found in the East Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh. It is reported that they were earlier known as the Daflas. According to the 1981 Census the total population of the Bangnis was 31,124. They have other groups, viz. Khrodeng Bangni (17), Sulung Bangni (6) and Tagin Bangni (2). They speak the Bangni dialect which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family. Agriculture is their main economy, followed by horticulture. They follow their traditional religion and beliefs. Literacy rate is very poor.

Tagin

The Tagins of Arunachal Pradesh are mostly found in the Upper Subansiri district. Their homeland is the hilly terrain between altitudes of 1,000 and 1,800 m. Tagin language is their mother tongue which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family. They also know Hindi, Assamese and Nepali, which belong to the Indo-Aryan family of languages. They are divided into a number of exogamous clans. Shifting cultivation is their traditional and primary occupation, supplemented by hunting, fishing and weaving. Their religion, Donyi-Polo, relates to the worship of the sun and the moon.

Adi Miniyong

The Adi Miniyongs belong to one of the Adi groups. They are mainly concentrated in the districts of East Siang (16,233) and West Siang (8,920). Miniyong is their mother tongue which belongs to the Adi group of the Tibeto-Burman language family. The Miniyongs are divided into two moieties, viz. Kumin and Kuri. Each group has a number of exogamous phratries (*pinmik*). Each *pinmik* consists of a number of exogamous clans (*opin*). Agriculture is their primary occupation followed by hunting and gathering. They profess the religion of Donyi-Polo. Some of them have embraced Christianity.

Monpa

The Monpas are mainly found in the West Kameng and Tawang districts of Arunachal Pradesh but their main concentration lies in the West Kameng (33,628 including all groups) district as per the Census 1981. They are mainly divided into six groups, viz. Tawang



A Nishi dwelling in Arunachal foothill

Monpa, Dirang Monpa, Kalaktang Monpa, Lish Monpa, Chug Monpa and But Monpa. These groups differ from each other with respect to their dialect, culture and trade. They are very close to the Sherdukpens, Akas and the Mijis. All clans of the Monpas celebrate the New Year's Day known as Losar as per the Tibetan-Buddhist lunar calendar.

The 1981 Census records 99.49 per cent of the Monpas as followers of Buddhism. They have their own folktales and folk dance. The Adi Ajilama dance is very popular. They practise shifting cultivation supplemented by gathering of forest products, terrace cultivation, wood-carving, carpet making, basketry, etc.

Nocte

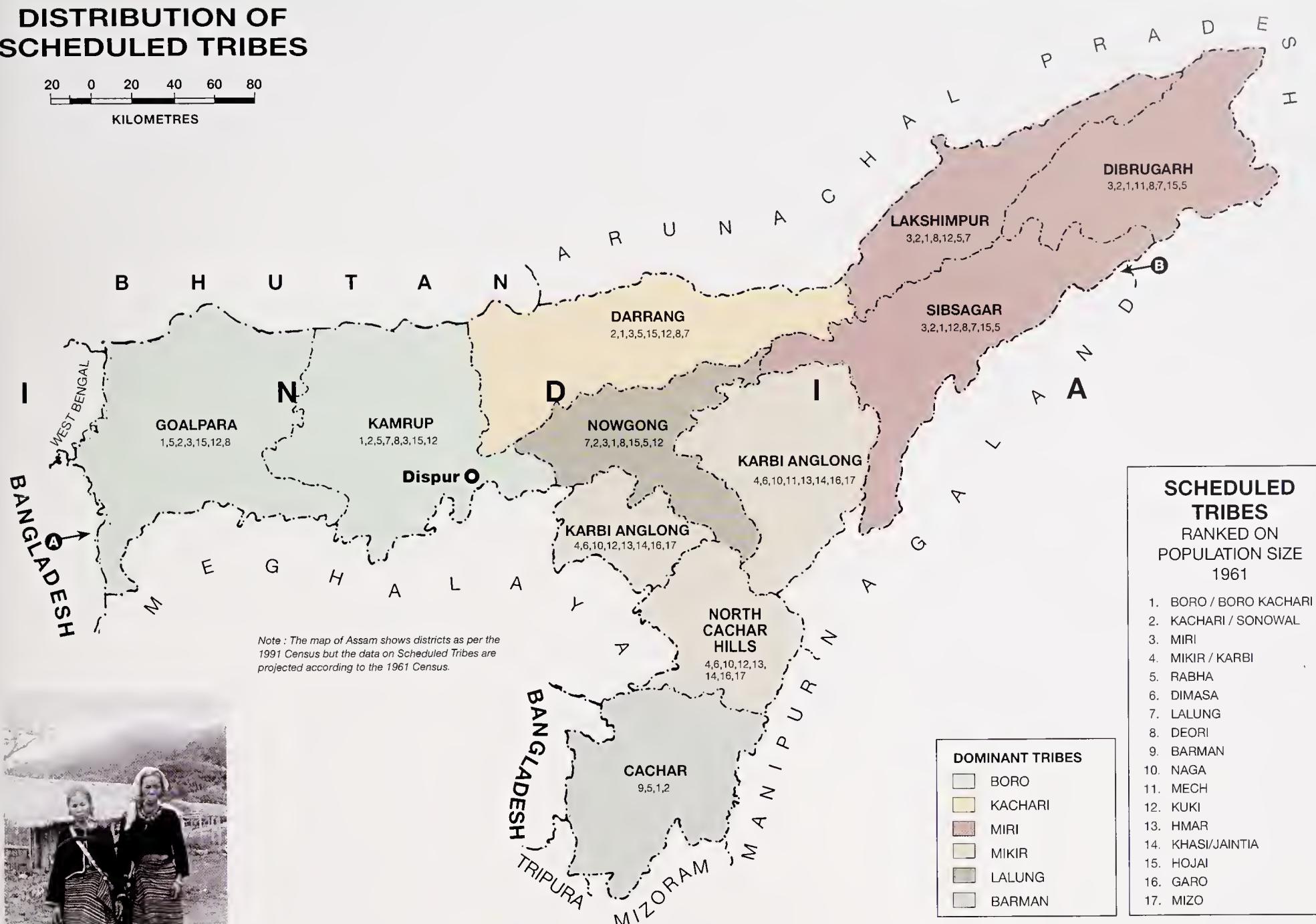
The Noctes are inhabiting the Tirap district with a total population of 19,466 and the remaining population are distributed in other districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The term *Nocte* denotes a group of people living as an organized community. They speak different dialects of the Nocte language under the Tibeto-Burman language family. They know Assamese and Hindi and use the Assamese, Devnagari and Roman scripts. A Nocte man can be identified by his loincloth (*langoti*) and hairstyle. Both men and women wear bead-necklaces. These people maintain multiple relations with the Wanchos and the Tangsas. They practise shifting cultivation as the primary source of their livelihood. At present, they have adopted wet and terrace cultivation. Most of them are followers of Hinduism (66.82 per cent as per the Census 1981) and have imbibed some elements of Vaishnavism.

Apatani

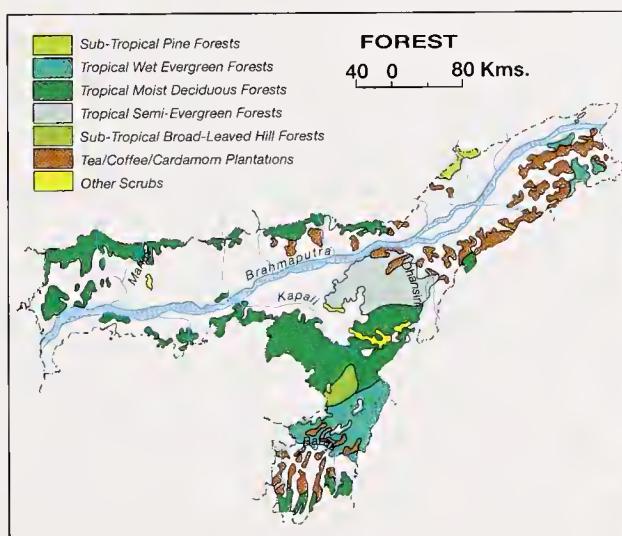
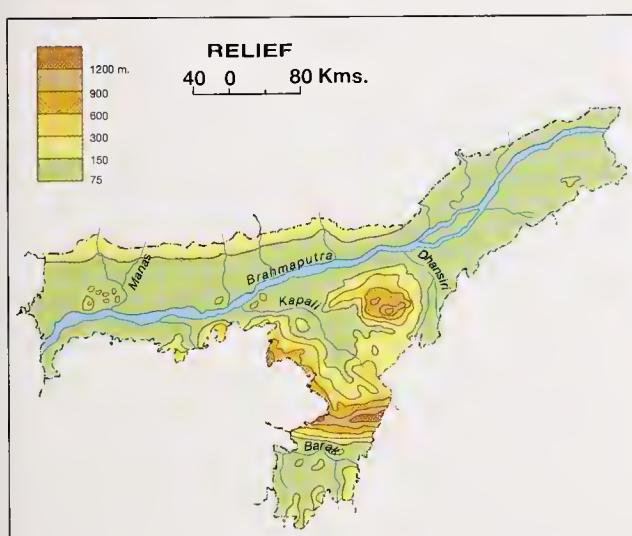
The Apatanis are concentrated in the Lower Subansiri district (16,109) of the state. They are divided into two endogamous groups, viz. Mith and Mora. Their habitation is surrounded by thickly forested hills intersected by rivers and small tributaries. They speak Apatani among themselves which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family. Some of them are conversant with Hindi, Nepali and English too. The Apatanis are mainly a land owning community and traditionally settled cultivators. Though cultivable lands are individually owned, pasture lands and certain tracts of forests are owned by clans or by villagers. They follow traditional religion and worship spirits. They also worship the sun and the moon.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

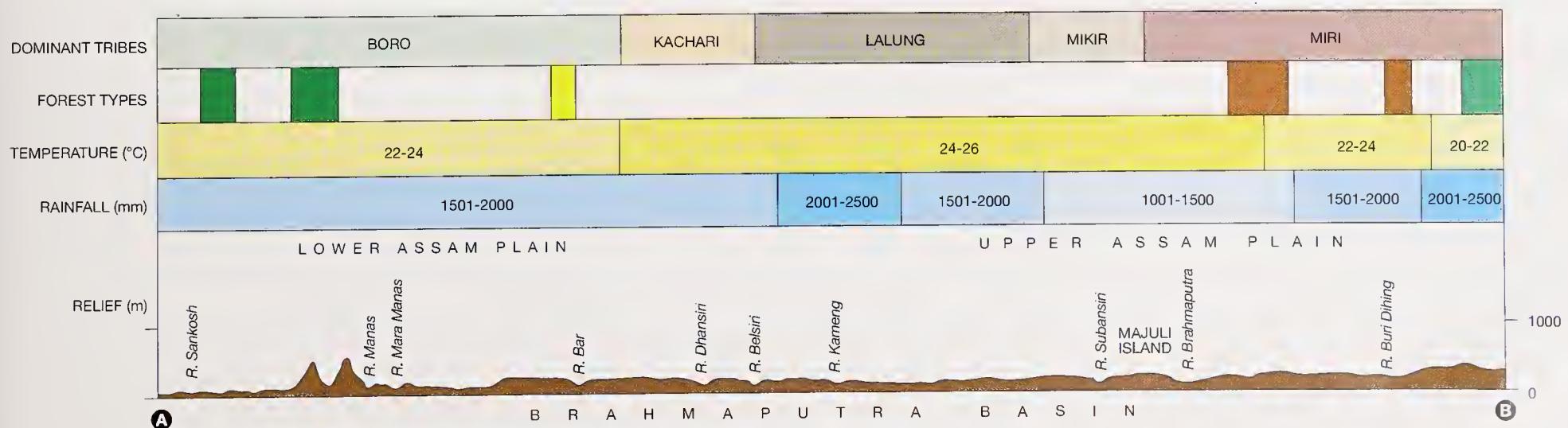
20 0 20 40 60 80
KILOMETRES



Mishmi women



HABITAT PROFILE



Geographically Assam is situated in the north-east of India, between latitudes 24°55'N – 28°0'N and longitudes 89°42'E – 96°02'E. The state is bounded by Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh in the north, West Bengal and Bangladesh in the west, Meghalaya in the south-west, Nagaland and Manipur in the east and south-east and Tripura and Mizoram in the south. The state includes the districts of Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Darrang, Karbi Anglong, North Cachar Hills, Cachar, Kamrup and Goalpara with an area of about 78,438 sq. Km.

Habitat Profile

Physiographically the state of Assam can broadly be delineated into three zones, viz. (i) Brahmaputra Plain in the north (ii) Mikir and North Cachar Hills in the middle and (iii) Barak and Surma Valley in the south and south-west.

The great Brahmaputra Plain as the eastern extremity of the Indo-Gangetic Plain is an elongated flat valley. From Sadiya in the east to Dhubri in the west the plain is demarcated by 150 m. contour and surrounded by the Eastern Himalayas (Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh) and the Naga Hills in the north and east, the Meghalaya and the Mikir plateau in the south while in the west it merges with the Gangetic Plain of north Bengal. The monotony of the plain is broken by the isolated residual hillocks, namely the Mayang, Nilachal hills, Kamakshya, etc. on the south bank of the Brahmaputra and Biswanath, Jagighopa, Bhumuragiri, etc. on the north bank. The valley is fairly wide (80 to 100 km.) particularly in the lower Assam (west) but its width narrows down to about 55km. in its middle part and opens up again towards the east.

The mighty Brahmaputra in its long east-west course receives as many as 109 tributaries of varied characters within Assam. From the Himalayas in the north a number of major tributaries like Sankh, Manas, Kameng, Jia Bharali, Subansiri, Ranganadi, etc. debouch abruptly to the main valley and form a series of alluvial fans. Among the south bank tributaries Jinjiram, Krishnai, Duhnoi, Digaru, Kopili, Dhansiri, Burhi Dihing, Lohit, Noa Dihing, etc. are all rainfed and mostly navigable.

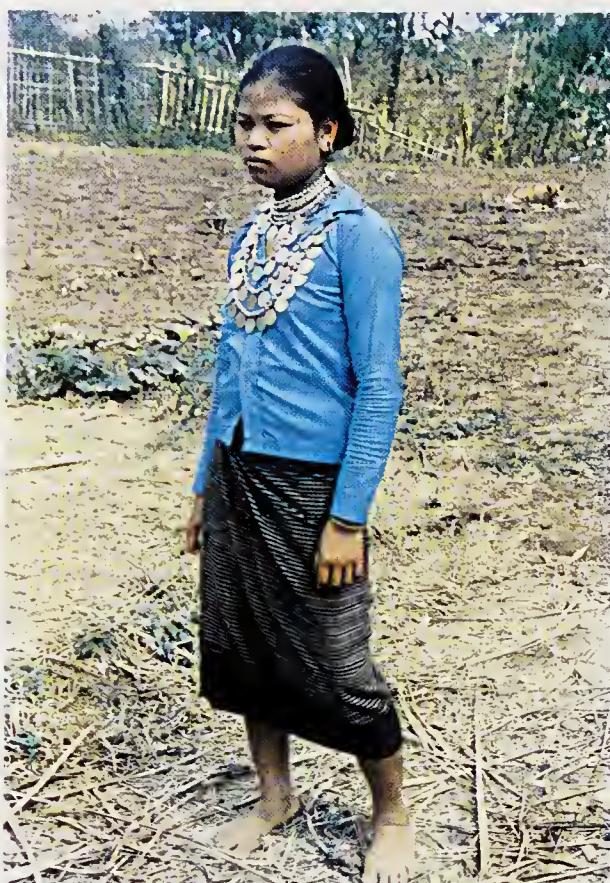
Formation of *bil* and ox-bow lakes are more conspicuous in the frequently flooded courses of the north bank tributaries than those of the south bank. The Brahmaputra itself is highly braided due to its low gradient. Hence, several riverine islands are present, of which Majuli (929 sq. km.) is the largest riverine island in the world.

The Mikir Hills and the North Cachar Hills lie in between the Brahmaputra plain in the north and Barak valley in the south. In fact, the Mikir Hills (Karbi Anglong Hills) are the geological extension of the Meghalaya plateau standing separated by the Kapili and Dhansiri river valleys with an average altitude of 450 metres.

In the south of the Mikir Hills, the North Cacher Hills (Barail Range), an offshoot of the Patkoi Hill range, runs westward to merge with the Jaintia Hills and acts as the water divide between the Brahmaputra and Barak drainage systems.

The Barak valley is an alluvial basin surrounded by hills and plateaus except towards the west where it merges with the Surma valley (Sylhet plain) of Bangladesh. The Barak river originates from Nagaland and finally runs westward in the bowl shaped Barak plain dotted with marshy pockets and *bil*. Several tributaries drain into the Barak river mainly from Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura.

The climate of Assam is sub-tropical. The weather of this valley is marked by mountain and valley winds. Prevalence of fog in the valley is a characteristic feature of weather during winter mornings. Fog occurs in most places of the valley for a period of 60 to 100 days. Thunderstorms are a very common feature. In fact almost all rains, specially pre-monsoon rains, are associated with thunderstorms. The dust-raising winds



Chakma girl

are also frequent in the valley. The mean annual rainfall varies from 1,500 mm to 3,750 mm. The maximum rainfall occurs during monsoon season (June - September). The rainfall caused by retreating monsoon (October - November) does not exceed 1,500 mm. In winter average temperature remains within 5°C to 12°C and in summer it increases to 30°C on an average. The average annual temperature varies from 20°C to 26°C.



Karbi women collecting water in bamboo containers

The soil in the Assam valley is broadly alluvial in character. In the fringe areas of the valley, particularly in the Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nowgong and the Sibsagar districts laterite soil is found. The valley areas are notable for rice cultivation. Assam is also famous for tea plantation which is mainly found on slopes and upper valley areas. Shifting cultivation is practised mostly by the tribes on the hilly areas of the state. According to the Forest Survey Report (1999), an area of about 0.13 million hectares has been affected by shifting cultivation.

Forest types occurring in the state are tropical wet evergreen, tropical semi-evergreen, tropical moist deciduous, sub-tropical broad-leaved hill and sub-tropical pine. As per the report of Forest Survey, (1999), 2,140 villages of the state have forests consisting of trees of *sal*, *gamari*, bamboo, cane, *agaru*, *dhuna*, *hollong*, *jutuli*, etc. The actual forest cover is only 30.20 per cent of the total state area. The valley is rich in agriculture with forest resources and also famous for preservation of wild life (Kaziranga National Park).

The Upper Assam valley is rich in the deposition of oil and coal. The oil fields lie in the Upper Assam around Digboi which is semicircled by high mountains.

Distribution of Tribal Population

The total population of the state is 2,66,38,407 according to the 1991 Census, of them the total tribal population is 28,74,441 (12.89%). Tribals of different ethnic groups are mainly concentrated in the foothill zones in the north and also in the hilly tracts in the south and south-east. There are 17 tribal communities in the state. Among them the Boros / Boro Kacharis hold the highest rank in population strength and are mainly concentrated in the Goalpara (1,60,351) and Kamrup (1,23,758) districts. Besides the Boro Kacharis the Kacharis / Sonowals (2,36,936) are also numerically strong followed by the Miris (1,63,453), Mikirs (1,16,887), Rabhas (1,08,029), Dimasas (67,284), Lalungs (61,315), Chakma (19,337), Deoris (13,876), Barmans (13,114), Nagas (8,338), etc. The population figure of the individual tribal communities is shown as per the 1961 Census record. Census operation was not carried out in 1981.

Major Tribes

Boro/Boro Kachari

The term *Boro/Bodo* means a man and the Kacharis are regarded as aborigines or the earliest known inhabitants (Gait, 1926) of Assam. They are mostly concentrated in the western part of the Brahmaputra valley. They are the largest tribal group among the tribal population of Assam (3,45,983 as per the 1961 Census). They are mainly concentrated in the Goalpara (1,60,351) and Kamrup districts (1,23,758) and distributed in the districts of Lakhimpur, Darrang, Sibsagar and Nowgong. The Bodo language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. The Boros are divided into a number of clans like Sargawari, Basumatari, Musahoni, Narjari, etc. These clan names are often used as surnames. They have Mongoloid features and are of medium stature with round heads and broad noses. The Boros are settled cultivators. Natural

resources are controlled by individual proprietors and also by the village headmen with the help of village leaders. Some of them are engaged in small trades and other services. The Boros are followers of Hindu traits, but some of them have embraced Christianity. They have socio-economic linkages with the Assamese as well as the Bengalis owing to their old and close contact with them.

Kachari/Sonowal

The word *sonowal* is derived from the Assamese word *Sonu*, meaning gold, since they are traditionally gold washers at the river Subansiri. The population of the Kacharis in Assam was 2,36,936 (Census, 1961) who are concentrated in the district of Darrang (72,535) followed by Lakhimpur, Kamrup, Sibsagar, Nowgong, Goalpara and Cachar. Boro is their language which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. It is noted that Kachari is a generic term for a number of groups speaking more or less common dialect and claiming common mythical ancestors/ancestry, such as, the Kacharis who are now represented by the Mechs in western Assam, the Bodos in central Assam, the Dimasas and the Hojaits in the North Cachar Hills. They have Mongoloid features and are of medium stature with round heads and broad noses. Shifting cultivation is their traditional occupation which has been turned into plough cultivation. Rice is their staple cereal. The most of them follow their traditional religion of Koyrat and worship Kirati gods. More than 90 per cent of them have come under the Hindu fold along with their traditional religion and beliefs. The village administration is run by the traditional village council.

Miri/Mishing

The Miris prefer to call themselves Mishing. But in Assam they are identified as Miri. The total population of the community in this state is 1,63,453, (Census, 1961). They are mainly distributed in the districts of Dibrugarh, Lakshimpur and Sibsagar. Mishing is their mother tongue which belongs to the family of Tibeto-Burman language. Assamese is their second language. They are divided into several exogamous clans. Cross cousin marriage is prevalent.

Agriculture is their primary occupation supplemented by fishing, weaving and other services. They believe in spirit and supernatural power of sun, moon and nature. About 99 per cent of the Miris are recorded as followers of Hinduism. They have their own folk songs, dance and music. In Arunachal Pradesh they are known as Miri. It is reported that linguistically they are a homogeneous population.

Mikir / Karbi

The Mikirs in the state are known as Karbi meaning man. The total population of the community was 1,16,887 (Census, 1961), but in 1971 it increased to 1,77,195 who are distributed in the districts of Karbi-Anglong, North Cachar Hills, Sibsagar, Nowgong and Darrang. The 1981 Census operation was not conducted in Assam. They speak in Mikir language under the Boro group of the Tibeto-Burman language family. They are divided into four main groups, viz. the Chinthongs, Ronghangs, Amras (Amri) and

Dumralis. These groups are also divided into a number of clans.

They practise both shifting and settled cultivation as primary occupation supplemented by weaving, basketry, fishing, livestock rearing, etc. According to the 1971 Census more than 90 per cent of the Mikirs are recorded as followers of Hinduism. The Mikirs are also found in Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

Deori

The Deoris are mainly found in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. In Assam their total population was 13,876 (Census, 1961). They are distributed in the districts of Lakshimpur, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar. They are divided into four territorial groups, viz. the Dibongyas, Tengapaniyas, Borgonyas and Patorgonyas and have a number of clans. They speak Deori with their kin as mother tongue under the Boro group of Tibeto-Burman language family. Agriculture is their primary occupation. Some of them work as priests and a few of them are presently employed in government, semi-government and private organizations. More than 99 per cent of them are recorded as followers of Hinduism having traditional belief in the super power of nature.

Barman

The Barmans are known in Assam as the Kachari Barmans. According to the 1961 Census their total population in this state was 13,114 who are mainly concentrated in the Barak valley of Assam (Cachar district). Both shifting and settled cultivation are practised by them as primary occupation. They are mostly Hindus.



Barman women going to market

Rabha

The total population of the Rabhas according to the 1961 Census is 1,08,029. They are concentrated in the districts of Kamrup (43,758) and Goalpara (49,217). They used to live in forests and practise shifting cultivation. But at present they are settled cultivators and engaged in other occupations, viz. small trade, handicrafts including basketry, etc. Rice is their staple food. Most of the Rabhas of Assam are Hindus and worship the Hindu goddesses, viz. Kali and Kamakhya.

Dimasa / Dimasa Kachari

The Dimasas are mostly found in the North Cachar and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam. In the Census 1961 their total population was 67,284. They are also known as the Dimasa Kachari. Their mother tongue



An old Mizo couple

is Dimasa which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. They are also conversant with the regional languages of Assam. Some of them know Bengali too. They are divided into 42 patri-clans (*sengphong*) and an equal number of matri-clans (*julu/jaddi*), all of which are exogamous. Shifting cultivation is their traditional occupation. Land is owned by villagers in common. They are mostly under the fold of Hindu religion though they follow their traditional religion, beliefs and rituals.

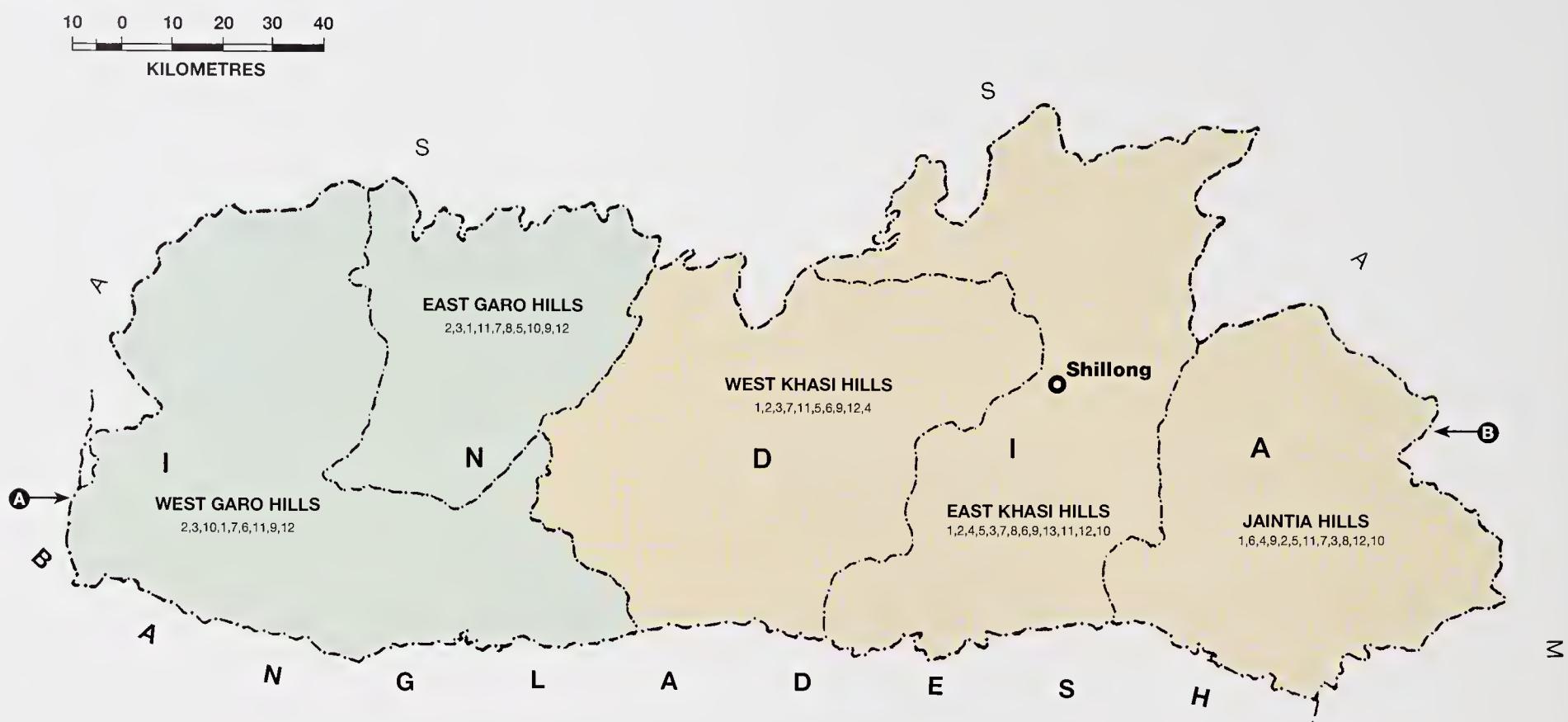
Lalung

According to the 1961 Census the total population of the Lalungs was 61,315. They are mainly distributed in the districts of Nowgong, Kamrup, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. Their mother tongue is Lalung which is locally called Dowyan. It belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. The Lalungs traditionally used to live both in hills and plain and follow matrilineal system of descent. But at present the Lalungs who live in the plain, are following patrilineal system, whereas the hill-dwellers of same community follow their traditional system. They are divided into 12 exogamous clans, viz. Mongrong, Madun, Moloi, Dafan, Hukai, Amehi, Kush, Chalong, Kakhor, Amchong, Darphong and Lorom, which are further divided into sub-clans. Monogamy is the rule. Both levirate and sororate are permissible among them. The Hill Lalungs still practise shifting cultivation, but the Lalungs, who are settled in the plain, practise plough cultivation. The majority of them follow Hinduism while a very few are Buddhists.

Kuki

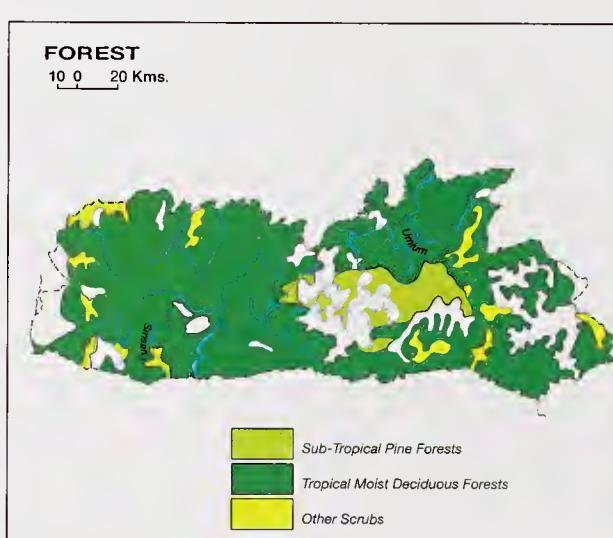
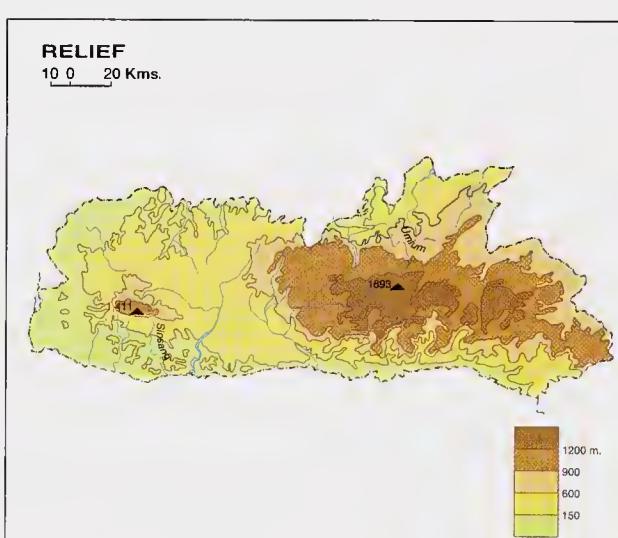
In Assam the Kukis are known as Khoohung or Khongsai. The community is divided into two moieties, viz. Khongsai and Chongthu which are also subdivided into clans like Guite or Sukte, Baile, Ralte, Simpte, Thadou, Haolai, etc. Clan names are used by them as surnames. Earlier shifting cultivation was their traditional occupation. At present they practise settled cultivation followed by weaving, pottery, hunting, fishing, basketry and also work as blacksmiths. The majority of the Kukis are followers of Hinduism and about 20 per cent are Christian. They are also found in Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES



**SCHEDULED TRIBES
RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE
1981**

1. KHASI / JAINITIA
2. GARO
3. HAJONG
4. MIKIR
5. MIZO
6. KUKI
7. DIMASA KACHARI
8. NAGA
9. HMAR
10. MAN
11. CHAKMA
12. LAKHER
13. PAWI



DOMINANT TRIBES

KHASI / JAINITIA
GARO



Garo dancers

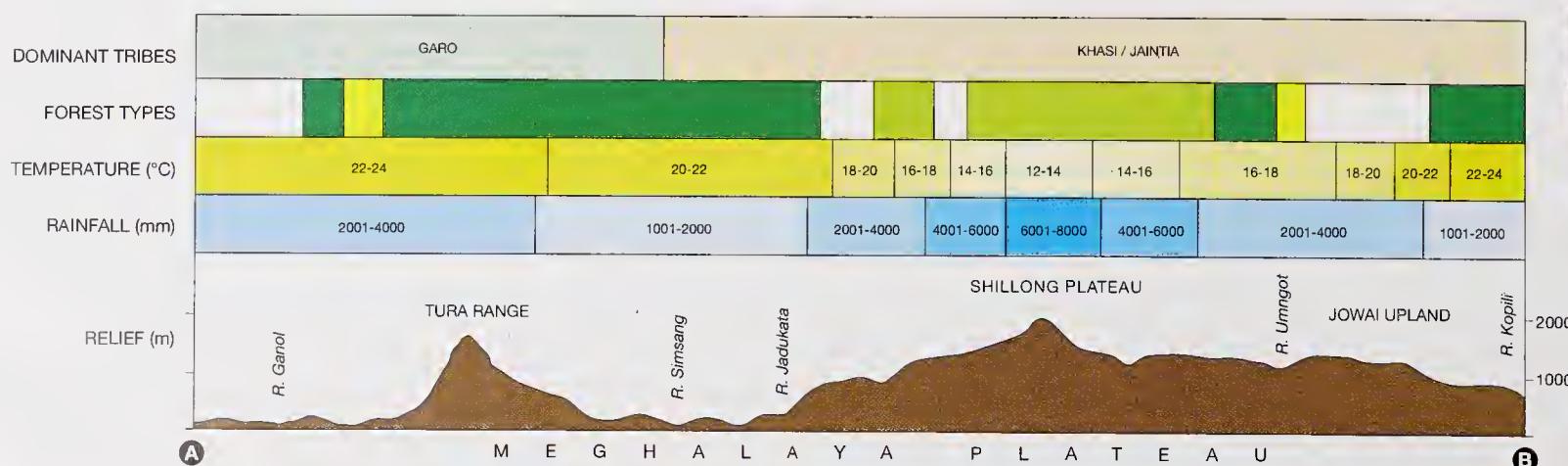


Traditionally attired Khasi man



Old Khasi woman

HABITAT PROFILE



The state of Meghalaya (the abode of clouds) is situated at the north-eastern part of the country extending between latitudes 25°02'N – 26°06'N; and longitudes 89°48'E – 98°50'E. It was carved out of the Assam state and was declared as a new state in January 1972. Meghalaya is bounded by the Assam state in the west, north and the east, while in the south it shares the international boundary with Bangladesh. The state is inhabited by 13,35,819 people within its area of 22,429 sq. km. (Census 1981). Meghalaya is included under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. According to the 1981 Census the state includes five districts, viz. Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills, having traditional tribal administrative units. Later on two more districts were added, viz. Ri Bhoi and South Garo Hills.

Habitat Profile

Meghalaya includes the major portion of the Meghalaya-Mikir plateau region, an extension of the ancient Gondwana land in north-east India. Hence the whole state has a typical plateau landscape with flat skyline bounded almost on all sides by the 150 m hilly contour. The central axis of the plateau which runs in to the east-west direction, rises upto 1,600m in elevation.

Considering the overall variations in habitat conditions the Meghalaya state is divided into two prominent physical-cultural regions i) Eastern Meghalaya and ii) Western Meghalaya. Eastern Meghalaya includes three districts, namely Jaintia Hills, East Khasi Hills (including the newly created Ri Bhoi district) and the West Khasi Hills. This region contains the central plateau axis with its highest point at the Shillong Peak or Laitkor (1,693m.). The typical senile plateau landscape is conspicuous with at least three different surfaces merging stepwise down to the Assam plain in the north. This northern part is traditionally called Ri Bhoi (the Bhoi country). In the south the plateau has a more rugged and dissected character carved by the swift flowing rivers in the world's highest rainfall zone locally known as Ri War (the War country). The plateau axis gradually lowers down into the Jaintia Hills further east and finally merges with the Barak plain of Assam. The central axis acts as the main water divide between the Brahmaputra system in the north and the river system of the Sylhet plain of Bangladesh. Several major rivers in the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills radiate from the central ridge like the Umiam, Umtrew, Umngi, Umngot, Kynshi, Myntdu, Kopili, etc.

The Western Meghalaya, comprising the East Garo Hills and the West Garo Hills (including the new South Garo Hills) districts, is a low plateau region with an average altitude of 600 m. The Nokrek peak (1,411 m.) is the highest point. Its western and northern parts along the left bank of the Brahmaputra river are characterized by low hills and intermittent plains, drained by the Duhnoi, Krishnai and the Jinjiram rivers. The Simsang is the longest river in this region draining towards south and entering Bangladesh as the Someswari. The Mahadeo and the Mahes Khola are the other two south flowing rivers which flow through deeply cut valleys in the south-east Garo Hills.

Meghalaya enjoys a sub-tropical monsoon climate. Remarkable variation in temperature and rainfall is observed due to orographic prominence. The summer is quite comfortable with average temperature reaching 21°C and in winter the mercury falls around 12°C. The western part of the state is warmer than the eastern part. Rainfall varies remarkably from north to south. The southern part of the Khasi Hills along the Mawsynram-Cherapunji belt receives more than 10,000 mm. of rain annually while in the rain shadow belt in the north the amount is around 2,500 mm. In brief the climate of Meghalaya is dominated by a long wet season followed by short dry months.



War Khasi children

The state has red loam or hill soils over most of its hill slopes excepting in the central plateau where laterite soil is present. Both old and new alluvial soils are found in the foothills and plain along the border. The natural vegetation varies from sub-tropical pine forests over the higher altitude zone to the dense Tropical wet evergreen forests in the areas of moderate altitude with high rainfall. The Tropical moist deciduous forest cover is widely found in the lower hills and valleys of the Garo Hill districts. Hence, the state possesses a good amount of forest wealth including timber, cane



Garo woman collecting water

and bamboo along with several minor forest produces, e.g. agar, dhuna, patidai, chalmugra, etc. The recorded forest cover in the state is 69.70 per cent of the geographical area (Forest Survey of India, 1999).

Distribution of Tribal Population

The region as a whole is sparsely populated due to its rugged terrain and inhospitable environment. The state has a population of 13,35,819 with a density of 59.56 persons per sq. km. (1981 Census). The total population of the tribes is 10,76,345 which constitutes about 80.58 per cent of the total population of the state. According to the 1991 Census, the tribal population of the state has increased to about 85 per cent. They belong to thirteen different endogamous tribal communities, such as, the Khasis/Jaintias (6,28,131), Garos (4,05,450), Hajongs (24,279), Mikirs (8,129), Mizos (3,254), Kukis (2,917), Dimasa Kacharis (1,351), Nagas (831), Hmars (811), Mans (666), Chakmas (103), Lakhers (41) and the Pawis (37). The settlement pattern of the tribal communities in the rural areas is unique ridge top settlement, because they prefer to live on the table land of the plateau instead of valley in order to avoid the hazardous effects of torrential rain. The settlements are compact in nature, mostly surrounded by forest.

Major Tribes

Khasi/Jaintia

Khasi is a generic term for different endogamous territorial tribal groups who inhabit different parts of the Khasi and the Jaintia Hills. The Pnars or Syntengs or Jaintias occupy the whole of the Jaintia Hills in the east and the Lynagams are concentrated in the western part of the Khasi Hills. Likewise the Ri Bhoi district in the north is the traditional territory of the Bhois. The War Khasis live on the southern plateau while the central plateau ridge is the home of the Khynriams. In Meghalaya their total population is 6,28,131 (Census, 1981) and they are highly concentrated in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills as shown in the map. They speak Khasi dialect under the Mon-khmer group which belongs to the Austro-Asiatic language family and use the Roman-script. The Khasis, a matrilineal community, are divided into a number of exogamous clans which control their marriage. Marriage within a clan is prohibited. Residence after marriage is matrilocal or neolocal. Land is their main economic resource and is under control of the clans. The 1981 Census records 67.70 per cent of them as followers of Christianity, 0.75 per cent as Hindus, 0.09 per cent as Muslims, 0.03 per cent as Jains and a small number as Budhists. The Jaintias or Pnars or Syntengs are predominantly concentrated in the Jaintia Hill district of Meghalaya. No separate population figure is available for the Jaintias. They are grouped with the Khasis. They also speak a dialect of the Khasi language which belongs to the Mon-khmer group of the Austro-Asiatic language family. Their social and religious customs are the same as observed by the Khasi people of the Khasi Hills.

Garo

The 1981 Census records 4,05,450 Garos living in Meghalaya and they are mainly confined to the districts of East Garo Hills (1,24,163), West Garo Hills (2,49,145),

West Khasi Hills (17,659) and East Khasi Hills (14,278). They are also settled in the Jaintia Hills with a population of 205 only. Their mother tongue is Garo which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. They use the Roman script. The Garos, a matrilineal tribe, have five matrilineal descent groups,



War Kashi man laying a bird trap

namely Sangma, Marak, Momin, Areng and Shira and are sub-divided into a number of exogamous clans (*machong*) which play a key role in socio-economic relations within their matrilineal phratry system. The entire property of a woman remains with her clan organisation (*mahari*) and is succeeded to by her daughter. Thus the entire land in the hill areas is considered to be the property of a particular clan group. The institution of bachelors' dormitory (*nokpante*) used to play an important role in the Garo

social organisation. Shifting cultivation is their traditional system of cultivation locally called *jhum* cultivation. They also practise wet cultivation on the terraced fields. Basket making along with bamboo handicrafts is their subsidiary occupation followed by service. As per the 1981 Census 68.64 per cent of the Garos are Christians, 0.24 per cent Hindus, 0.08 per cent Muslims while about 32 per cent follow traditional religion, Songsarek. The literacy rate among the Christian Garos is very high.

Hajong

Dalton (1872) considered the Hajongs to be a branch of the Kacharis, but at present it is difficult to club them together. The total population of the Hajongs in Meghalaya is 24,279 (1981) and they are concentrated in the West Garo Hills (21,922) and East Khasi Hills

districts (1,215) followed by the West Khasi Hills (954) and East Garo Hills (172) districts. Concentration of the Hajongs in the Jaintia Hills is very insignificant (16). Their mother tongue is Hajong which has close affinity with the Assamese and Bengali languages. They use the Assamese script. They are divided into two broad sections - i) the Khatals and ii) the Hajongs. The Khatals claim to be Vaishnavites. They follow their traditional system to observe social and religious



Weekly market in West Khasi Hills

functions and engage priests from their own, but the Hajongs engage Bengali Brahmins as priests to perform their religious functions. Unlike other tribal communities they have their gotra, viz. Kashyap, Sandilya, Bharadwaj, Basishtha, etc. which are usually found among caste people. Rule of residence after marriage is patrilocal. Agriculture is their main occupation, supplemented by basket making, weaving and handicrafts of bamboo and cane. According to the 1981 Census 98.79 per cent of the Hajongs are Hindus.

Mikir

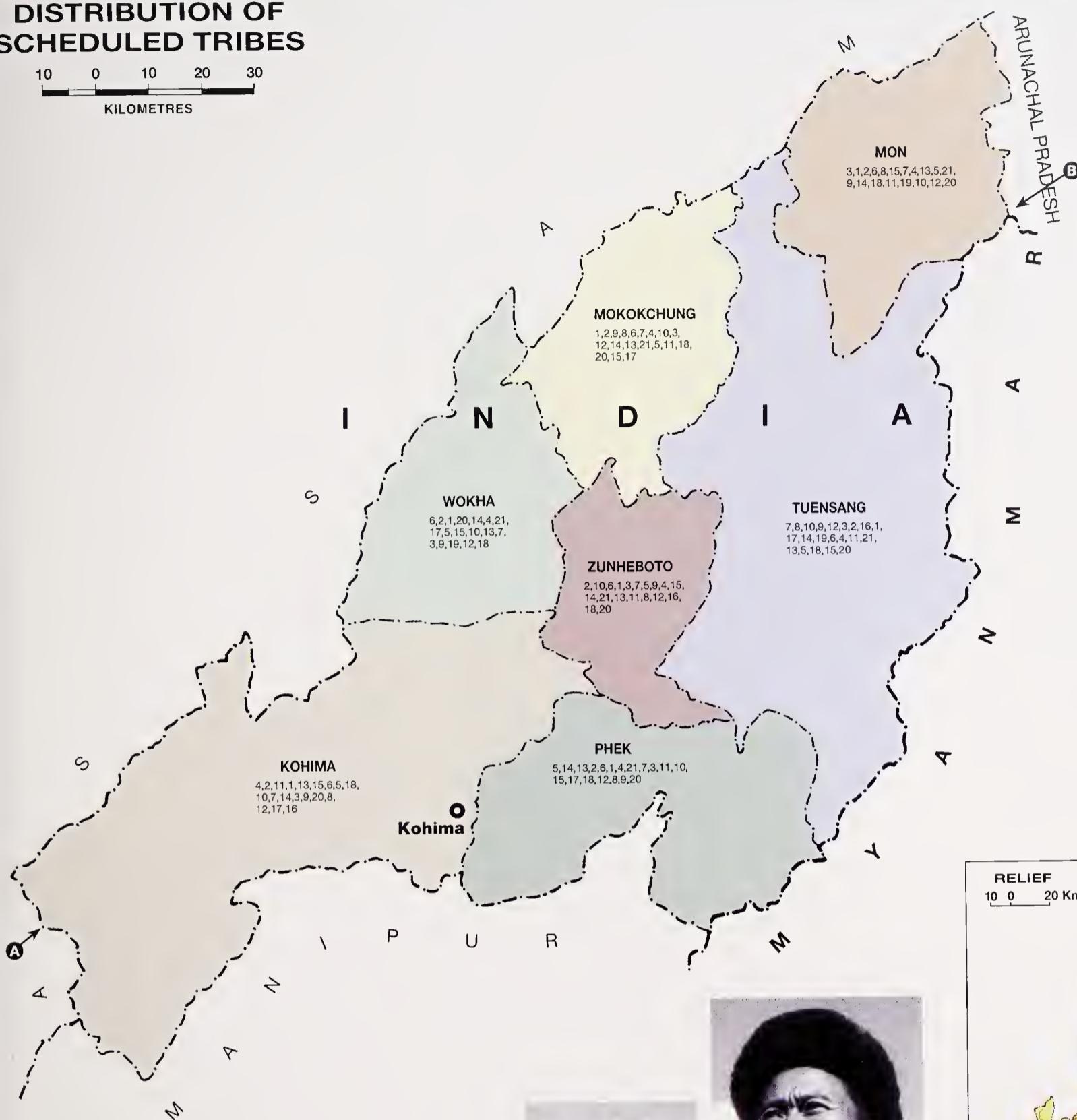
The Mikirs are concentrated in the districts of East Khasi Hills and Jaintia Hills of the Meghalaya state. According to the Census 1981, the total population of the Mikirs in Meghalaya is 8,129. The Mikirs are the original inhabitants of the adjoining Mikir Hill region and hence they are called the Mikirs. They are also found in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland etc.



A traditional Garo hut

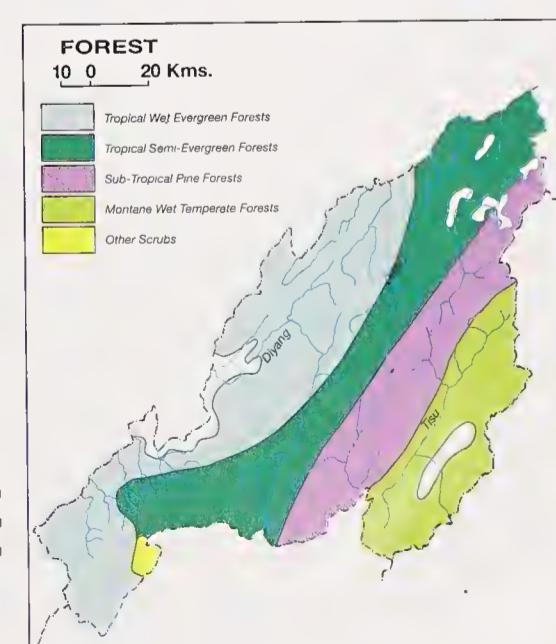
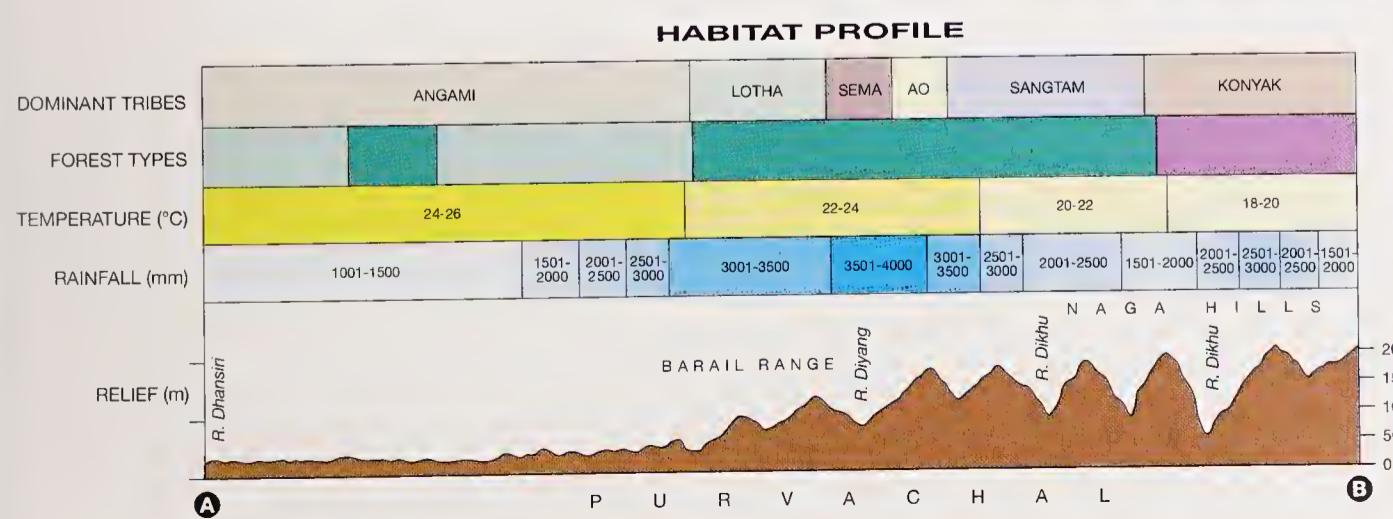
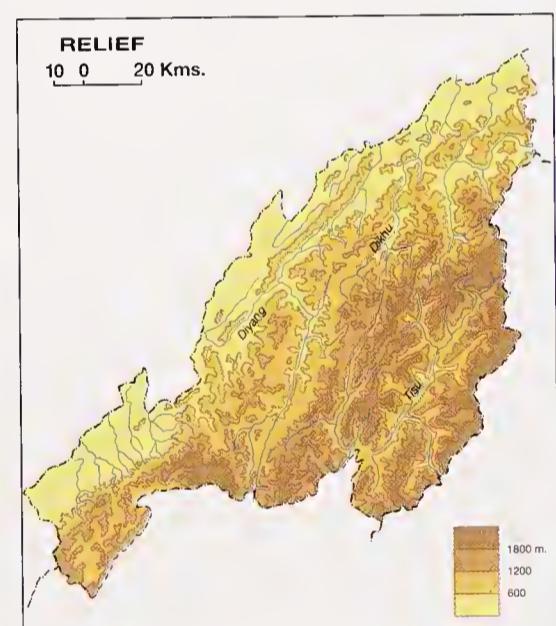
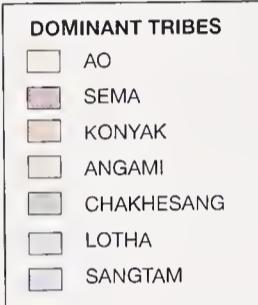
DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

10 0 10 20 30
KILOMETRES



SCHEDULED TRIBES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE 1981

- AO
- SEMA
- KONYAK
- ANGAMI
- CHAKHESANG
- LOTHA
- SANGTAM
- PHOM
- KUKI
- YIMCHUNGER
- ZELIANG
- KHIAMNGAN
- CHANG
- NAGA
- KACHARI
- TIKHIR
- CHIRR
- GARO
- MAKWARE
- MIKIR
- RENGMA



Nagaland is one of the frontier states of north-eastern India extending between latitudes 25°6'N – 27°4'N and longitudes 93°20'E – 95°15'E. The former administrative unit of the Naga Hills and Tuensang area was given complete statehood in December 1963. It is named after the colonial term 'Naga' denoting a number of tribal communities residing in the region. The state has common boundaries with Arunachal Pradesh in the north, Assam in the west and Manipur in the south while it shares international boundary with Myanmar in the east. It has a geographical area of 16,679 sq. km. There were 7,74,030 persons in 1981 with a density of only 47 persons per sq. km. Administratively, the state comprises seven districts, namely Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto, Mokokchung, Tuensang and Mon with the capital at Kohima.

Habitat Profile

Nagaland, as a physiographic unit, is composed of hills and mountain ranges, traditionally called the Purvachal Hills and geologically akin to the Arunachal Himalaya. The Naga Range, which is a continuation of the Patkoi Range (Patkoi Bum), runs south-southwestward forming the physical boundary as well as the watershed between India and Myanmar. There are several mountain passes like Hukawng, Pangsu and Tamu-More which provide age-old passage between upper Myanmar and India. This is the highest region of Nagaland with altitudes ranging between 2,000-3,000 m. culminating in the Saramati peak (3,826 m), the highest point of Nagaland. In the west of the Naga Range is the Barail Range which is generally above 1,600 m and has the highest peak, the Japvo, (3,050 m) to the south of the Kohima town. These hill ranges are characterized by a rugged topography and serrated ridges separated by deep valleys and gorges. Three major river systems drain the whole of Nagaland. The northern hills are drained by the Brahmaputra system. The Barak system drains the southern part and the eastern part is drained by the Chindwin system of Myanmar. The Diyang is the largest river in the state which flows into the Brahmaputra along with rivers like Dikhu, Jhangi and Disai. The river Tisu in the east drains into the Chindwin across the international border.

The state enjoys a typical monsoon climate having localized variation due to altitude and relief character. The Purvachal region as a whole shows a strong seasonal rhythm. Four distinct seasons prevail over the region - i) winter season (December to February), ii) pre-monsoon season (March to April), iii) monsoon season (May to September) and iv) season of retreating monsoon (October to November). The winter is usually sunny but frost occurs at night. January is the coldest month (7°C) and the highest mean temperature (21°C) occurs in the month of July. The monsoon rain starts in the month of May and continues for five months with the highest rainfall in the month of August (352 mm). A few showers are normal in winter season though December is the driest month. In Nagaland, amount of rainfall increases towards the east and north-east due to higher altitude. Nagaland has laterite

and red soil prevailing over the hilly areas whereas clayey alluvial soil exists in the deep valleys and foothills. The good amount of rainfall, suitable soil and temperature have facilitated the growth of luxuriant evergreen forests mixed with a wide range of herbs and shrubs. About 85.43 per cent of the geographical area is recorded as forest (Forest Survey of India, 1999). The forests in the state fall under four major types, viz. Tropical semi evergreen, Tropical wet evergreen, Montane wet temperate and Sub-tropical pine forests which form four successive bands



A Naga man with two women

from west to east. In the forests of Nagaland, good quality timber producing trees like *nahar*, *hollock* and *hollong* are found. The wild animal population is large. The chief mineral extraction in the state is tertiary coal in the Dikhu valley of the Mon district as well as in some parts of the Mokokchung district. Limestone is the second important economic mineral followed by wealth of petroleum reserve.

The majority of the people in Nagaland practise agriculture as their main occupation. The ancient form of cultivation *jhumi*, involving slashing and burning of forests over hill slopes, is still practised over large areas and mostly in the Mokokchung and Tuensang districts. The Semas, Aos and the Lothas are chiefly *jhumi* cultivators. On the other hand, the Angami and Chakhesang Nagas have developed unique terrace cultivation meticulously utilizing the high slopes with extensive irrigation system. They preserve good forest in the upper catchment areas. At present a large number of people have abandoned *jhumi* cultivation and successfully adopted coffee plantation which is quite prominent in the Mokokchung, Wokha and Kohima districts. Permanent wet paddy cultivation is practised only in very restricted pockets of the valley.

Nagaland is the land of the Nagas. The difference of opinion exists on the derivation of the word, *naga*, but the popular meaning of the word *naga* is snake. Verrier Elwin opines that the word is derived from *nok* meaning people. Majority of the tribes have adopted Christianity. They speak their local dialects, but follow the Roman script which has facilitated the growth of literacy. The Nagamese (a corrupt form of Assamese) as a common language is the means of communication among the different communities living in the state.

Distribution of Tribal Population

According to the Census report of 1981 the total population of Nagaland is 7,74,930, of whom 6,50,885 belong to the Scheduled Tribes constituting about 84 per cent of the total population. They are distributed under the following endogamous groups, viz. the Aos, Semas, Konyaks, Angamis, Chakhesangs, Lothas, Sangtams, Phoms, Changs, Yimchungers, Zeliangs, Khamngan, Kukis, Nagas, Kacharis, Tikhirs, Chirrs, Garos, Makwaras, Mikirs and the Rengmas. The Aos hold the top position in the state according to population strength (1,04,578) followed by the Semas (95,314), Konyaks (83,654), Angamis (62,557), Chakhesangs (60,771), Lothas (58,030), Sangtams (29,016), Phoms (24,426), Changs (22,376), Yimchungers (22,054), etc. It is observed that in Nagaland, seven major communities are individually predominant in each district of the state because of their regional distinctiveness. The majority of the population lives in 814 villages with the density varying from 18 to 25 persons per sq. km. The Naga villages are found generally on the summits and crests of hills. Most of the Naga settlements lie between the height of 1,200m and 2,100m.

Major Tribes

Ao

The Aos are mainly found in the districts of Mokokchung (89,568), Kohima (9,444) and Tuensang (3,233) preferably inhabiting the hill ranges. According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the Aos is 1,04,578. They have three major sub-groups, viz. the Mongsens, Chonglis and the Changkis and each group is again divided into several clans such as, Pangener, Jamir, Longrur, Amang, Atang, etc. which regulate their marriage alliances. They speak among themselves in the Ao dialect which comes under the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. Traditionally, they practise shifting cultivation followed by settled cultivation as well as hunting, fishing and animal husbandry. The Ao women take part in agricultural operation. More than 99 per cent of the Aos are Christians and the rate of literacy is quite high (64 per cent).

Sema

The Semas are known in Nagaland as the Sema Nagas, derived from the name of their ancestor, Semi. They inhabit hilly terrains characterised by warm temperate climate, high humidity and heavy rainfall. They are divided into exogamous clans. They use Sema, Sumi and Swu as surnames. According to the 1981 Census the total population of the Sema in Nagaland was 95,314. The Zunheboto (57,210) and Kohima (29,189) districts show the highest concentration of the Semas.

districts show the highest concentration of the Semas. They speak Sema dialect which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family. They use the Roman script. As per the 1981 Census record, more than 99 per cent of the Semas have embraced Christianity and changed their traditional religious practices, but the non-Christian Semas believe in spirits and supernatural powers. Their traditional and primary occupation is shifting cultivation followed by animal husbandry, weaving, basketry and smithy as subsidiary occupations.

Konyak

The Konyaks are one of the dominant tribal groups in Nagaland with a total population of 83,654 out of which 67,999 live in the Mon district of the state. Some of their villages are found in the Tuensung district with a population of about 15,172. Their mother tongue is Konyak under the Naga sub-group of the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. Shifting cultivation is their traditional occupation. Presently, they are involved in small business, carpentry, weaving and other services. The majority of them follow Christianity (86.40 per cent) while some of them still follow a traditional form of religion worshipping their

deities at the family, clan and village levels. Their land resource is controlled by the Chief of the respective village councils.

Angami

The Angamis are one of the dominant Naga communities of Nagaland with a total population of



Houses in Nocte village (khonsa)

62,557 and are mainly confined in the district of Kohima (62,009) as per the 1981 Census. The distribution of the Angamis in other districts vary between 20 and 174 persons. They are divided into

several sub-groups, such as Tengima or Western Angami, Northern Angami and Zounuo Keyhonuo. Of them, the Tengimas are regarded as Angami proper. The Angamis are also called Monr or Tsungumi. They live in hilly terrain of the Kohima district. The Angami language along with Nagamese is used as spoken language belonging to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. They use the Roman script. The Angami women fully shave their heads before marriage.

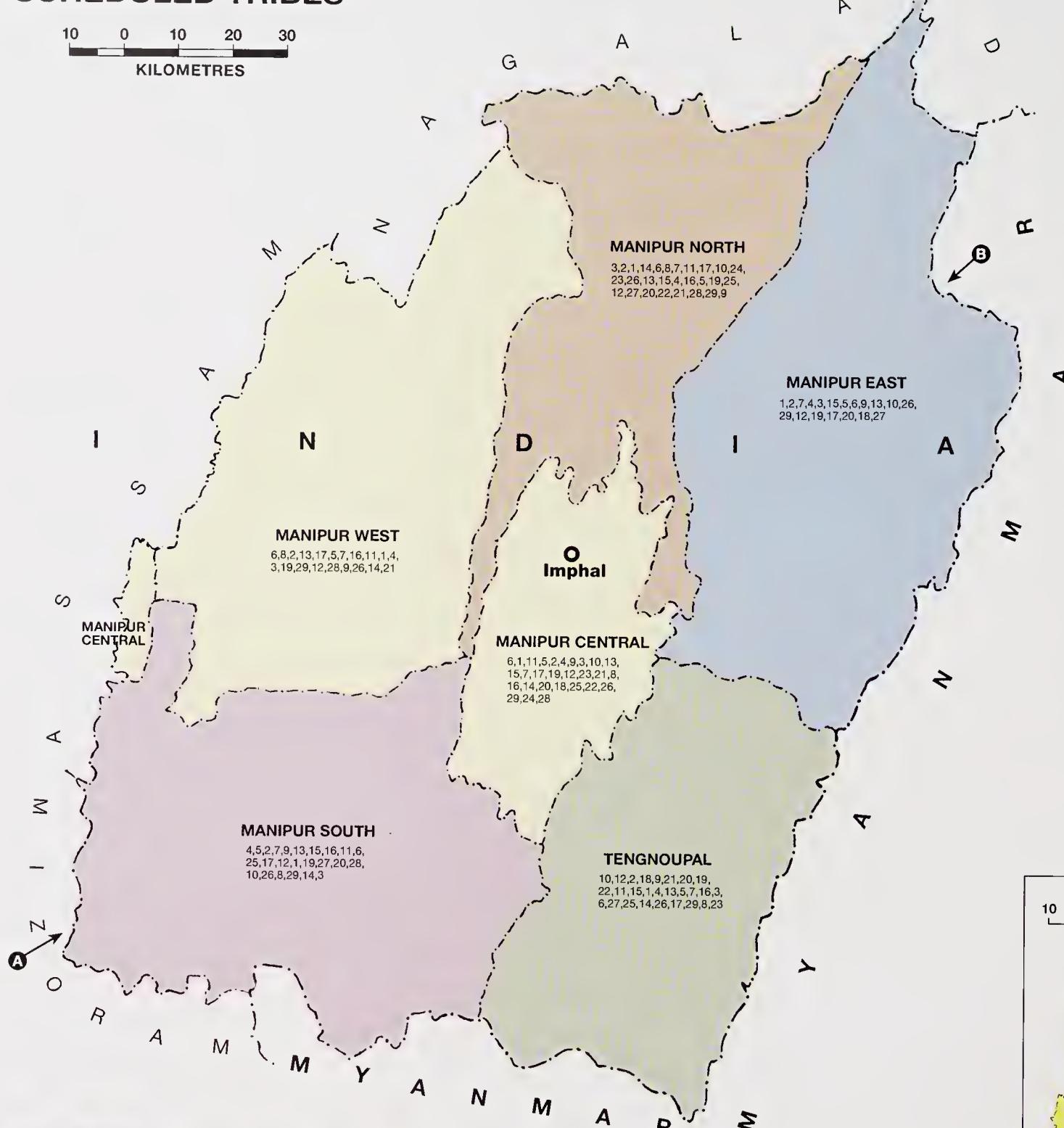
The Angami Nagas have moieties, called Pezoma and Pepfuma among the Tengimas (Hutton, 1921) and Tepa and Thevo among the Zounuo Keyhonuos (Das 1982). The moieties are divided into patri-clans (*thenu*), lineages (*sarra*) and sub-lineages (*putsa/lokro*). Both senior and junior levirate and sororate marriages are allowed. Neolocal and patrilocal rules of residence are followed.

Agriculture is their main occupation followed by gathering, hunting, fishing, animal husbandry and weaving as subsidiary occupations. Majority of the Angamis are Christians. According to the 1981 Census the literacy rate among the Angamis is about 45.58 per cent.



Naga girls are working in the Jhum field

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES



Paite man



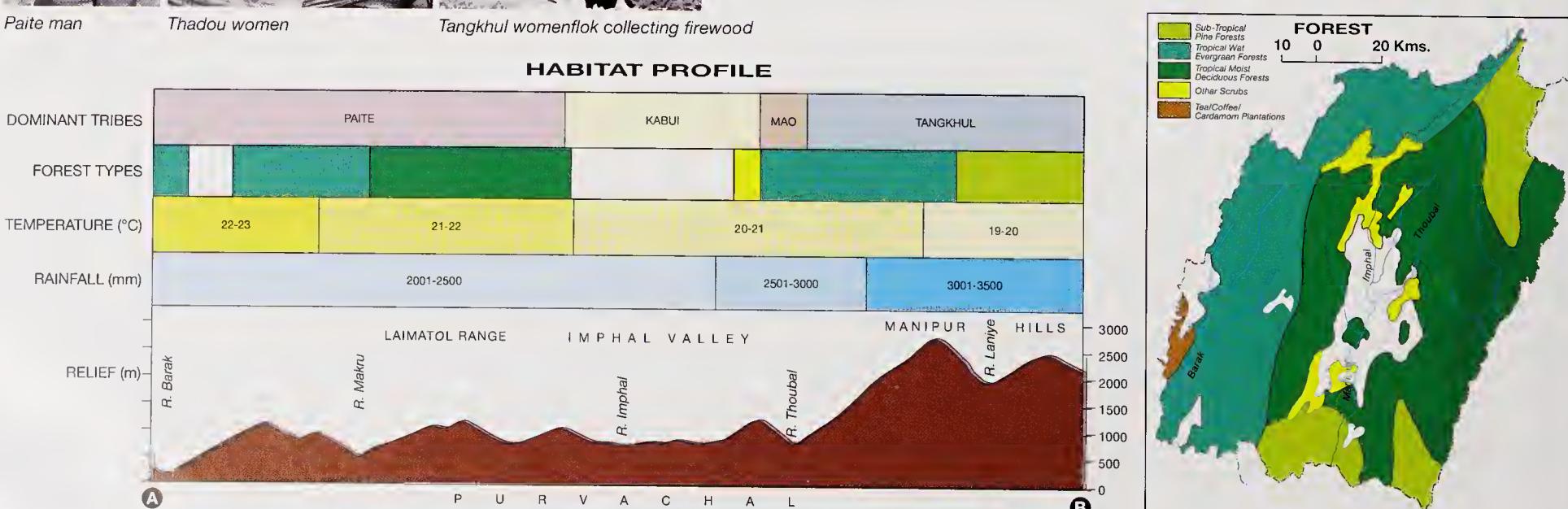
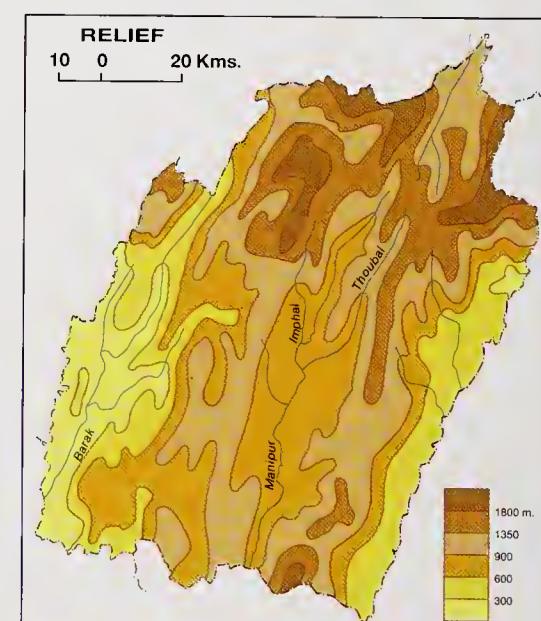
Thadou women



Tangkhul womenfolk collecting firewood

SCHEDULED TRIBES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE 1981	
1.	TANGKHUL
2.	THADOU
3.	MAO
4.	PAITE
5.	HMAR
6.	KABUI
7.	VAIPHEI
8.	KAHCA NAGA
9.	ZOU
10.	MARING
11.	KOM
12.	ANAL
13.	GANGTE
14.	MARAM
15.	MIZO
16.	SIMTE
17.	CHIRU
18.	LAMGANG
19.	AIMOL
20.	CHOTHE
21.	MOYON
22.	MONSANG
23.	KOIRENG
24.	KOIRAO
25.	ANGAMI
26.	PURUM
27.	SUHTE
28.	RALTE
29.	SEMA

DOMINANT TRIBES	
TANGKHUL	
MAO	
PAITE	
KABUI	
MARING	



Manipur was declared as a state of India in 1972. Earlier it was one of the union territories of the north-east India. The state is located adjoining the Myanmar border in the east and the states of Nagaland, Assam and Mizoram lie in the north, west and south respectively. Manipur possesses an area of 22,327 sq. km. between latitudes 23°50'N - 25°41'N and longitudes 93°02'E - 94°47'E. As per the 1981 Census the state comprises of six districts, viz. Manipur North, Manipur South, Manipur East, Manipur West, Manipur Central and Tengnoupal, but later the districts were reorganized as Bishnupur, Thoubal, Ukhrul, Senapati, Tamenglong, Churachandpur and Chandel with the capital at Imphal.

Habitat Profile

Manipur, with a distinct physical and cultural entity is divided into 1) Manipur Hills 2) Manipur Valley and 3) Barak Basin. The extensions of the Patkoi and Barail ranges from Nagaland have made the whole of north Manipur a completely hilly region with several peaks, such as Mount Tenipu (2,994 m.), Siroi (2,568 m.), Khayangbung (2,833 m.), Leikot (2,832 m.), etc. This hilly zone has very rugged topography containing parallel ridges and valleys running north-south. The Japvo peak is the source region of the Barak river, the largest river system in Manipur. Barak Basin on the extreme south-western corner of the state is a small patch of riverine plain (250 sq. km.) formed by the alluvial deposition from the rivers Barak, Jiri, Makui, etc. and connected to the Surma valley of Assam. The Manipur valley or Imphal valley is actually an old inter-montane basin, about 60 km. long and 30 km wide, surrounded on either side by the Manipur hill ranges. The basin is formed by a huge ancient lake the residue of which is represented by the beautiful Loktak lake. The lake covers an area of 65 sq. km. in dry season and 95 sq. km. in the rainy season and is full of aquatic flora and fauna. This whole basin with an average altitude of 800-1,000 m. is drained by the Manipur river and its tributaries like the Imphal, Iril, Thoubal, etc. The Irrawaddy and the Chindwin river systems of Myanmar have a number of head streams originating in the central and the western Manipur Hills.

Controlled by topographical layout and relief, Manipur enjoys a sub-tropical monsoon climate with dry winter and hot and wet summer. Average temperature in the state varies from 15°C to 32°C and mean annual rainfall ranges from 1,250 mm. to 3,500 mm. Climate in the western part of the state is tropical.

The soil of Manipur has been categorized into four major groups : (a) the most extensive red soil is found over the higher hill slopes ; (b) laterite soil has developed mainly over the south-western region of the state on the foothills and lower slopes; (c) the alluvium, both new and old, is present in the Barak basin and (d) the organic soil (peaty or boggy soil), unique of its kind in the region, is found in the low lying parts of Manipur Valley, particularly in and around the Loktak lake.

Depending on the physiography, rainfall and soil type, the forests of Manipur can be classified into Tropical moist deciduous forests, Tropical wet evergreen forests and Sub-tropical pine forests which covers 77.86 per cent of the total land. The forest area of the state falls into four distinct zones, viz. a) Burma border forests, b) Ukhrul pine forests, c) Valley forests and d) Barak drainage forests.

Agriculture is the main economic resource of the majority of population (87%) in Manipur. Permanent wet paddy cultivation is practised in the valley. Terrace cultivation on the lower hill slopes produces various horticulture and plantation crops. The traditional *jhum* or shifting cultivation is also in vogue on the drier

The list of the Scheduled Tribes of Manipur was modified in 1953 and omitted the suffix of Naga and Kuki which have been treated as generic terms, to include a large number of tribal communities who migrated to different parts of Manipur from adjacent areas. At present tribal groups under the Nagas and the Kukis rigidly maintain their ethnic identity as separate group of endogamous character. So in Manipur the Nagas and the Kukis are shown as separate or individual tribal communities. The word Kuki has been deleted from the Manipur list, in which the Paites, Gangtes, Thadous, Vaipheis, etc. have been mentioned as independent groups. Likewise the Tangkhuls, Maos, Kachas, Nagas, Marams, Angamis, etc. once under the Naga group, have been projected in the state as separate individual tribal community.

Major Tribes

Tangkhul

The Tangkhuls as an endogamous community belong to the Naga group. According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the Tangkhuls is 79,029. The Tangkhuls are mainly found in the East (68,339) and Central (3,330) districts of Manipur. Their settlements are located on the hills surrounded by thick forests. Their mother tongue is Tangkhul under the Tibeto-Burman language family.

The Tangkhuls are divided into several exogamous clans (*shang*) based upon hierarchy. Some of these are Keishingnao, Mungnyo, Saraono, Shimranao, Rangnatnao etc. These are used as surnames.

Shifting cultivation is their traditional occupation. Presently some of them, who live on the hill slopes, have started terrace cultivation.

The Tangkhul women play key roles in animal husbandry, agricultural activities and fishing. They are also experts in weaving of shawls with embroidery work. About 99 per cent of the Tangkhuls are recorded as followers of Christianity in the 1981 Census.

Mao

The Maos prefer to live in the hilly areas and are concentrated in hill ranges of the North district of the state bordering Nagaland with their population of 49,942 (Census, 1981), while the total population of the Mao community in the state is 50,715. Their mother tongue, Emela or Mao, belongs to the Naga group of the Tibeto-Burman language family. The Maos as a community belong to the Naga group. They are divided into a number of patrilineal clans, viz. Eletemei, Tolumei, Phimumei, etc.



Aimol boy with his traditional musical instrument

and steeper slopes where cotton is the main cash crop grown together with various edible crops.

Distribution of Tribal population

Manipur is one of the thinly populated states in India with a density of only 64 persons per sq. km. The population distribution is very uneven due to rugged terrain character. The total population of the state is 14,20,952 of whom 3,87,977 belong to the Scheduled Tribes and constitute 27.30 per cent of the total population. The central plain or Manipur Valley accommodates about 65 per cent of the total population, but it is only 8 per cent of the total area of the state. So, the density of population in the valley is very high ranging from 260 to 425 persons per sq. km, while in the hilly region it varies from 8 to 28 persons per sq. km. The hill areas are mainly inhabited by the tribal people of different ethnic groups. The population of Manipur comprises, mainly two groups : the hill people and the valley people. Most of the valley people are the Meiteis, while the population in the hills is divided into two broad tribal groups - 1) the Nagas in the north and 2) the Kukis in the south. The Kukis lead a semi-nomadic life mainly depending on shifting cultivation. But the Nagas have permanent settlement and practise terrace cultivation.



Mao boy in ceremonial dress

As one of the hill tribes the Maos practise terrace cultivation as their primary occupation supplemented by hunting, gathering and fishing. According to the 1981 Census about 92 per cent of them are Christians.

Kabui

The total population of the Kabuis in Manipur is 26,005 (Census, 1981) under the Naga sub-group. They are a small community in Nagaland. The Kabuis living along the western border of Manipur call themselves Rongmei. They are mainly concentrated in the Manipur West district of the state (11,638). Kabui is their mother tongue under the Naga sub-group of the Tibeto - Burman language family.

The Kabuis are divided into four exogamous clans which are Kammei, Ganmei, Gangmei and Langmei. Shifting cultivation is supplemented by hunting and gathering. About 64 per cent of the Kabuis are recorded as Christians. The Kabuis are also found in Assam and Nagaland.

Thadou

The Thadous are concentrated in the northern parts in the Tengnoupal district of Manipur. Their total population in the state is 56,473 according to the 1981 Census. Their settlements are generally found in the hilly areas. The Thadou language is their mother tongue under the Tibeto-Burman language family. They are conversant with the regional language and use the Bengali script. They have some exogamous clans (*beh*) based upon economy and terrain. These clans exercise control over land. A Thadou boy prefers to marry his maternal uncle's daughter.

The Thadous are traditionally agriculturists but some of them, who are educated, are usually engaged in white collar jobs and other services. About 98 per cent of the Thadous are Christians, as per the 1981 Census.

Paite

According to the 1981 Census the total population of the Paites in the state of Manipur is 30,960. The Paites are concentrated in the south district of Manipur having a population of 29,156. Paite is their mother tongue, which belongs to the Kuki-Chin group of the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. They are divided into clans which are grouped into two distinguished classes, one of the chiefs and the other of commoners. The main function of a clan is to regulate the use of property and to provide protection to its members. Shifting cultivation is the main occupation of the Paites supplemented by hunting and gathering. Their traditional religion is related to worship of spirits like Liandoupi and Thanghou. According to the 1981 Census more than 99 per cent of the Paites are recorded as followers of Christianity. The Paites are found in Mizoram too.

Hmar

The Hmars are concentrated in the southern part of Manipur with a population of 29,216. Their mother tongue is Hmar under the Kuki-Chin group of the Tibeto-Burman languages. The Hmars practise shifting cultivation as their traditional occupation and the land belongs to the Chief of the community in a village

who reserves the right to distribute it among the villagers. About 99.87 per cent of the Hmars are recorded as followers of Christianity as per the 1981 Census.

Zou

The Zous are concentrated in the southern district of Manipur and their total population is 12,575 according to the 1981 Census. It is told that some times it is difficult to distinguish a Paite from a Zou and vice-versa. Zou is their mother tongue which belongs to the Kuki-Chin group of the Tibeto - Burman language family. Shifting cultivation is their traditional occupation. The chief of the village has control over the land. Traditionally this community shares common folklores, folktales, music, dance and rituals with the Paites. More than 98 per cent of the Zou people are Christians as recorded in the 1981 Census.



Zou couple

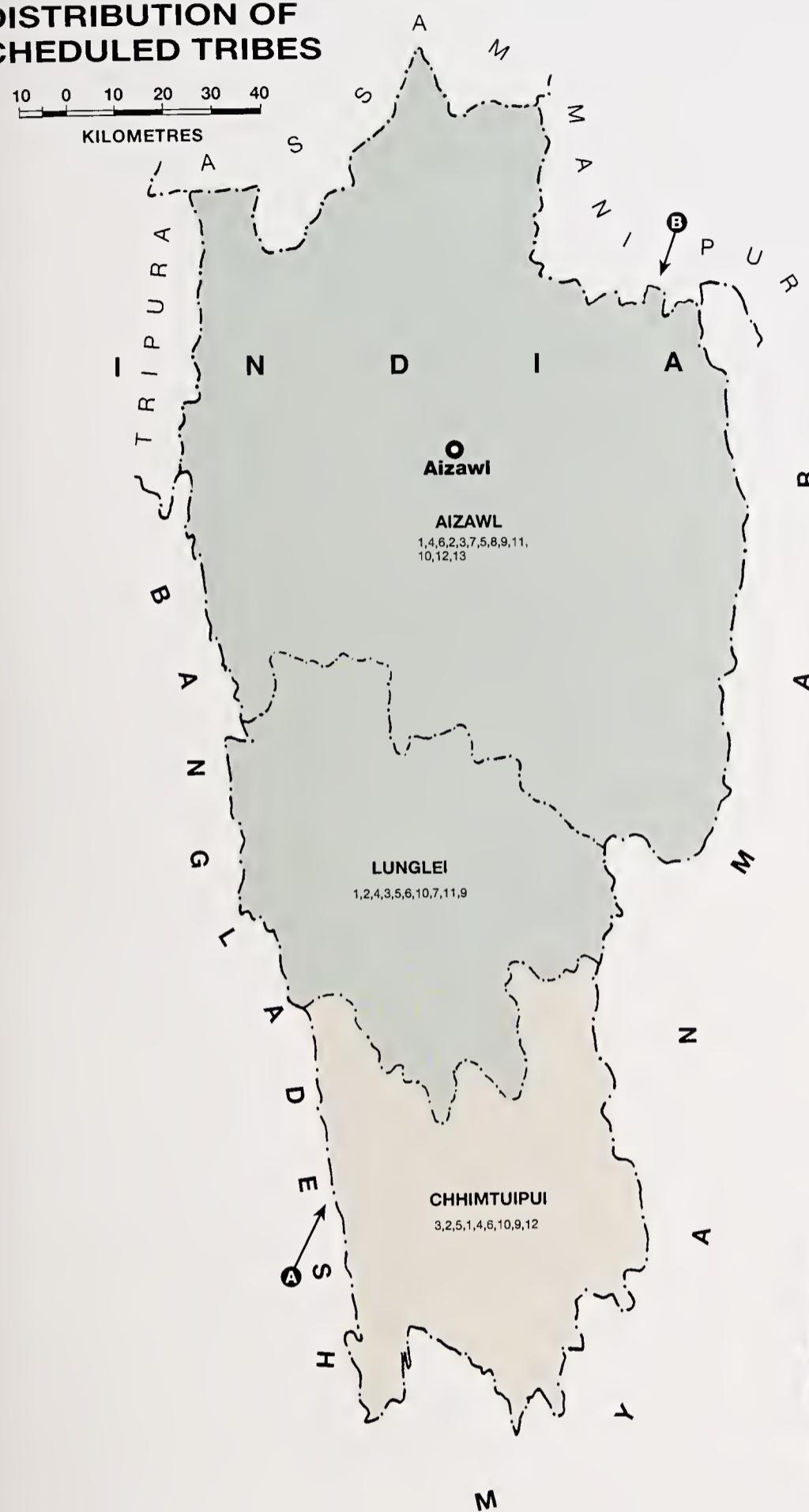


Fishermen in the Loktak lake in the Imphal valley

MIZORAM

PLATE NO. 10

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES



SCHEDULED TRIBES

RANKED ON
POPULATION SIZE

1. MIZO
2. CHAKMA
3. PAWI
4. KUKI
5. LAKHER
6. HMAR
7. KHASI / JAITIA
8. HAJONG
9. GARO
10. NAGA
11. DIMASA KACHARI
12. MAN
13. MIKIR

DOMINANT TRIBES

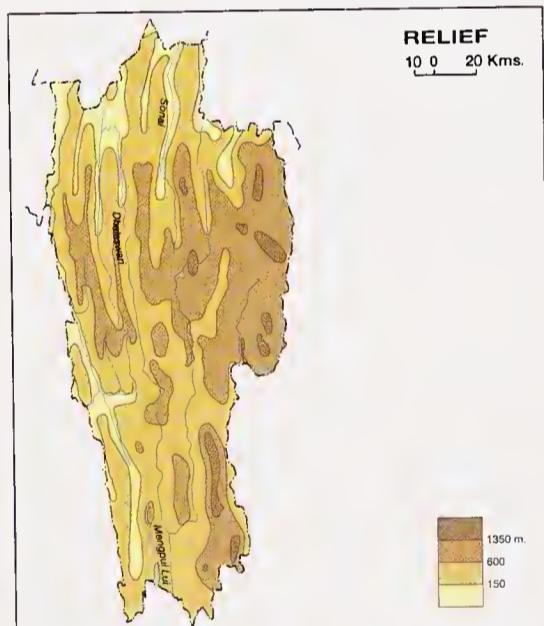
MIZO
PAWI



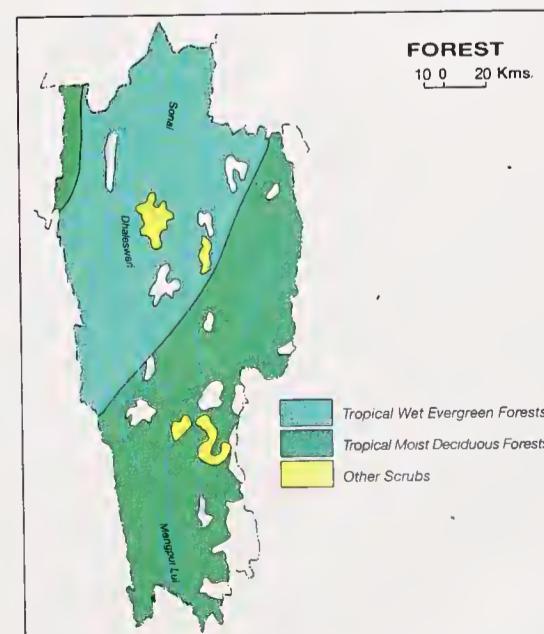
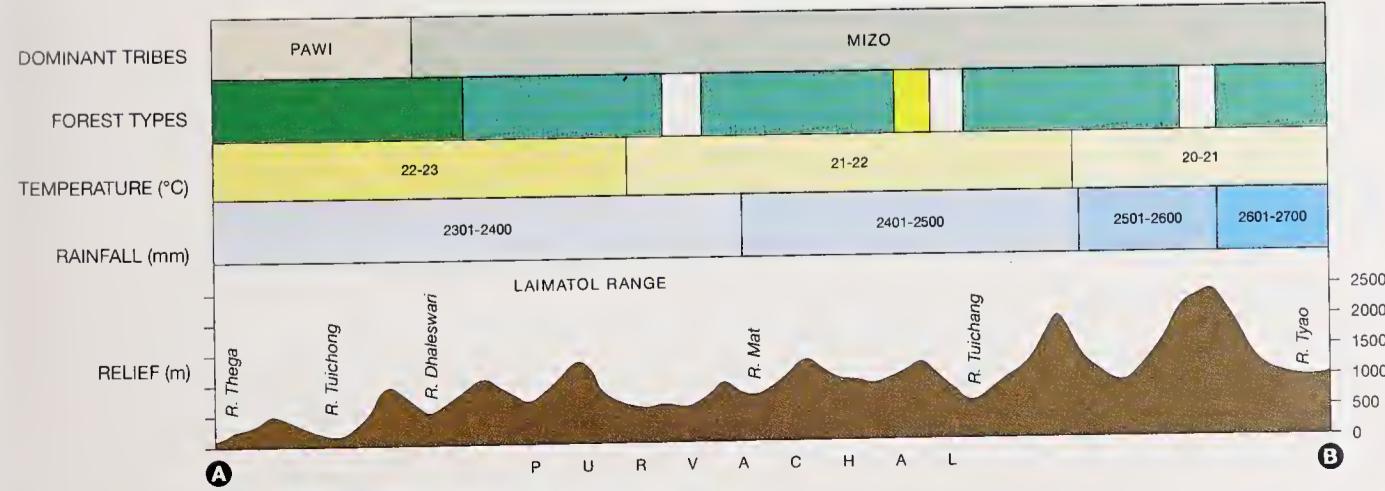
Mizo man



Chakma man



HABITAT PROFILE



Mizoram was carved out of the erstwhile Assam and declared as a state in 1972. It lies between latitudes 21°25'N – 24°39'N and longitudes 92°16'E – 93°39'E with an area of about 21,081 sq. km. Mizoram shares a long international boundary with Bangladesh in the west and Myanmar in the east and the south. The states of Tripura, Assam and Manipur adjoin Mizoram in north-west, north and the north-east respectively. Mizoram was divided into three districts, viz. Aizawl, Lunglei and Chhimtuipui. New districts added are Lawngtlai, Champhai, Kolan, Mamit and Serohip.

Habitat Profile

The name of the state is said to be derived from the Mizo Hills which project the image of a hilly terrain. The average altitude ranges from 500 m. to 800 m., rising to the maximum height of 2,157m in Blue Mountains in the south-east corner.

A series of north-south elongated ridges, running parallel and separated by a number of valleys, form two distinct physiographic units - (i) East Mizo Hills and (ii) West Mizo Hills. The eastern unit, comprising the Chin Hills along the Myanmar border, has steeper valley walls and sharp ridges with altitude varying from 400 m. to 2,000 m. while the ridges are lower (40 m. to 1500 m.) over the West Mizo Hills. The valleys are wider to the west with gentle slopes. In this zone there are a few pockets of limited plain land like the Champhai, Vanlaphai and Tenzawl plains. All the major rivers in Mizoram have developed a parallel (trellis) drainage pattern in conformity to the topography.

The state is under the direct impact of the south-west monsoon with less seasonal variations due to close proximity to the Bay of Bengal. The average temperature during summer varies between 20°C and 29°C and in winter between 11°C and 23°C.

The state receives abundant rainfall mainly during May to September. July and August are the hottest and the wettest months and December the coldest.

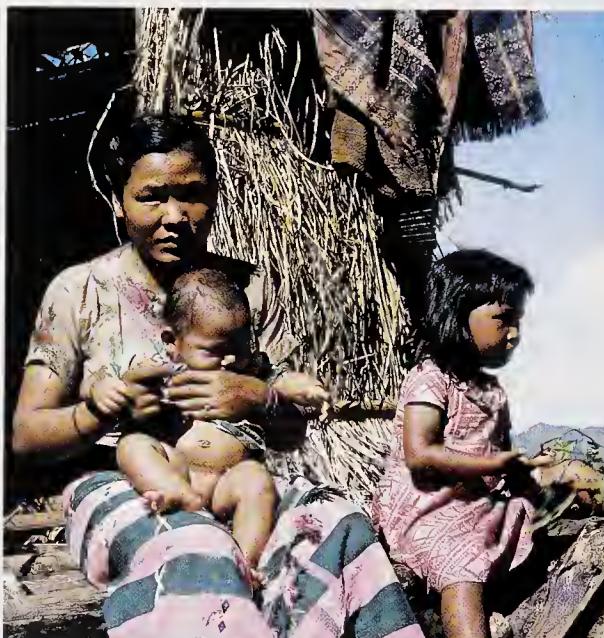
Red soil is predominant over the hills with certain variations. The red loamy soil is available in the central part of the state around Aizawl whereas the red and yellow soils occupy the greater part of the hills. The old and new alluvial soil is present in the isolated plains of Champhai, Vanlaphai and Tenzawl.

The state has a large forest cover (86.99% in 1999) which includes tropical wet evergreen in the hills and uplands and tropical moist deciduous forests in the valleys and plain. Only the central part of the state is an area of intensive agricultural operation. On the other hand there is little scope for settled cultivation in the hills and as a result *jhum* cultivation is still conspicuous. Besides, a large variety of bamboo provides the basic forest resource for the rural people. In the absence of any economic mineral resource the majority of population (87%) are engaged in cultivation. Main agricultural crops are rice, maize, bean, pumpkin, chilli, ginger, potato, tobacco, etc. but their production is poor.

At present terrace cultivation has undergone a change with introduction of large scale commercial plantations of coffee, cocoa, rubber, cardamom, cashewnut, etc. which have helped in augmenting intensive agricultural operation.

Distribution of Tribal Population

Longitudinal ridges and valleys of the Mizo Hills are inhabited by the majority of the tribal communities namely the Mizos, Nagas, Pawis, Lakhers, Kukis, Hmars, Hajongs, Garos, Dimasa Kacharis, Chakmas, Khasis/Jaintias, Mans and the Mikirs. According to the 1981 Census the total tribal population in the state was 4,61,907 constituting 93.55 per cent of the total population. Among the tribal communities the Mizos hold numerically the first position with a total population of 3,51,340 followed by the Chakmas (39,901), Pawis (22,996), Kukis (20,784), Lakhers (16,704) and the Hmars (8,643). The remaining tribal groups have population less than 100 excepting joint population of the Khasis, Jaintias, Pnars, etc. The total population of the Khasi-Jaintia group was only 319 in the state (Census, 1981).



Pawi mother and children

The Mizos rank first in the Aizawl and Lunglei districts while the Chhimtuipui district in the south is dominated by the Chakmas.

Major Tribes

Mizo

Mizo is a generic term which includes a number of tribes who inhabit the state. The word Mizo is derived from a combination of two words *mi* and *zo*, *mi* means a person and *zo* means highland. So the *mizo* stands for 'people of highland or hills'. According to the 1981 Census the total population of the Mizos is 3,51,340. The population of individual community under the Mizos is not available. It is stated that the Mizos comprise the Lushais, Maras, Biates, Bawms, Hualngos, etc. who call themselves Mizo in the state. They speak Mizo which is considered as their mother tongue belonging to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. A major part of the Mizos specially the



A Pawi traditional hut

highlanders still practise shifting cultivation supplemented by hunting, gathering and fishing. The cultivable plots are controlled and distributed by the village council. The major concentration of the Mizos is found in the Aizawl (2,86,349) and Lunglei (61,535) districts. Literacy is very high among them estimated to be more than 85 per cent. Besides agricultural activities, they are engaged in some white collar jobs and other services also. They are mainly Christians.

Chakma

The Chakmas are the second largest population among tribal groups in the state with a population of 39,901 (Census, 1981). The Chakmas are concentrated in the districts of Chhimtuipui (18,445) and Lunglei (13,804). Their population in the district of Aizawl is 7,652. In Mizoram they live in the south-western part around the river Karnafuli. Chakma is their mother tongue, which belongs to the Indo-Aryan languages. Shifting cultivation is their traditional occupation, though many of them have adopted plough cultivation. Some of them practise basketry, weaving, fishing, etc. for their subsistence. They are experts in wood-carving and dyeing threads. The Census record shows that about 99 per cent of the Chakmas are followers of Buddhism. The literacy rate of the Chakmas in the state is only 14.69 per cent as per the Census 1981.

Pawi

The Pawis are one of the well-known tribes of Mizoram with a total population of 22,996 and they usually prefer to inhabit the hill ranges covered with forests. There are some Pawi villages located on hill tops ranging from 800 m. to 1,250 m. in the highland. In the state they are mainly concentrated in the district of Chhimtuipui (21,034) followed by the Lunglei (13,804) district. There are about 41 Pawi villages under the Pawi District Council in Chhimtuipui.



The Mizo hill environment

The Pawis are divided into a number of exogamous clans which control their marriage alliances. They prefer to practise shifting cultivation supplemented by hunting and gathering of forest produce for their livelihood. Weaving and basketry are also practised in almost every household. Most of the women are expert in weaving. The Pawis of Mizoram are mostly Christians. They have many folk songs and folk dances.

Kuki

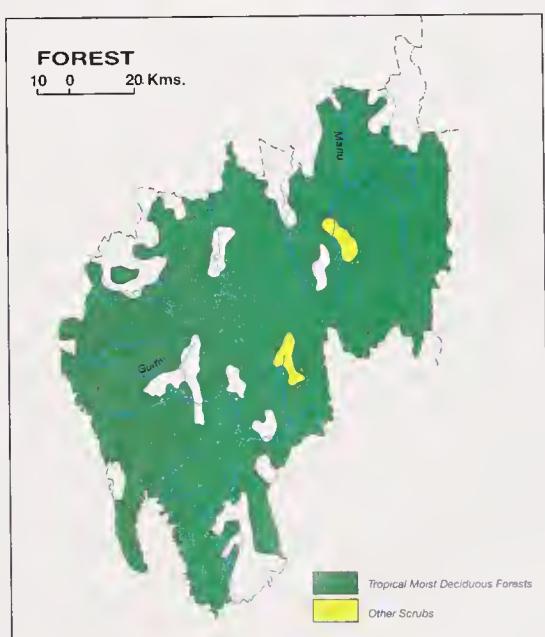
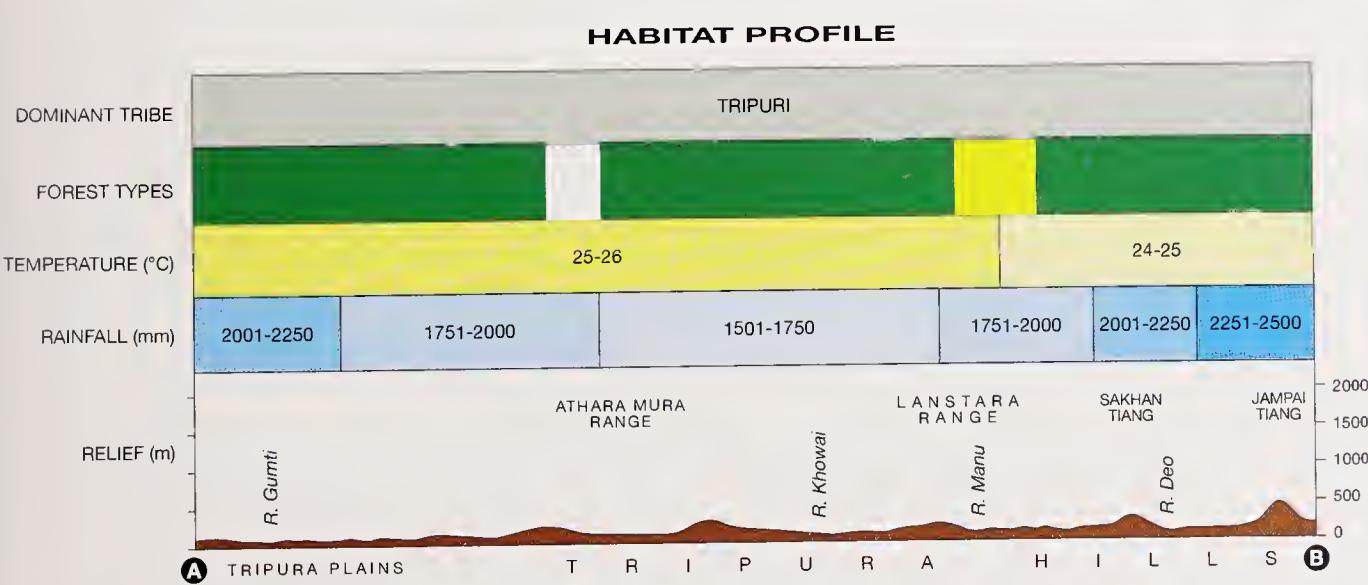
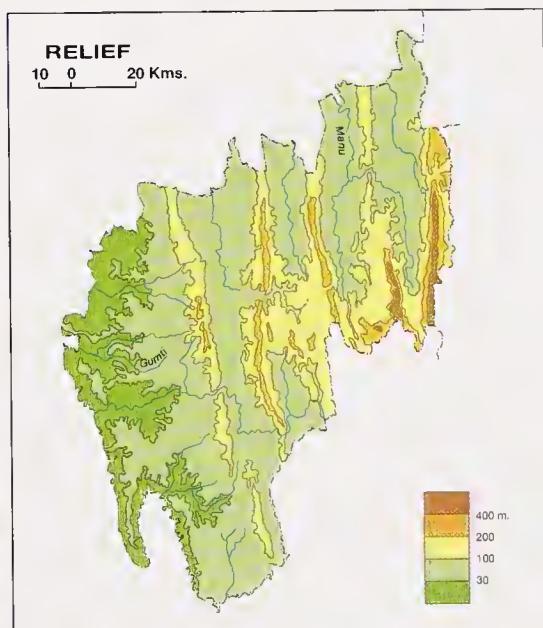
The total population of the Kukis in Mizoram is 20,784 and they are mainly distributed in the district of Aizawl (15,486). They speak Kuki language which belongs to the Kuki-Chin group of the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. The Kukis are also found in the states of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

10 0 10 20 30
KILOMETRES



SCHEDULED TRIBES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE 1981	
1.	TRIPURI
2.	RIANG
3.	JAMATIA
4.	CHAKMA
5.	HALAM
6.	MAG
7.	MUNDA
8.	GARO
9.	NOATIA
10.	KUKI
11.	ORANG
12.	LUSHAI
13.	SANTAL
14.	UCHAI
15.	BHIL
16.	KHASI / JAITIA
17.	LEPCHA
18.	BHUTIA
19.	CHAIMAL



ripura, one of the princely states of north-east India during British rule, was given full statehood in 1972. The state is encircled on three sides by Bangladesh excepting north-eastern and eastern boundaries, which it shares with the Barak valley of Assam and the Mizoram states. Tripura has the latitudinal extension between 22°56'N – 24°32'N and longitudinal extension between 91°10'E – 92°18'E with an area of 10,486 sq. km. There are three districts, viz. West Tripura with capital town Agartala, North Tripura and South Tripura.

Habitat Profile

Tripura has a unique physiography where the eastern hills or Purvachal gradually merge with the plain of Bangladesh. Here both erosional and depositional land forms co-exist with a number of residual hill ranges varying from 16 m to 600 m in height. Physiographically, the state is divided into two regions, viz. (i) the Tripura Hills and (ii) the Tripura Plains. East Tripura is a more or less hilly terrain which is a northward extension of the West Mizo Hills. There are four major ranges, viz. Jampai Tlang, Sakhon Tlang, Langtrai and Atharamura. Several north flowing rivers like Juri, Deo, Manu, Dhalai and Langai drain the region before entering into Bangladesh.

In the west the state has a vast tract of riverine plain drained mainly by the river Gumti. The south-west monsoon dominates the climatic rhythm of Tripura. Rain starts early from mid-April and continues till September with a mean annual rainfall of 2,300 mm. Summer months have the mean maximum temperature rising upto 35°C while the mean minimum temperature is 10.5°C in winter. The soil of Tripura is broadly categorized into red and alluvial soil. All the residual hill ranges are covered with red soil which is suitable for horticulture and plantation. The old and new alluvial soil is found on the valley floors.

The forests of the state are spread over an area of 5,745 sq. km. which is 54.79 per cent of the total area of the state. The dense tropical deciduous forests are mostly found in the North and West Tripura districts. The major tree species like teak, *sal*, *gambar*, *chamal* and varieties of bamboo and cane provide a good quantity of timber, firewood and other minor forest produce. Tripura is famous for handicrafts made of bamboo and cane.

Shifting or *jhum* cultivation is practised on the hills and hill slopes by the tribal people of the state and the total land under shifting cultivation is about 6 lakh hectares.

Distribution of Tribal Population

The total population of the state was 20,53,058 out of them 5,83,920 belonged to the Scheduled Tribes constituting 28.44 per cent of the state population (Census, 1981). The population has since increased to 30.9 per cent in 1991. There are 19 tribal communities in the state. Districtwise distribution of the tribal



Riang girl in paddy field

population is 35.83 per cent in South Tripura, 27.32 per cent in North Tripura and 25.01 per cent in West Tripura. Among the tribal groups, the Tripuris have the highest population (3,30,872) followed by the Riangs (84,005), Jamatias (44,501), Chakmas (34,799), Halams (28,969), Mags (18,231), etc. as per the 1981 Census. Beside these, the Mundas, Garos, Kukis, Orangs, Lushais, Uchais, Bhils, Lepchas, Bhutias and the Chaimals are found in the state.



Chakma men engaged in bamboo work

Major Tribes

Tripuri

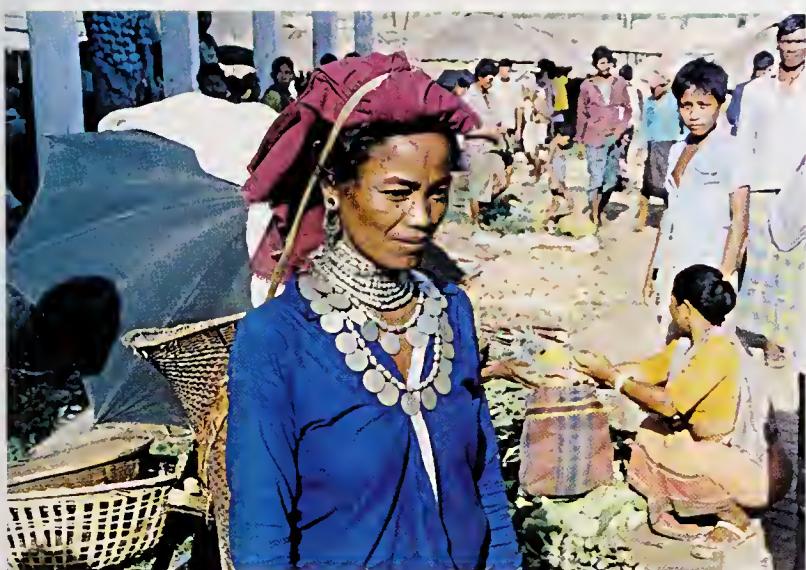
The name Tripuri is derived from the name of the state. They belong to a section of the Kacharis, who once migrated from Assam. They have synonyms like Deb Barma, Tipra and Tippera. The Tripuris dominate in all the three districts though their major concentration is found in the West Tripura (2,10,923) district. A large number of their population is also found in the districts of South Tripura (69,686) and North Tripura (50,263). Their mother tongue is Kak-Barak under the Tibeto-Burman language family. But they know Bengali and use the Bengali script. Shifting cultivation was their primary and traditional occupation. They are now mostly engaged in settled cultivation with partial dependence on *jhum* (shifting cultivation). More than 99 per cent of their population are recorded as followers of some Hindu religious traits along with their traditional belief in nature and spirit.

Riang

The Riangs are the second largest tribal community in the state with a population of 84,005. They are concentrated in the forest clad hilly terrain of the South Tripura district. Their mother tongue is Riang. They know the Kak-barak and the Bengali languages. The Riang dialect belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family. The Riangs have several clans, viz. Meska, Raicha, Mochha, Waireng, etc. They are mostly Hindus and worship Hindu gods and goddesses. They have their own folksongs and folktales. Shifting cultivation is their primary occupation, supplemented by gathering of forest produce, animal husbandry and wage labour. The literacy rate is very low among them.

Jamatia

As per the 1981 Census, the Jamatias' total population in the state is 44,501. They are concentrated in the forest areas of the South Tripura district. Forest is their main economic resource. The Jamatias are an endogamous community without any social division. The name Jamatia is derived from *Jamayat* meaning aggregate of the people. Kak-Barak is their mother tongue. They know Bengali. Shifting cultivation is their traditional occupation followed by weaving and basketry. They employ priest from their own community and follow some traits of Hindu religion.



Noatia woman in a village market

Chakma

The Chakmas are numerically the fourth largest tribal community in the state with a population of 34,799 (Census, 1981). They are mainly concentrated in the northern part of the state which is hilly, covered with dense forests receiving high rainfall.

Chakma is their mother tongue under the Indo-Aryan family of language. They use the Bengali script and Bengali is their second language. In Tripura they have three sub-groups, viz. the Anokhias, Tantungias, and

the Monglas. They prefer endogamy at the sub-group level and exogamy at the clan level. They acquire partners through negotiation, elopement, service and mutual consent.

Shifting cultivation is the traditional occupation of the Chakmas supplemented by weaving and basket making. Some of them have adopted plough cultivation while a few are employed in government and private organizations. They are Buddhists and worship Lord Buddha.

Chaimal is the synonym of the Halams, but in the 1981 Census they have been shown separately having a population of 18 only. The Halam Kaipengs and the Halam Molsoms speak Halam, whereas the Halam Kalois and Halam Rupinis speak Kak-Barak. The Halam Kaipengs, Kalois and the Molsoms are shifting cultivators, but the Halam Rupinis are pastoral and nomadic people and are considered to be among the earliest settlers in Tripura. They follow some traits of Hindu religion. Christians constitute about 3 per cent of their total population. The number of Buddhists among them is very insignificant.



Loi-Chakpa men in the Laiharoba Festival

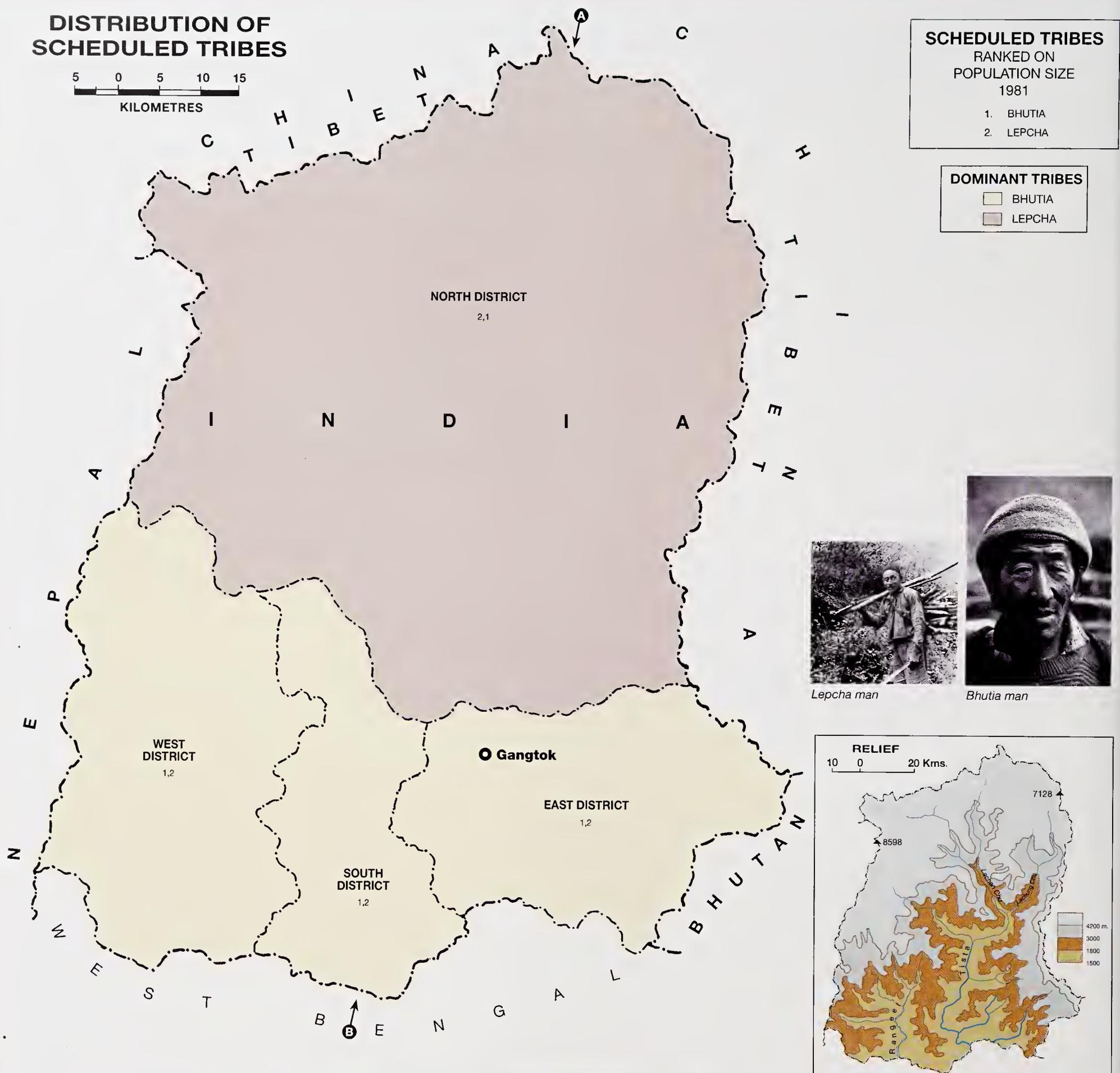
Halam

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the Halams in Tripura is 28,969. The Halams are concentrated in the hilly terrains of the south and north-western part of the state. They are considered to be a sub-group of the Kukis and are found in Assam, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh under the Kuki tribe. The Halams in Tripura have four main groups or *dafa*, viz. the Halam Kaipengs, Halam Kalois, Halam Molsoms and the Halam Rupinis.

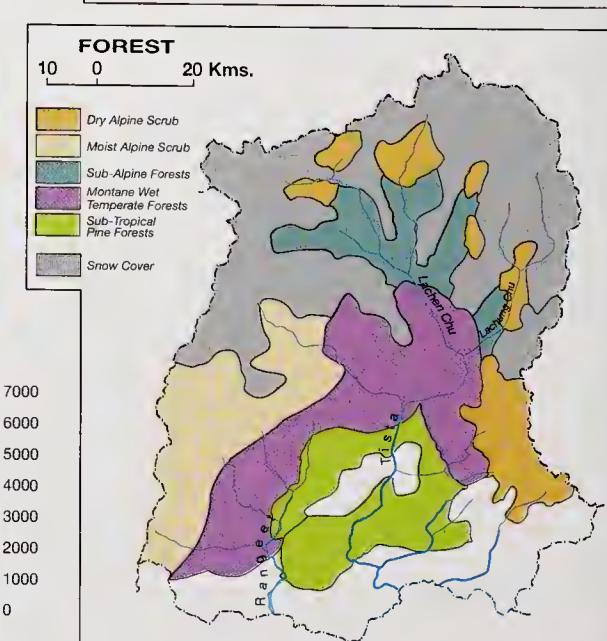
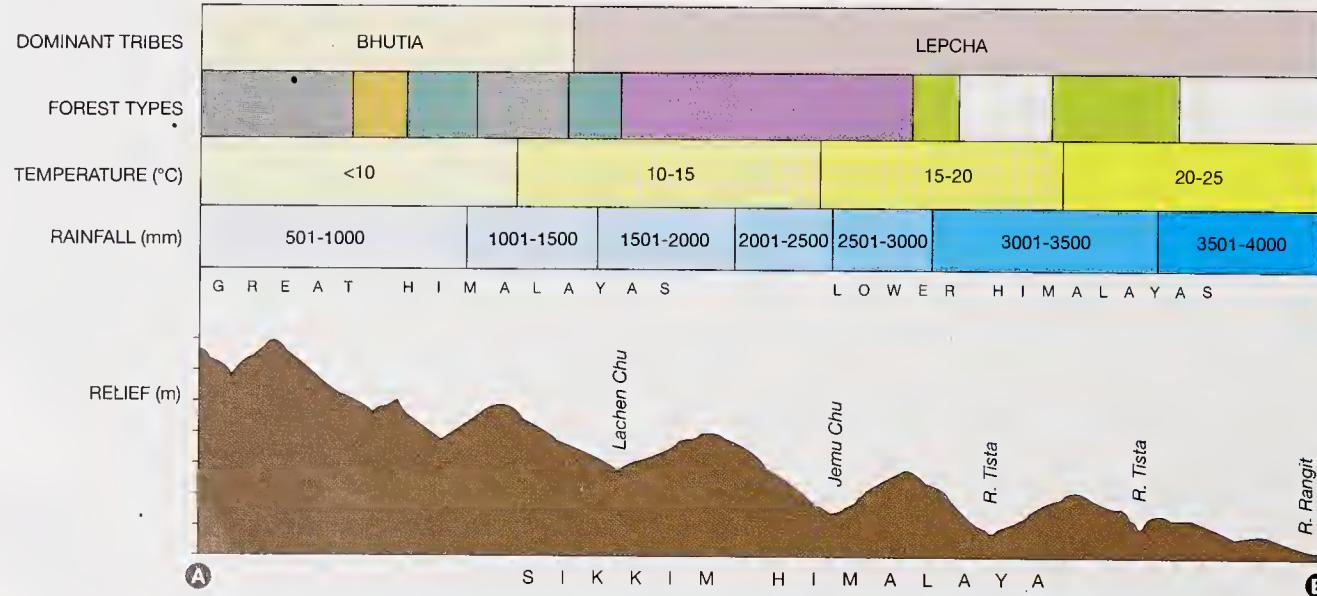


A Noatia dwelling

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES



HABITAT PROFILE



The Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Republic of India in the year 1975. The state is bounded in the north and north-east by Tibet (China), in the south-east by Bhutan, in the south by the Darjiling district of West Bengal and on the west by the kingdom of Nepal. It has latitudinal extent of 27°05'N - 28°10'N and longitudinal extent of 88°04'E - 88°58'E comprising an area of 7,096 sq. km. The state is divided into four districts, viz. North Sikkim, East Sikkim, South Sikkim and West Sikkim.

Habitat Profile

Sikkim is a completely mountainous state occupying the western end of the Eastern Himalayas. The two principal ridges namely, the Singalila in the west and the Chola in the east, run north-south and slope southward from the Tibetan boundary. A series of secondary ranges have a general east-west trend. The majestic Mt. Kanchenjunga (8,598 m), the world's third highest peak, is situated on the Singalila range along Nepal border. This is a holy mountain to the Bhotias and the Lepchas. There are other peaks around it, e.g. Kabru (7,299 m), Pandim (6,693 m), Siniolchu (6,778 m), etc. The Zemu river, one of the major tributaries of

the Tista, originates from the great Zemu Glacier at the foot of Mt. Kanchenjunga. The long course of the Tista traverses the whole length (north-south) of Sikkim with its farthest head-stream, the Lachen Chu which originates from the glacier of Mt. Kanchenjunga (6,854 m) near the Tibet border. The Lachung Chu is another south flowing river with its source near Mt. Paohunri (7,128 m) on the north-west border and meets the Lachen Chu to form the main Tista. The river Rangeet is also a major tributary of the Tista draining the whole of West District.

Owing to its vast altitudinal range (300 m to 8,598 m) Sikkim possesses wide variations in climate, vegetation and soil. The tropical and sub-tropical belts continue up to an altitude of 1,500 m and are agriculturally productive and the most populated zone. The temperate belt extending between 1,500 m and 3,000 m is also suitable for horticulture and dry agriculture. Further north the sub-alpine and alpine zones (above 3,000 m) are not congenial for human habitation excepting pastoral activities by the transhumance tribals and very limited summer cultivation of seed potato.

The south-west monsoon finds the northward opening through longitudinal valleys and has made Sikkim the wettest zone of the Himalayas. Rainfall varies between 500 and 4,000 mm decreasing northward depending on the orographic character. Temperature remains mostly mild over the southern hills (20° to 25°C) and drops sharply with increasing altitude towards the north (<10°C).

In Sikkim, forest occupies 43.94 percent of the total geographical area, while more than one-third area is

under perpetual snow cover (Forest Survey of India, 1999). Broadly, forests are of three types, viz. sub-tropical pine forests in the southern hills, Montane wet temperate forests further north and sub-alpine forests extend almost upto the snow line. A vast patch over the Singalila range in the west is covered by moist alpine scrub vegetation. The dry alpine scrub is restricted to the high mountains in the north and east. The principal forest species include *sal*, *chirpine*, rhododendron, oak, maple, several pine varieties, juniper and alpine shrubs and grasses. Several hundred varieties of orchid grow here making Sikkim a botanist's paradise.



Lepcha woman

Agriculture including horticulture is the main economic pursuit of the rural people in Sikkim which is mostly restricted up to 1,800m altitude. Principal crops are maize, cardamom, wet paddy, wheat, barley and potato (including seed potato). Fruits and other commercial crops like soyabean, orange, apple, peach, palm, pear, ginger, etc. are mostly grown on terraces. Both timber and livestock, viz. cattle, goat, sheep and pig, provide a substantial resource base for the state.

Distribution of Tribal Population

The total population of Sikkim is 3,16,385 of which 73,623 belong to the Scheduled Tribes who constitute 23.27 per cent of the total population of the state as per the Census 1981. The state has two major tribal communities, viz. the Bhotias and the Lepchas who are distributed in all the districts. The major concentration of the Bhotias is found in East District of Sikkim (23,598) followed by South, West and North



Lepcha girl

Districts. The Lepchas are mainly concentrated in North District (7,948) followed by East, West and South Districts. Their distribution is shown in the map. The concentration of tribal communities is more discernible in North District (55.57 per cent) than in any other district of the state, where the concentration of tribal population does not exceed more than 25 per cent.

Major Tribes

Bhotia

The total population of the Bhotias in Sikkim is 48,665. They are mainly concentrated in East District of Sikkim. They are locally known as Drukpa. Drukpa or people from Druk (thunder dragon), Chumbipa (inhabitants of the Chumbi Valley), Dhophthapa (inhabitants of Dhophtha). They are also distributed in the Lachen and the Lachung valleys in North District and known as

Lachenpa and Lachungpa respectively. They are also known as Bodh - meaning the Buddhist. The Bhotias in Sikkim are mainly Buddhists. Their mother tongue is Bhotia which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family and is written in the Tibetan script. A majority of them are conversant with the Nepali language which comes under the Indo-Aryan family of languages and use the Devnagari script. The Bhotias inhabit hilly terrains at high altitudes. They practise transhumance and move to high altitudes to graze their sheep in summer and migrate to the lower altitudes during winter. As a result, they maintain their houses at both



A Lepcha village

altitudes. The grazing grounds and pasture land are controlled either by the government or by the clan members. The Bhotias practise community endogamy though cases of inter-marriage with the Sherpas and the Lepchas are reported. Both junior sororate and junior levirate are prevalent. The rule of residence is patrilocal. Land is the major economic resource supplemented by livestock, animal husbandry and small trades. Presently, they are engaged in other services too.

Lepcha

The Lepchas are mainly concentrated in the Dzongu area of Sikkim and Darjiling of West Bengal. In Sikkim the total population of the Lepchas is 24,952 according to the 1981 Census. Though they are settled in all the districts of the state, their major concentration is found in North District (7,948). They call themselves Rongkup and claim to be the early inhabitants of Sikkim. *Rong* means dwellers of a rocky land. They belong to the Mongoloid stock and are of short stature. Lepcha is their mother tongue under the Tibeto-Burman language family. They use the Lepcha script for writing.

The Lepchas are divided into several exogamous patrilineal clans. Their marriage is restricted within the community, but marriage with the Bhotias is allowed in their society.

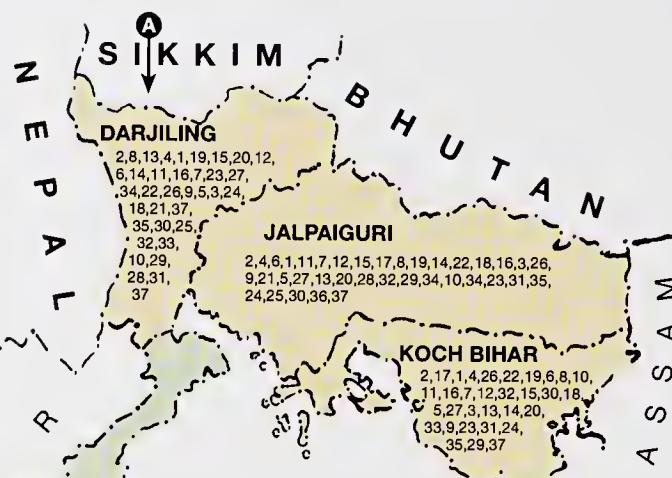
The Lepchas were traditionally hunters; food gatherers and pastoralists. But at present, they have started cultivation either in their own land or work as agricultural labourers. Some of them are engaged in small trade, like carpet making, along with the practice of pastoralism. About 90 per cent of the Lepchas are followers of Buddhism, though their traditional faith is still strong.

WEST BENGAL

PLATE NO. 13

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

20 0 20 40 60
KILOMETRES



Rabha woman Bhutia woman



Kharwar couple Lohda farmer



HABITAT PROFILE

DOMINANT TRIBES	ORAON	SANTAL		ORAON	SANTAL	MUNDA
FOREST TYPES						
TEMPERATURE (°C)	< 23	23-24	24-25		25-26	
RAINFALL (mm)	2001-2200	1801-2000	1601-1800	1401-1600	1201-1400	1401-1600
RELIEF (m)	SANDAK PHU	BARIND PLAIN		SUNDARBANS		
	TIGER HILL	R. Mahananda	R. Ganga	R. Mayurakshi	R. Damodar	R. Bhagirathi
	A	DARJEELING HIMALAYA	L O W E R	G A N G A	P L A I N	GANGA DELTA
	B					

SCHEDULED TRIBES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE 1981

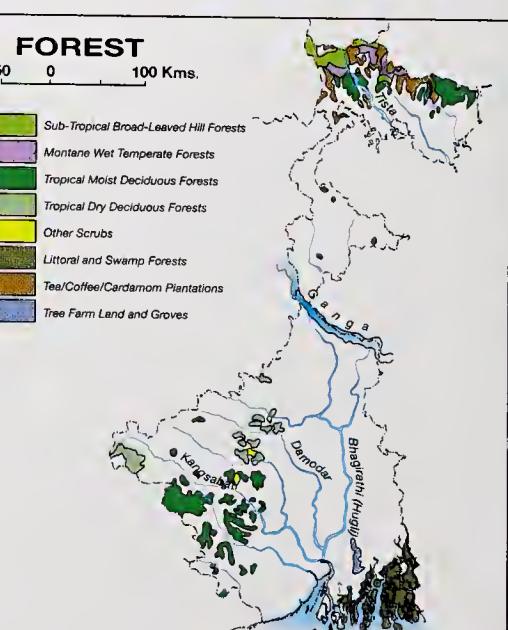
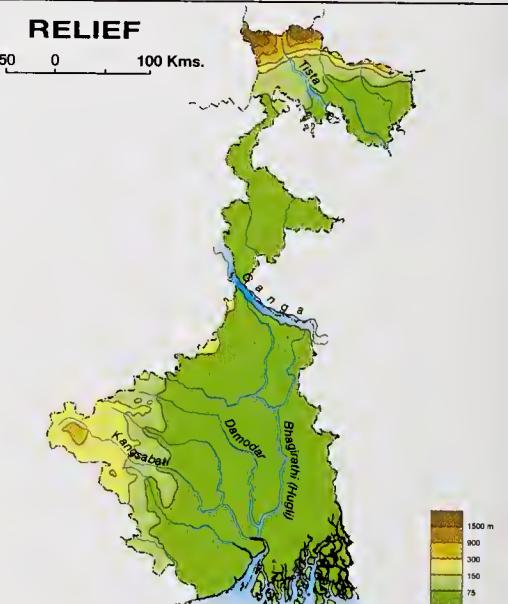
1. SANTAL
2. KISAN
3. ORAON
4. GOND
5. BHUMIJ
6. MUNDA
7. ASUR
8. KORA
9. LODHA
10. BHUTIA
11. SAVAR
12. MECH
13. LOHARA
14. LEPCHA
15. CHIICK BAAK
16. KARWAR
17. RABHA
18. MAHLI
19. NAGESIA
20. KISAN
21. GOND
22. ASUR
23. SAURIA PAHARIA
24. PARHAIYA
25. HO
26. GARO
27. KORWA
28. GORAIT
29. CHERO
30. BAIGA
31. KARMALI
32. HAJONG
33. MAGH
34. BIRJIA
35. BIRHOR
36. KHOND
37. CHAKMA

DOMINANT TRIBES

- SANTAL
- ORAON
- MUNDA



Toto couple



West Bengal has a geographical area of about 88,752 sq. km. extending from the Darjiling Himalayas in the north to the Bay of Bengal in the south (maximum N-S length about 580 km) and Puruliya, the edge of Chotanagpur highlands (border of Jharkhand) in the west to the borders of Bangladesh and Assam in the east (maximum stretch of width about 200 km). It is situated between the latitudes 20°31'N – 27°12'N and longitudes 85°50'E – 89°52'E. The state had 16 districts in 1981 for administrative convenience with Kolkata as its capital city, which was once the capital of British India (as in map). Afterwards the number of districts has been increased to 18, Bankura, Birbhum, Barddhaman, Koch Bihar, Darjiling, Hugli, Haora, Jalpaiguri, Maldah, Medinipur, Murshidabad, Nadia, Puruliya, North and South Twentyfour-Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur and Kolkata.

Habitat Profile

The state is unique in its physiographic diversity with the highest mountain, the Himalayas, in the north and a vast stretch of the Lower Ganga Plain comprising a complex character of a deltaic zone in the south (largest delta in the world). It can be divided into following physiographic zones, viz. 1) Mountain and sub-mountain zone comprising the Darjiling Himalayas and the foothills of the Himalayas (Dooars of Jalpaiguri and Siliguri), 2) Barind and Rarh Plains (part of Dinajpur, Koch Bihar, Maldah and Birbhum), 3) Moribund Delta (major part of Murshidabad and Nadia), 4) Mature Delta (parts of Birbhum, Barddhaman, Medinipur and entire districts of Hugli and Haora) and 5) the active delta of the Sundarbans (both the districts of Twenty Four Parganas).

The state as a region of the Lower Ganga Plain is broadly drained by the river Ganga and its tributaries like the Tista, Torsa and the Jaldhaka in the north, the Mayurakshi, Damodar, Rupnarayan and the Subarnarekha in the west and the centre, and the Hugli-Bhagirathi river system in the south. All these rivers fall into the Bay of Bengal.

The soils of the state can be classified into 1) Terai soil, 2) Laterite soil, 3) Alluvial soil and 4) Coastal soil. Terai (Duars) soil is conspicuous in the northern part of the state along with sandy alluvium in the valley areas. Laterite soil is found in the western part of undulating highland zone of Puruliya, extending eastward covering major parts of the Barind and Rarh plains. The narrow alluvial strip along the river beds is also noticeable in the zone of laterite and red soils. The southern deltaic zone is dominated by fertile alluvial soil. The coastal soil mixed with alluvium is available in the Sundarbans in the district of Twentyfour Parganas. The diversified terrain character is responsible for climatic variation in West Bengal. In summer the temperature varies from 26°C to 30°C (excluding Darjiling Himalayan zone) and rises to 45°C in the west and some parts of Rarh in the month of April- May. In winter the temperature ranges from 5°C to 15°C, but in the Darjiling Himalaya the temperature sometimes goes down below freezing point. The distribution of rainfall is very uneven ranging from 900 mm. to 4,000 mm. The climate is often sultry during rainy season.

Forests are mainly distributed in the northern, south-western and the south-eastern parts of the state and can be classified into following types : sub-tropical broad-leaved hill forest and montane wet temperate forest confined in the Darjiling Himalaya, tropical moist deciduous forest (mainly *sal*) covering the Duars and some parts of the western Medinipur district. Puruliya and Bankura uplands possess patches of Tropical dry deciduous forests which include teak, *shisham*, bamboo, etc. Mangrove and littoral forests are found in the Sundarbans and the coastal belts of the state. The

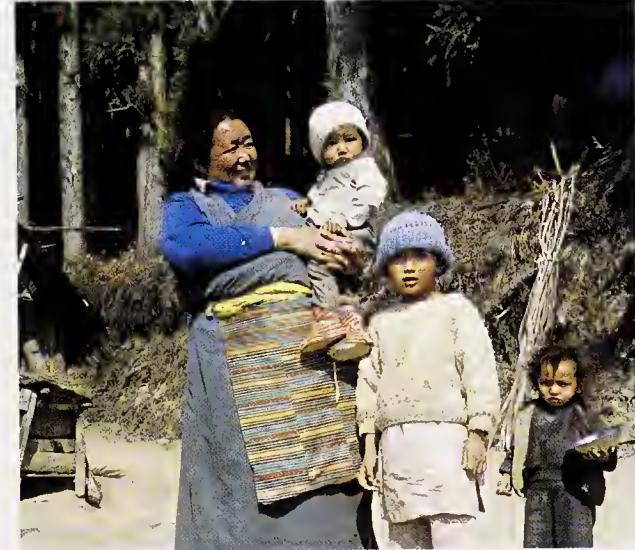
(3,55,322), Barddhaman (2,32,437), Puruliya (2,24,097), Bankura (2,08,296), Birbhum (1,30,493), Jalpaiguri (28,905), Maldah (1,22,364) and Hugli (1,04,718). Besides West Bengal, they are distributed in Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa and Tripura. They also inhabit the state of Assam. Their mother tongue Santali belongs to the Austro-Asiatic family of languages. They have their own script called Olchiki. In West Bengal they are conversant with Bengali. Many of them are bilingual and can speak Bengali or Hindi. Their primary occupation is settled cultivation. They have also been described under the Jharkhand state.

Oraon

The total population of the Oraons in West Bengal was 4,37,571 as per the 1981 Census. They are distributed in the districts of Jalpaiguri (2,59,282), Darjiling (47,906), Twenty Four Parganas (38,307), Nadia (18,084), Barddhaman (5,020), etc. They are also found in Bihar, Jharkhand and adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and also in Tripura and Assam. They have been described under Jharkhand state.

Bhumij

The Bhumijas as a tribal community is the third largest group in West Bengal with a total population of 2,33,907. They are concentrated in Puruliya (73,183), Medinipur (74,673), Bankura (27,225), Hugli (11,472), Barddhaman (5,998) and Twenty Four Parganas (32,664). The term *bhumij* means owner of the soil. They inhabit rugged forested terrains. They speak Bhumij, an Austro-Asiatic language at home but in West Bengal they speak Bengali, which belongs to the Indo-Aryan language family. They use the Bengali script. They are divided into several exogamous clans,



A traditional Bhotia family of Darjiling

Sunderbans is known for its *sundari* trees. The total recorded forest area constitutes 9.42 percent of the geographical area (Forest Survey of India, 1999). The alluvial zones are best for rice and jute cultivation. Sub-montane areas are famous for orange and fruit orchards and tea gardens. The state has huge resource of basic industrial minerals, viz. coal and iron. In addition it has a beautiful natural landscape stretching from north to south along with some sanctuaries for preservation of wild life. Royal Bengal tiger is famous in the Sundarbans, preserved under the Tiger Project.

Distribution of Tribal Population

The total population of the state is 5,45,80,647, of them 30,70,672 belong to the Scheduled Tribes constituting 5.62 per cent of the total population as per the 1981 Census. The density of population in the state is highly uneven due to diverse morphological character of the landscape. It varies from less than one hundred to more than 1,000 per sq. km. About 60 per cent of the total population live in the alluvial plain. Tribal communities are mainly concentrated in the highlands of the west zone (extension of Chotanagpur plateau), the Duars in the north and some parts of mature and active delta zone in the centre and south-east of the state. They are scatteredly found also in the Sundarban region, but most of them are migrants. There are 37 endogamous tribal groups as recorded in the 1981 Census of the state. Among them the Santal (16,66,608), Oraon (43,757), Bhumij (2,33,907), Munda (2,30,015), Kora (96,834), Lodha (53,718), Mahali (50,292), Bhutia (40,192), Savar (37,247), Bedia (29,394), Mech (26,960) etc. are important.

Major Tribes

Santal

According to the 1981 Census the total population of the Santals in West Bengal was 16,66,608. They are mostly concentrated in the districts of Medinipur



A typical Santal village

viz. Hembram, Khatu, Ghugushyama, Hemla, Tesa, Chapra, Saral and Kachchap. They are basically agriculturists. As supplementary occupation they practise hunting and trapping of birds and animals in the jungles. Some of them work as labourers in agriculture and other sectors. More than 95 per cent of the Bhumij follow some traits of Hinduism. They take part in all the religious festivals of the Hindus in West Bengal.

Munda

The Mundas are the fourth largest group in the state with a total population of 2,30,015. They are concentrated in Jalpaiguri (69,468), Twenty Four Parganas (62,685) and Medinipur (33,238) districts. They have been described in detail under the Jharkhand and Bihar states.

Kora

The Koras are a little known community in West Bengal with a total population of 96,834 (Census, 1981) and are mainly distributed in the districts of Bardhaman (21,493), Puruliya (17,915), Medinipur (17,795), Birbhum (9,295), Bankura (8,364) and Hugli (7,389). Kora seems to be a generic name signifying the occupation of earth digging. They have four endogamous groups, viz. Mudi Kora, Kurmi Kora, Nagbansi Murali Kora, Dhangar or Orang Kora.



Mech habitat in Koch Bihar

They are further divided into exogamous clans, viz. Kachhap, Maram, Kundra, Salu, Shole etc. They use Kora, Kurmi and Orang as their surnames. It is believed that they have come from Chhotanagpur and its adjoining areas. They speak Kora among themselves, while Bengali is spoken with others. Primarily they are cultivators and work as agricultural labourer, share cropper, tank and well digger and also as construction labour. They believe both in traditional faith and some religious traits of Hinduism.

Lodha/Kheria/Kharia

The Census of 1981 shows that the total population of the Lodhas including the Kharias and the Kherias in West Bengal is 53,718. The Lodhas are concentrated in the Medinipur district (16,534), but the concentration of the Kharias/Kherias is found in the Jalpaiguri district (29,268). Besides West Bengal, they are also found in the Mayurbhanj and Baleswar districts of Orissa. Originally, they inhabited hilly rugged terrains covered with jungle. Their mother tongue is Lodha which is close to Savara, an Austro-Asiatic language. They are fluent in Bengali. Traditionally, they were forest dwellers but now they have started cultivation either as owner or as agricultural labourer and are



The Himalayan horizon from Darjiling

also engaged in hunting and fishing. More than 80 per cent of them follow Hinduism with their traditional belief in spirits and nature.

Mahali/Mahli

The Mahalis or Mahlis in West Bengal have a population of 61,117 according to the 1981 Census. In the Census the Mahalis (50,292) and Mahlis (10,825) are shown separately. They were brought from Bihar as labourers for indigo cultivation during British rule. In West Bengal they speak Bengali and Santali.

Marriage alliances among the Mahalis of West Bengal are not contracted with relatives upto five ascending generations on the parental side. But in Bihar and Orissa they have a division based on either occupation or clan for marriage alliance.

The Mahalis are a basket making community. Men and women work as labourers and some of them are engaged in household industry (specially making lac ornaments), animal husbandry and collection of forest produce. As per the 1981 Census 97.40 per cent of the Mahalis in West Bengal were recorded as Hindus.

Mal Paharia

The Mal Paharias migrated from the Dumka and Sahebganj districts of the erstwhile Bihar. They are considered as an isolated branch of the Savaras, living in the Rajmahal Hills (Risley, 1891). According to the 1981 Census, population of the Mal Paharias in the erstwhile Bihar was 79,317. They speak both Hindi and Bengali. They have some occupational groups like, Ahriti (hunters), Dehriti (priests), Grihi (house holders), Manjhi (village headman) and Pujkor (priests). Marriage is controlled by community endogamy and lineage (*gohia*) exogamy. Their traditional occupation was hunting and gathering, but now agriculture is their main occupation. They also work as agricultural labourers, construction workers and menial workers in government and semi-government offices. They are also efficient in mat weaving and basket making. In West Bengal the total population of the Mal Paharias is 17,017. Majority of them are concentrated in Murshidabad (4,889) Nadia (2,160), Jalpaiguri (2,664), Darjiling (1,746), West Dinajpur (1,770), and Maldah (1,771). The 1981 Census shows that 97.97 per cent of the Mal Paharias are Hindus.

Sauria Paharia

In West Bengal the total population of the Sauria Paharias is 4,280 (Census, 1981). They are mainly distributed in the Maldah (1,343) and Darjiling (868) districts. In fact, they have migrated from the erstwhile Bihar. According to the 1981 Census their total population in the erstwhile Bihar was 38,458. They are mainly concentrated in the Sahebganj and Godda districts of the present Jharkhand state. They speak Malto which belongs to the Dravidian language family. Besides in Bihar they speak Hindi and Santali and use the Devnagari script, in West Bengal they speak Bengali and



Rabha farmer at work

understand the Santali language. They live mainly on hill tops which have natural vegetation of deciduous type. In Bihar they have their own land and practise shifting cultivation (*khallu*), but in West Bengal they are mostly landless agricultural labourers. Some of them also work as wage labourers supplemented by forestry and animal husbandry. They follow Hinduism along with their traditional religion.

Rabha

The total population of the Rabhas in West Bengal is 11,216 (1981 Census). The Rabhas are mainly distributed in the districts of Jalpaiguri (8,632), Koch Bihar (1,813), Medinipur (244) and Maldah (135). They



Mech weaver with her loom

speak the local Bengali dialect and use the Bengali script. They are divided into exogamous divisions, such as Kama, Kara, Banda, Banto, Muiji, Uni, etc. They are cultivators. Some of them work as labourers in agriculture and reserve forests. Their main concentration is in Assam.

Toto

The Totos are only settled in Totopara under the Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal. Their population has been included with that of the Bhutias in the Census. According to the report of a field survey conducted by the Anthropological Survey of India in 1990, their total population was 924. Their mother tongue is Toto which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman language family. They are divided into 13 exogamous clans, viz. Damku Be, Dantro Be, Mangkang Be, Nurekang Be, Boudi Be, Pishusang Be, Kaiji Be, Lengkaiji Be, Montro Be, Bomo Be, Mangku Be, Nube Be and Tringkoreku Be. Marriage is prohibited in the mother's clan. They are cultivators. Besides they pursue horticulture, poultry farming, animal husbandry, pig rearing, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

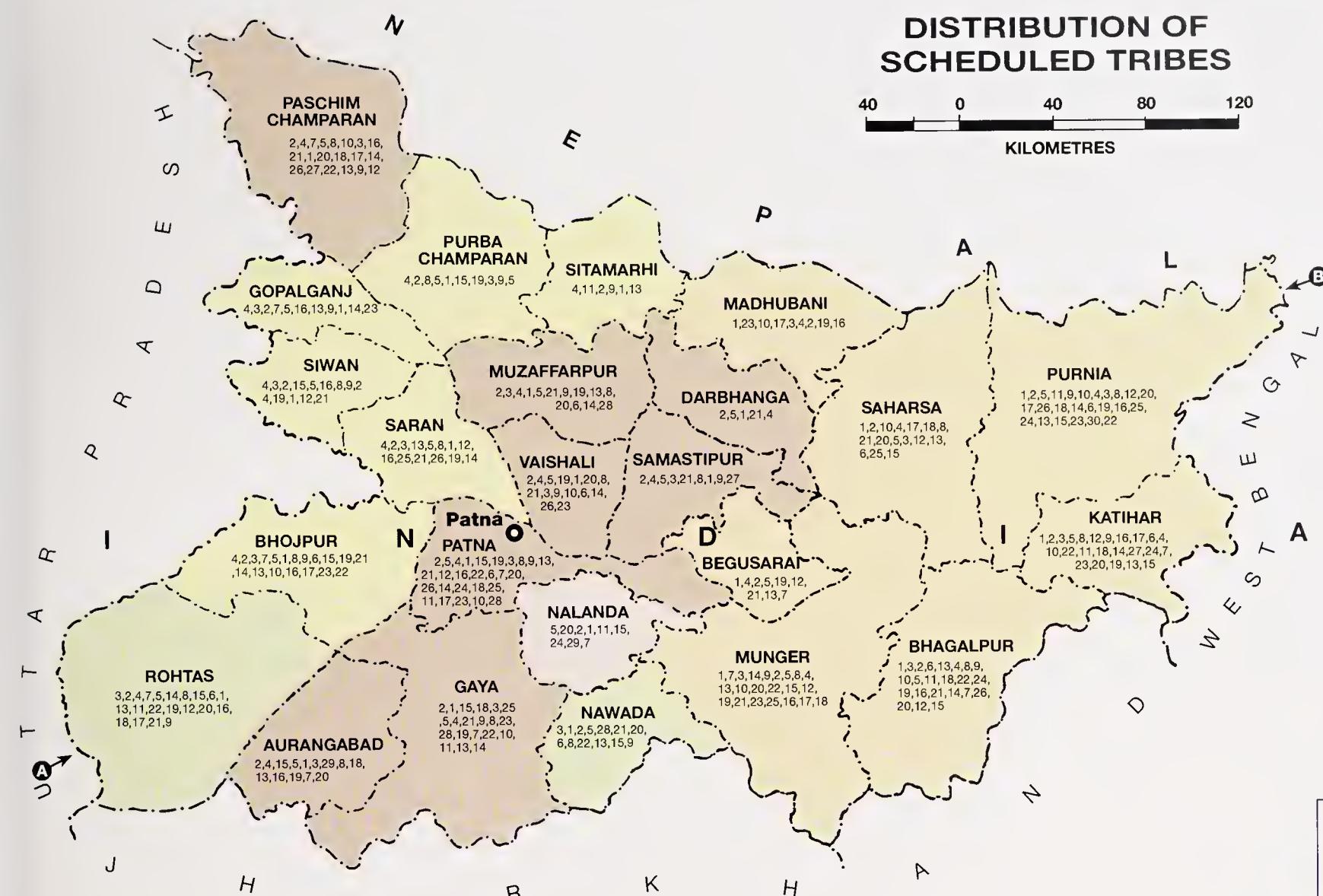
40 0 40 80 120
KILOMETRES

SCHEDULED TRIBES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE 1981

1. SANTAL
2. ORAON
3. KHARWAR
4. GOND
5. MUNDA
6. KORA
7. CHERO
8. LOHARA
9. MAHLI
10. MAL PAHARIA
11. BEDIA
12. KISAN
13. KHARIA
14. KORWA
15. GORAIT
16. CHIK BARAIK
17. SAURIA PAHARIA
18. PARHAIYA
19. HO
20. KARMALI
21. ASUR
22. KHOND
23. BAIGA
24. BANJARA
25. SAVAR
26. BIRJIA
27. BINJHIA
28. BIRHOR
29. MAHLI
30. BATHUDI

DOMINANT TRIBES

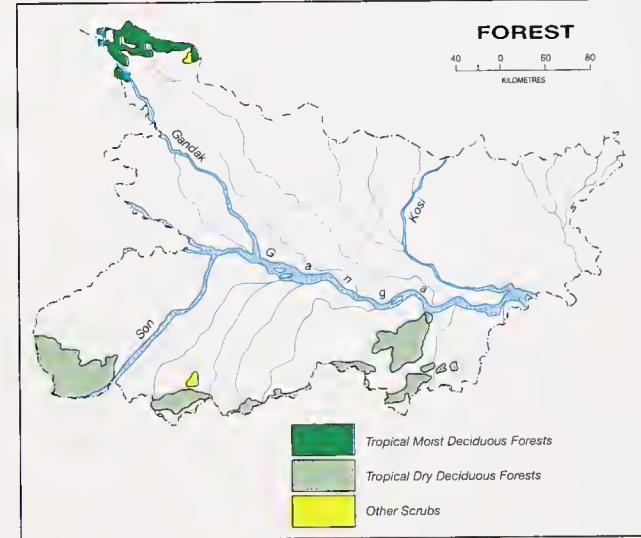
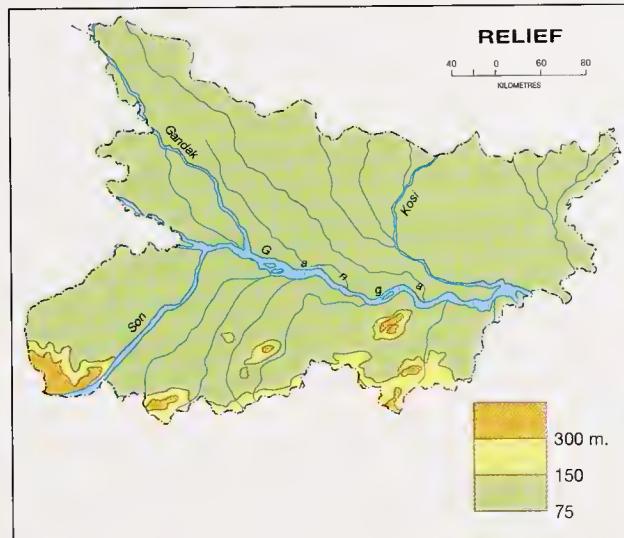
SANTAL
ORAON
KHARWAR
GOND
MUNDA



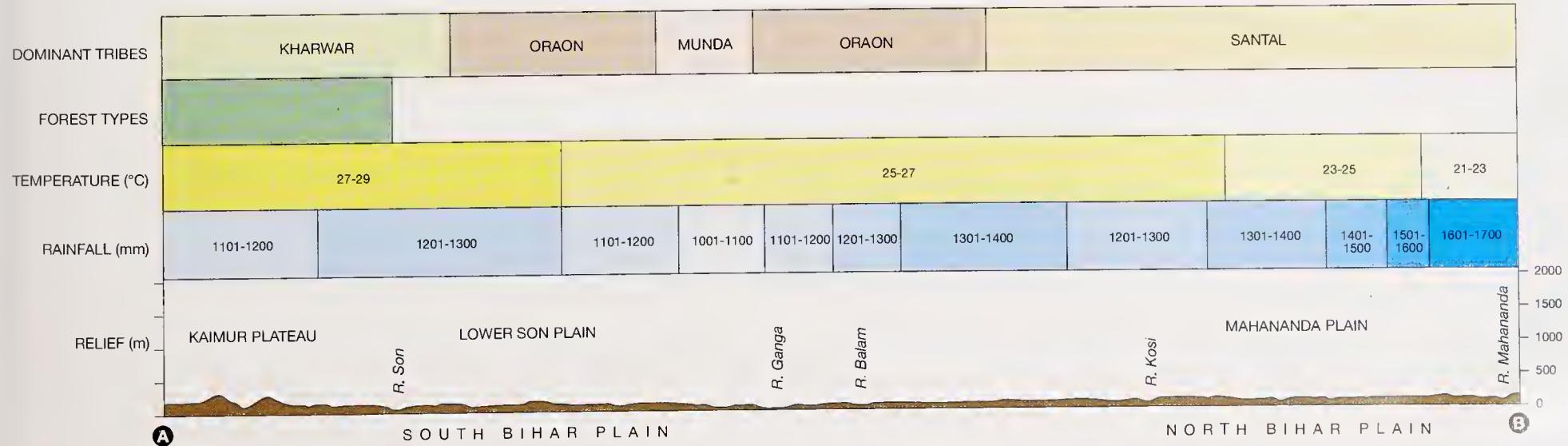
Kharwar man

Oraon boy

Munda man



HABITAT PROFILE



The present state of Bihar lies between latitudes $24^{\circ}18'N$ – $27^{\circ}31'N$; and longitudes $83^{\circ}22'E$ – $88^{\circ}18'E$. It is bounded by Nepal in the north, Jharkhand in the south, Uttar Pradesh in the west and West Bengal in the east. The state consists of the following districts – Purnia, Katihar, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Munger, Begusarai, Samastipur, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Nalanda, Nawada, Gaya, Patna, Saran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Purba Champaran, Paschim Champaran, Aurangabad, Bhojpur and Rohtas (Census, 1981). The total area of the present state is 94,163 sq. km.

Habitat Profile

Physiographically, a major part of Bihar comes under the Middle Ganga Plain region which is called the Bihar Plain. It is further divided into the north and south Bihar Plains separated by the river Ganga flowing west to east.

The north Bihar Plain extends from the Terai region of the lower Siwalik hills (adjacent to Nepal) up to the northern bank of the Ganga river in the south.

The south Bihar Plain possesses a relatively narrow strip of riverine plain bounded in the south by 150 m. contour line and slopes towards the east up to the border of West Bengal. The Kaimur plateau lies in the west. This plain region is spotted with numerous isolated hills such as Rajgir, Kharagpur, etc. It is broad in the west and narrow in the east. The north Bihar Plain is dotted with lakes and dead channels except the small chunk of Siwalik formation. The vast plain north of the Ganga is absolutely featureless.

The plains of Bihar are drained by the Ganga and its tributaries forming a dendritic pattern of river system. The north Bihar Plain is drained by the Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi, Sapt Kosi and the Mahananda, north tributaries of the Ganga river. The south Bihar Plain is mainly watered by the Son river. During the monsoon period almost all the rivers in this region are fed with heavy rainfall causing them to overflow their banks. As a result, these rivers become notoriously dynamic in character, leading to great devastation of life and property. The rivers of this region mainly, the Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi frequently shift their course and thus cover wide areas as is reflected in the remnants of their formal water bodies in the form of ox-bow lakes and meander loops. Annual rainfall in the state varies from 1,000 mm. to 2,000 mm. and the average annual temperature ranges from $20^{\circ}C$ to $28^{\circ}C$. But during summer (April – June) temperature rises up to $40^{\circ}C$.

The major part of the state has a wide alluvial soil zone. Another variant of the alluvial soil is the Terai soil forming a narrow elongated strip from east to west having

links with the Nepal Terai. The Bihar plains have meagre forest resource.

There are three types of forests in the state, viz. i) tropical moist deciduous ii) tropical dry deciduous and iii) scrubs. *Sal* is the major forest tree of the region. The moderate rainfall and fertile soil of the region have facilitated the growth of small patches of dense forest of *sal* along with other tree species like *shisham*, *jamun*, *mahua*, *ber*, etc. These small patches of forest



Maahi man praying before a deity

are found in the districts of Paschim Champaran (581 sq. km.), Gaya (292 sq. km.), Munger (514 sq. km.), Nawada (259 sq. km.), etc. Fruit orchards of mango, guava, jack-fruit, plum, lemon, etc. are cultivated to a large extent.

Distribution of Tribal Population

The total population of the state is 5,23,02,665 (Census 1981) of which tribal population is 4,79,166 which constitutes 0.92 per cent of the total population. The tribal population consists of 30 different communities.



Asur woman carrying a bamboo mat

Out of 30 communities, the Santals, on the basis of their population strength, hold the first position in the state with a population of 2,46,062 followed by the Oraons (82,443), Kharwars (58,600), Gonds (45,133), Mundas (11,065), etc. The Birhors in Bihar as a tribal community is anthropologically important in the state, as they could still maintain their traditional way of life.

Major Tribes

Santal

The Santals are one of the largest tribal communities of India and in Bihar they are the largest tribal group. In this state they are mainly distributed in the district of Purnia (79,810) followed by Bhagalpur (58,793), Katihar (49,881), Munger (48,608), Saharsa (7,313), etc. Most of them are bilingual or trilingual. They speak in Santali among themselves but with others they communicate in Hindi. They use the Roman script along with the Devnagari script. The Santals are divided into 12 patrilineal totemic clans, viz. Murmu, Hansda, Kisku, Hembram, Soren, Marandi, Tudu, Baske, Besra, Pauria, Chanrey and Bedia. Agriculture is their traditional occupation.

The majority of the Santals observe some religious traits of Hinduism along with their traditional faith and belief. But the number of Christians among them is also noticeable. Besides Bihar, they are found in West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, and Tripura.

Oraon

The total population of the Oraons in Bihar is 82,443. The Oraons are mainly concentrated in the districts of Purnia (23,962), Paschim Champaran (20,081), Katihar (16,994), Rohtas (7,248) and Bhagalpur (4,495). The Chhotanagpur plateau is the home of the Oraons which lies in the present state of Jharkhand. Apart from Bihar they live in West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tripura, Assam and in some parts of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. They speak Kurukh under the Dravidian language family and use the Devnagari script. In Bihar the Oraons have several exogamous totemic clans. Clan names are used by them as surnames.

Land, a chief means of economy, is controlled by lineage or clan among the Oraons. Presently land is owned by individuals also. The Oraons are settled cultivators and work as labourers in agriculture and industries. They have their own folksongs and folktales and some traditional musical instruments.

Kharwar

The total population of the Kharwars in present Bihar is 58,600 (Census, 1981). The Kharwars are mainly settled in the hilly and forest areas of the Palamau and Hazaribagh districts of Jharkhand. But in Bihar they are concentrated in the districts of Bhagalpur (22,255), Rohtas (18,594), Katihar (11,781) and Purnia (594).



Kharwar woman at the entrance of her house

They speak Sadri under the Indo-Aryan family of languages among themselves and Hindi with others. They use the Devnagari script. They are settled cultivators and cultivation is their primary occupation supplemented by hunting, gathering, wage labour, business and services. Most of them are Hindus. They employ priests either from the Mundas or from their own community to conduct their social and religious

rituals. The Kharwars are also found in West Bengal and Orissa.

Gond

The total population of the Gonds in Bihar is 45,133. They are mainly distributed in the districts of Siwan (10,010), Gopalganj (8,637), Saran (7,775), Rohtas (7,227), Bhojpur (3,894) and Paschim Champaran (2,842). Their mother tongue Gondi belongs to the Dravidian family of languages. But they are bilingual or even trilingual. They speak

Gondi as well as Hindi and are conversant in the regional languages where they are settled.

Munda

In Bihar the total population of the Mundas is 11,065. They are distributed in the districts of Katihar (3,624), Purnia (3,011), Patna (1,135), Paschim Champaran (1,085), Bhagalpur (572) and Rohtas (483).

The Mundas speak Mundari under the Austro-Asiatic language family. The Mundas of Bihar are divided into totemic clans like Hansh, Kachchhap, Lang, Nag, etc. Their primary and traditional occupation is cultivation followed by hunting and collection of forest produce as subsidiary occupations. They also work as wage labourers in industries.

They worship nature and also their ancestors. A large section of the community has embraced Christianity which constitutes about 28 per cent of the total Munda population (Census, 1981).



Gond man setting out to work

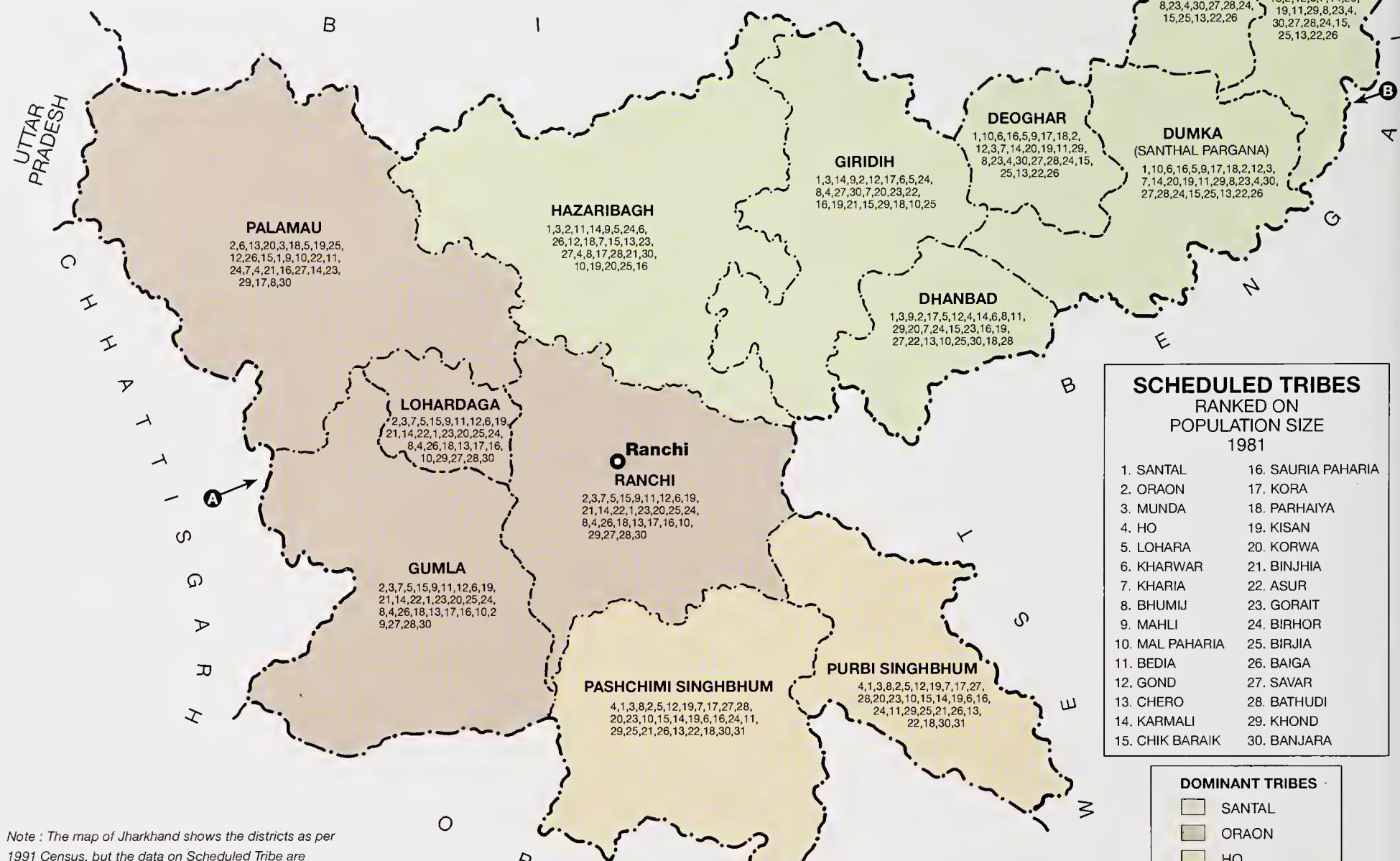


A Santal village

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES



KILOMETRES



Note : The map of Jharkhand shows the districts as per 1991 Census, but the data on Scheduled Tribe are projected according to the 1981 Census.



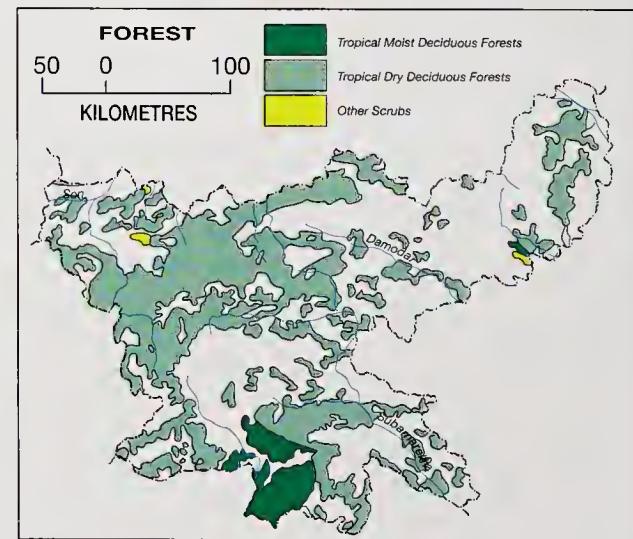
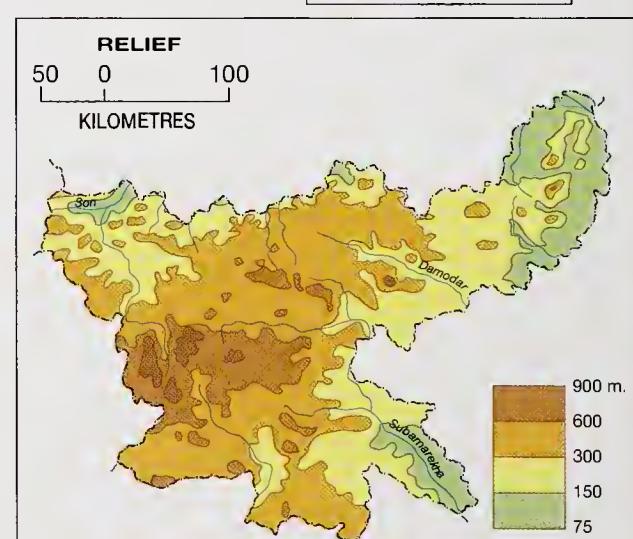
Gond woman

Santal girl

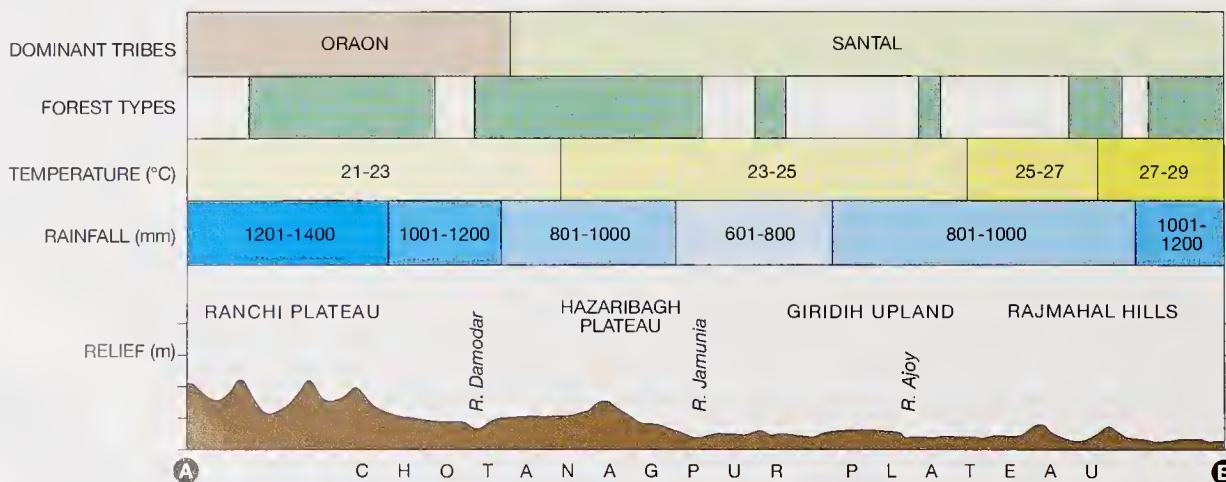
Mal Paharia women

Munda boy

Birhor woman



HABITAT PROFILE



Jharkhand was declared a state in November, 2000 with the following districts, viz. Palamau, Garwa, Chatra, Koderma, Hazaribagh, Giridih, Deoghar, Dumka, Godda, Pakur, Sahibganj, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Gumla, Pashchimi Singhbhum and Purbi Singhbhum. The Jharkhand map under plate no. 15 shows 13 districts as per the 1991 Census record. It may be noted that in the erstwhile Bihar there were seven districts in the Jharkhand region, viz. Santal Parganas, Dhanbad, Giridih, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Ranchi and Singhbhum (Census, 1981). It is situated between latitudes 21°58'N-25°30'N and longitudes 83°47'E-87°50'E; and has an area of 79,714 sq. km. (Census, 1981). The state is bounded by Bihar in the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in the north-west and west respectively, Orissa in the south and West Bengal in the east.

Habitat Profile

Jharkhand, includes a major part of the Chhotanagpur plateau which is studded with a range of residual hills. The plateau descends in all directions from the highest *Pat* land of the Ranchi plateau (1,100 m.). The whole region is divided by the Damodar trough into two sub-regions, viz. (i) the Chhotanagpur North (Hazaribagh plateau) and (ii) the Chhotanagpur South (Ranchi plateau) with average elevations varying from 600 m. to 1000 m. The Hazaribagh plateau is flanked by the lower Kodarma plateau (300 m.) and merges with the Rajmahal Hills towards the east. In Palamau, towards the west the plateau exhibits highly broken relief similar to the dissected part of the Ranchi plateau. The Ranchi plateau descends eastward forming steps, interrupted on the south-east by the Chaibasa plain and the Subarnarekha basin. The region is drained by five major rivers, viz. the South Koel, North Koel, Subarnarekha, Damodar and the Barakar. The state experiences the vagaries of monsoon with annual rainfall varying from 1,000 mm. to 2,000 mm. and the average mean temperature between 20°C and 30°C which rises to 32°C in the month of May and during winter it comes down to 9°C in January.

The region is mainly covered with red soil, mixed with loose sandy and alluvial soils in the Damodar and other valleys. Laterite soil is conspicuous over the *Pat* lands and lava surface of the Rajmahal Hills.

Jharkhand possesses 27.15 per cent of land under forest cover (Forest Survey of India, 1999) which provides a unique habitat to the tribal communities. Both tropical dry and tropical moist deciduous forests are predominant in the state with a large extent of *sal* forests (55% of forest area). *Sal* is considered sacred by most of the tribal communities in the state and is the dominant species in the lower Palamau; *Pat* lands over the Ranchi plateau, parts of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. Besides, *simul*, *amaltas*, *palash*, *mahua*, *khair*, *asan*, etc. mixed with bamboo, *sabai* or *kus* grass under dry deciduous forests are found mainly in and around Hazaribagh plateau, where annual rainfall remains below 125 cm. The moist deciduous forest species, viz. *kusum*, *karanj*, *anjan*, *gamhar*, etc. are spread over Singhbhum in the south along with limited distribution of teak.

Jharkhand holds very high rank in production of important minerals such as copper, kyanite, coal, mica, bauxite, china clay and iron ore.

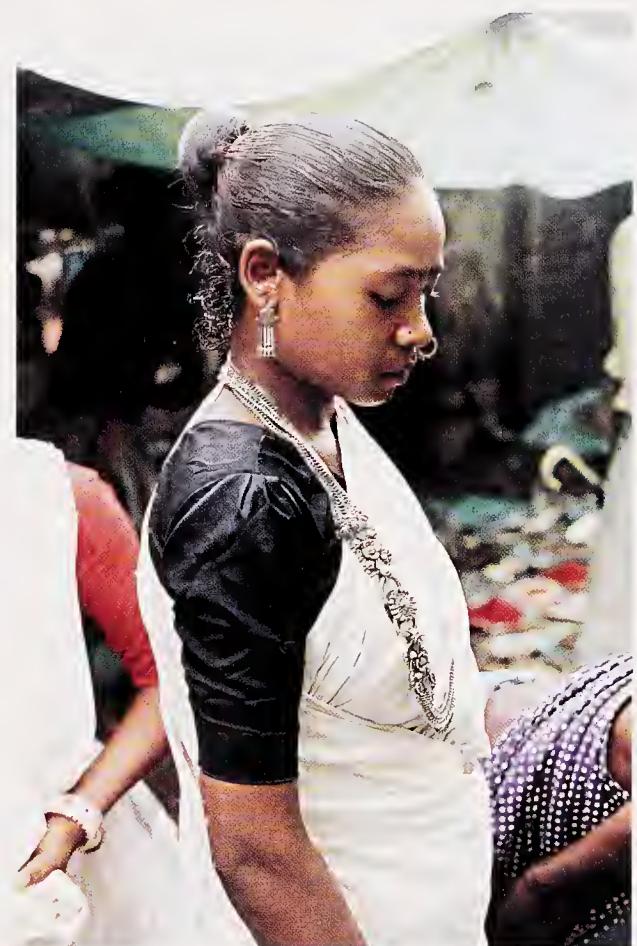
Distribution of Tribal Population

The total population of the state is 1,76,12,069, of which 53,27,445 belong to the Scheduled Tribes constituting 30.25 per cent of the total population of the state as per the 1981 Census. There are about 30 major tribal communities in the state. Among them the Santals (18,14,668), Oraons (9,66,413), Mundas (8,35,319), Hos (5,36,071), Loharas (1,64,261), Kharwars (1,64,156), Kharias (1,40,368) and the Bhumijis (1,36,113) are the predominant tribal groups. The distribution of the remaining tribal communities has been shown in the map along with above-mentioned dominant groups.

Major Tribes

Santal

The Santals are the largest tribal group with a total population of 18,14,668 in this new state. They are



Santal woman

found in all the districts of the state in large numbers but are mainly concentrated in the districts of Dumka, Godda, Sahibganj and Deoghar. Santali is their mother tongue and most of them know Hindi and some know Bengali also and use the Roman and Devnagari scripts. The Santali language belongs to the Austro-Asiatic family of languages. The Santals are divided into twelve patrilineal totemic clans (*pari*), viz. Hansda, Murmu, Kisku, Hembram, Soren, Marandi, Tudu,



Mahali man winnowing paddy

Baske, Besra, Pauria, Chanrey and Bedia. These are also used as surnames by the members of the respective clans. The clans are further divided into sub-clans. Settled agriculture is their main occupation followed by gathering of forest produce since they traditionally prefer to live in hilly forest clearings. They also work as labourers and some of them are employed in government and non-government services too. The 1981 Census records 82.62 per cent of the Santals as followers of Hinduism. The Santals have their own three-tier community councils, viz. (i) the village council; (ii) the pargana council and (iii) the hunt council. The village council (*morehor*) is headed by a Manjhi who is assisted by other council members. The pargana council consists of 10 to 15 villages under a Parganait who looks after the inter village affairs. The highest political authority, called hunt council (*lobir*), is headed by a Dehri for supreme judgement like excommunication (*bitlaha*) from their society.

Oraon

The Oraons are the second largest tribal community in the state of Jharkhand with a total population of 9,66,413, out of which 7,49,073 are settled in the Ranchi district followed by the districts of Palamau (1,28,191) Hazaribagh (34,648), etc. They were originally the inhabitants of the Chhotanagpur region (Hazaribagh district) which is south-west of the river Ganga. They are also distributed in West Bengal, Tripura, Maharashtra and Assam. In the state they speak Kurukh which belongs to the sub-group of the Dravidian language family. They use the Roman and Devnagari scripts. They also know Hindi. The Oraons have several exogamous totemic clans and their clan names are used by them as surnames. They usually prefer to live in forest areas. Land is their main economic resource, controlled by lineage / clan / individual. They are mainly settled cultivators. But during lean seasons they depend on forest produce. A number of Oraons work as wage labourers and industrial workers and some of them are employed in government and private organizations. According to the 1981 Census about 58.43 per cent of them follow some religious traits of Hindus, 21.05 per cent are Christians and 20.52 per cent belong to other religions. The Oraons have their own folk songs and folk tales. Both men and women participate in dance during festivals. The Christian Oraons are educationally more advanced.

Munda

The Mundas are the third largest tribal group in this state with the total population of 8,35,319 as per the 1981 Census. More than 50 per cent of their population are concentrated in the district of Ranchi (5,89,599) followed by the districts of Singhbhum (1,64,495), Hazaribag (43,797), Palamau (14,762), Dhanbad (10,211), etc. In the Chhotanagpur plateau region they speak Mundari, one of the major Austro-Asiatic languages of India. They use the Devnagari script. They know Hindi. The Mundas are divided into totemic clans, viz. Hansh, Kachchap, Lang, Nag, Baghela, Aind, Bagear, Horo, Bhengra and the Tuti. They are patrilocal. Agriculture is their traditional and primary occupation which is supplemented by collection of forest produce. Many of them work as labourers in industries, while some of them are employed in government and non-government organisations. They are mainly nature worshippers.

They also worship their ancestors, clan and village deities. As per the 1981 Census report about 45.56 per cent of the Mundas follow some Hindu religious traits along with their own faith, 27.72 per cent Christianity and the remaining population comprises followers of other religions.

Ho

According to the 1981 Census the total population of the Hos in the state was 5,36,071, out of which about 99.6 per cent are concentrated in the district of Singhbhum (5,34,045). They are also distributed in the adjacent states of Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. Their mother tongue is Ho which belongs to the Austro-Asiatic family of languages. They are divided into a number of exogamous totemic clans which control their marriage system. They follow patrilocal rule of residence. Both junior levirate and junior sororate are permitted. Agriculture is their main occupation followed by gathering and fishing as subsidiary occupation. They follow their traditional religion.

Kharwar

In the state, the Kharwars mainly inhabit the hilly and forest regions as well as the plains of Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardaga, Palamau and Hazaribagh. The total population of the community in the state is 1,64,156,



Oraon mother carrying grain

out of which 1,02,423 are living in the Palamau district. They speak Sadri under the Indo-Aryan family of languages and also converse in Hindi. They use the Devnagari script for writing. The Kharwars have six endogamous groups such as, Surajbansi, Daulatbandi, Parbandi, Kheri (Cherokharwar), Bhogti or Ganju and Manjhia. These groups are again divided into a number of exogamous totemic clans like Nag, Aiyen, Karketta. Settled cultivation is their primary occupation supplemented by hunting, gathering, wage labour, business and service. More than 99 per cent of the community follow some religious traits of Hinduism along with their traditional religion. They employ priests either from the Mundas or from their own community.

Lohara

The total population of the Loharas is 1,64,261, out of which 97,029 are found in the Ranchi district followed by the erstwhile Santal Parganas (27,594), Singhbhum (24,330) and the Palamau (10,667) districts. The Loharas are traditionally ironsmiths. At present this has become a subsidiary occupation. They are mostly engaged as wage labourers in agriculture. Some have employment in salaried jobs. The majority of them observe Hindu religious activities. They are

found in West Bengal too and are concentrated in the district of Nadia.

Birhor

The Birhors are settled in the states of Jharkhand (4,330), Bihar (44), Orissa (142), West Bengal (659) and

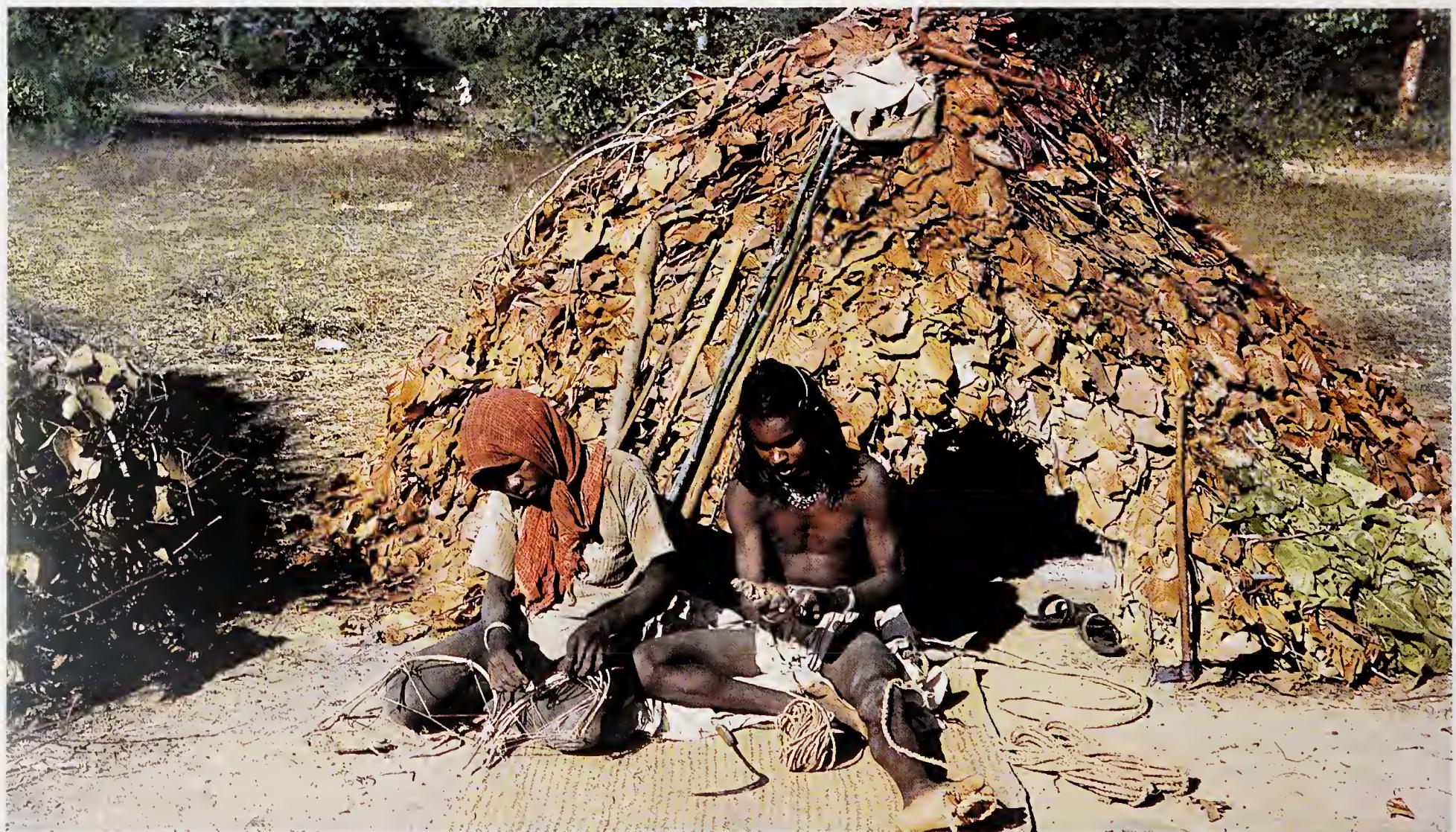


Ho woman selling local brew

Madhya Pradesh. In Maharashtra they are known as Birhul or Birhor with a total population of 212.

The name, Birhor, is derived from the words *bir* meaning jungle and *hor* meaning man and thus the Birhors are the people of the jungle. They are a nomadic community, but in West Bengal they are cultivators.

In the Jharkhand state the Birhors are distributed in the districts of Ranchi, Gumla, and Hazaribagh of the Chhotanagpur plateau. Their mother tongue is Birhor, which is considered to be an Austro-Asiatic language. They also speak Sadri and Hindi and use the Devnagari script. In Bihar and Jharkhand states they are regarded as a landless community. They follow animism and believe in spirit and nature.



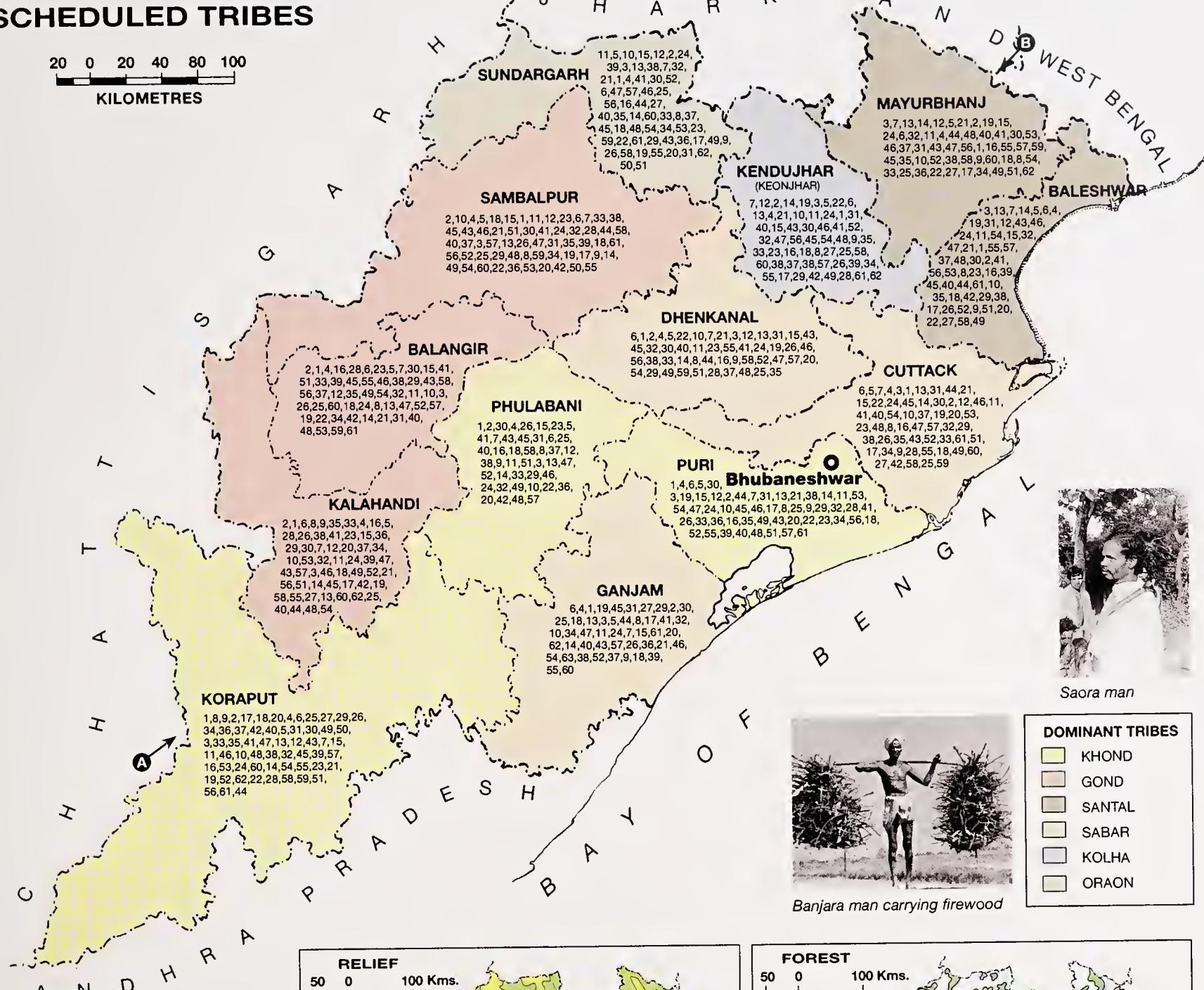
Birhor men at work in front of their dhaka (traditional hut)

ORISSA

PLATE NO. 16

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

20 0 20 40 80 100
KILOMETRES

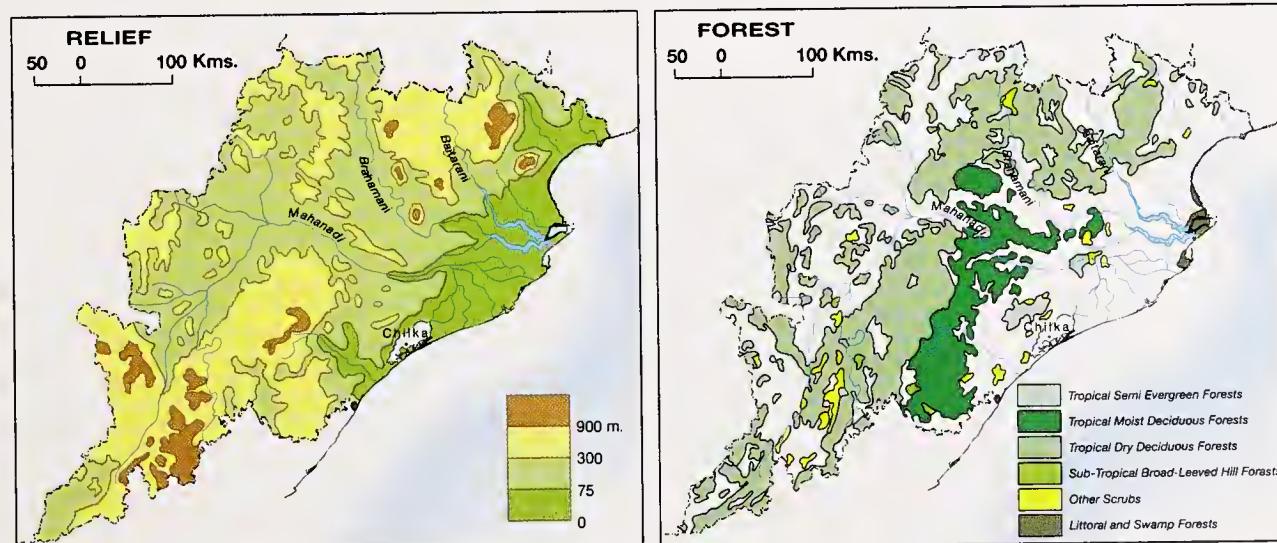


**SCHEDULED
TRIBES
RANKED ON
POPULATION SIZE
1981**

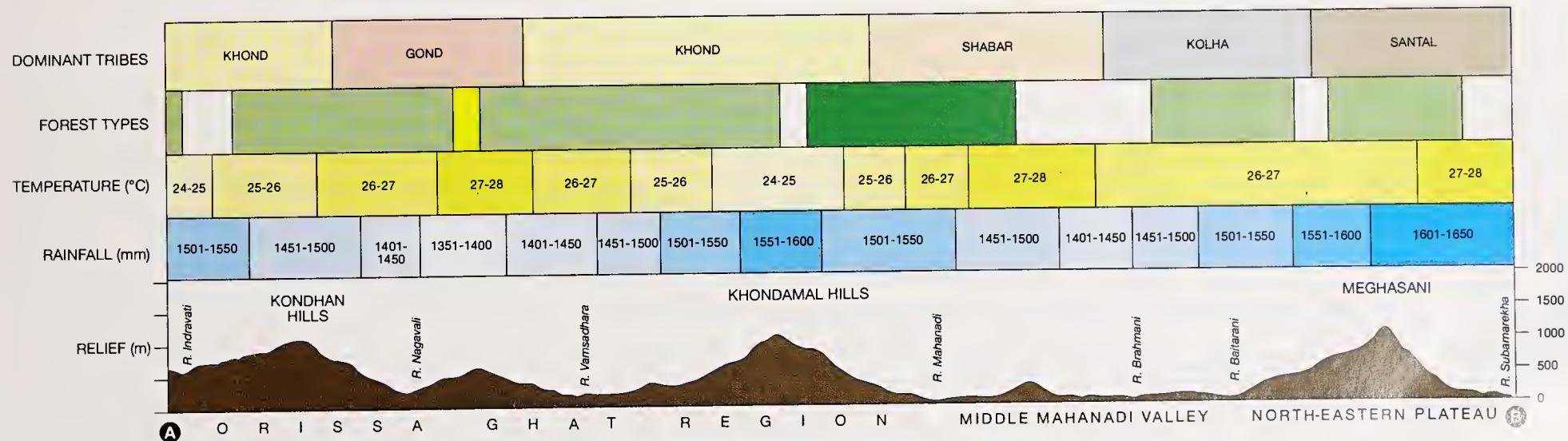
1. KHOND
2. GOND
3. SANTAL
4. SAORA
5. MUNDA
6. SHABAR / LODHA
7. KOLHA
8. PAROJA
9. BHOTTADA
10. KISAN
11. ORAON
12. BHUIYA
13. BHUMIJ
14. BATHUDI
15. KHARIA
16. BINJHAL
17. KOYA
18. BHUMIA
19. SOUNTI
20. GADABA
21. HO
22. JUANG
23. MIRDHA
24. MUNDARI
25. OMANATYA
26. KOTIA
27. JATAPU
28. DAL
29. KONDA DHORA
30. KANDHA GAUDA
31. MATYA
32. MAHALI
33. BANJARA
34. PARENKA
35. BHUNJIA
36. HOLVA / HALVA
37. DHARUA
38. KAWAR
39. BINJHIA
40. PENTIA
41. KOLAM LOHARA
42. BONDO PORAJA
43. KORA
44. LODHA
45. KOLI MALHAR
46. KOL
47. BAGATA
48. RAJUAR
49. GANDIA
50. DIDAI
51. KULIS
52. KHARWAR
53. DESUA BHUMIJ
54. MADIA
55. THARUA
56. MANKIRDIA
57. KORUA
58. GHARA
59. MANKIDI
60. BAIGA
61. BIRHOR
62. CHENCHU
63. BHUNIA



Kisan man *Khond woman*



HABITAT PROFILE



Orissa is situated facing the Bay of Bengal in the east and south-east and bounded by the states of West Bengal in the north-east, Jharkhand in the north, Chhattisgarh in the west and Andhra Pradesh in the south-west. It lies in the tropical zone between latitudes 17°47'N – 22°34'N and longitudes 81°22'E – 87°29'E and has an area of 1,55,271 sq. km. The state has 30 districts, viz. Mayurbhanj, Baleswar, Bhadrak, Kendujhar (commonly known as Keonjhar), Jaipur, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Angul, Kondhamal, Nayagarh, Khurda, Puri, Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir, Sonpur, Sundargarh, Baragarh, Sambalpur, Bondh, Desgarh and Jharsuguda, with the capital at Bhubaneswar. But as per the 1981 Census the state had only 13 districts as shown in the map (Plate No. 16). The total population of the state is 2,63,70,271 (Census, 1981).

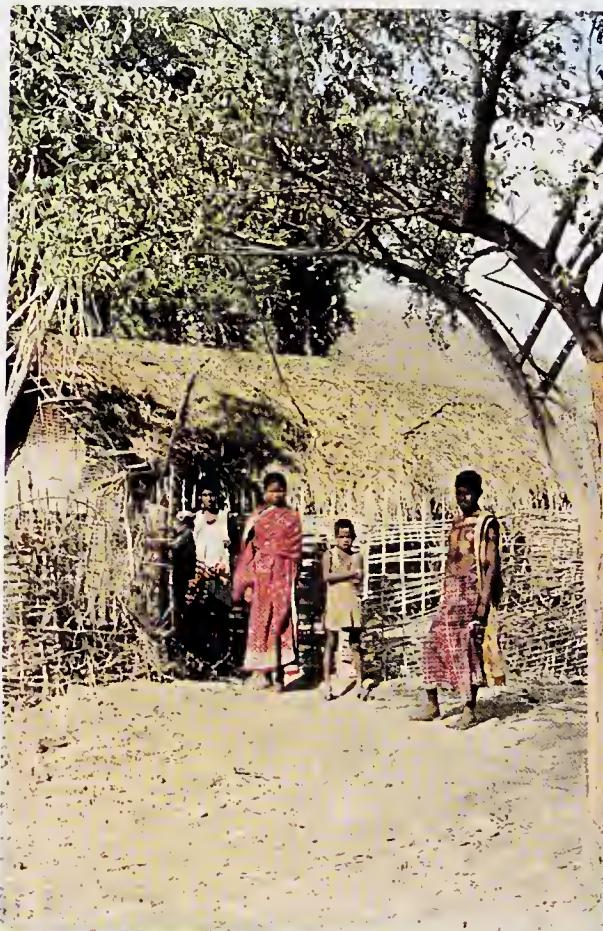
Habitat Profile

The state can be divided into four distinct physiographic regions, viz. i) Northern plateau or uplands, ii) Eastern Ghat, iii) Central table land and iv) Low lying valleys and coastal plains. The Northern plateau with an average elevation of about 800 m. includes the Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts and the Pallahara area of the Dhenkanal district. Topography of this plateau region is undulating, frequently intersected by hill ranges with a general slope from north to south and is covered with dense forest. This region has formed the most important watershed of the rivers Baitarani and Brahmani. The Eastern Ghat runs south-west parallel to the coast. Some portions of the Koraput and Dhenkanal districts are occupied by the Eastern Ghat. The hills, abruptly rising on the eastern side, gradually slope down to the west upto 200 m. in the Parakole and Malkangiri zones. The Central table land comprises Koraput, Kalahandi, Rayagada, the western part of Ganjam, Phulbani and the southern part of Dhenkanal. The average elevation of the table land is 600 m. covered with thick forest. The coastal plain includes small portion of Mayurbhanj, major part of Baleswar, some parts of Cuttack, Puri and the eastern part of Ganjam.

The state is drained by three main rivers - i) Mahanadi, ii) Brahmani and iii) Baitarani. The Mahanadi together with the Brahmani and the Baitarani has formed the extensive and fertile Mahanadi deltaic plain stretching from the lake Chilka in the south to Bhadrak in the north. The combined water of the three rivers sometimes brings heavy floods during rainy season.

The plateau and hill slopes contain rocky soil with a thin veneer of loam, and the plains and valleys are characterised by fertile alluvial soil. Major part of arable land in the Eastern Ghat contains mixed red and black soil, while the valleys have more fertile, fine, dark and deep soil. The climate is tropical and very hot throughout the year with average annual

temperature ranging from 25°C to 30°C and average annual rainfall from 1,200 mm. to 1,600 mm. It rains mostly from June to September. The fertile soil and favourable climatic condition have encouraged the luxuriant growth of vegetation. As a result the state appears to be exceptionally rich in forest wealth, mostly confined to the upland rims and the Eastern Ghats. The state has 30.21 per cent forest cover (Forest Survey of India, 1999) which includes tropical semi-



A hut of the Kisan

evergreen forests, tropical moist and dry deciduous forests and sub-tropical broad leaved hill forests. Littoral forests occur in a narrow strip along the sea coast. *Sal* is an important tree and mostly used as commercial timber. Tribal communities are partly dependent on forest and forest produce. Valleys and low lying coastal areas are very productive for crops, among which rice is the most important. Shifting cultivation is occasionally practised in the highland plateau region by the tribal communities specially in the districts of Koraput, Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj and Kalahandi where there is a very high concentration of tribes.

Orissa possesses high grade iron ore, which mainly occurs in the Northern plateau, where considerable manganese is also found. Both iron ore and manganese



A Gadaba family

are exported. Other mineral resources include bauxite, limestone, dolomite, china clay, graphites and vanadium. These deposits are mainly located in Koraput, Kendujhar, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Sundargarh and Phulbani where concentration of tribal communities is very high.

Distribution of Tribal Population

According to the 1981 Census the total population of the state was 2,63,67,271, of which 22.43 per cent belong to the Scheduled Tribes who are mostly rural based. Tribal populations in some of the districts of the state are more than 50 per cent, e.g. Mayurbhanj (57.67%) Koraput (55.21%) and Sundargarh (51.26%). There are 63 tribal communities in Orissa.

Major Tribes

Khond/Kond/Kandha

In Orissa the Khonds are notified as a Scheduled Tribe under the nomenclature Kandha derived from the word, *kandha* (shoulder). They are mainly hill dwellers. As per the 1981 Census the total population of the Khonds is 9,89,322 and they are concentrated in the districts of Koraput (3,69,231), Phulbani (2,51,633), Kalahandi (1,29,749), Balangir (71,386), Ganjam (63,848) and Puri (36,684). They speak the Kui or Kuvi language under the Dravidian language family. They have territorial divisions, such as, Dongria Khond, Kutia Khond, Penga Khond, Jhuria Khond and Desai Khond. They practise shifting cultivation, supplemented by settled agriculture, food gathering, animal husbandry, wage labour etc. They follow both their traditional religion and some traits of Hinduism. They are also settled in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to a large extent; and in Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal in small numbers.

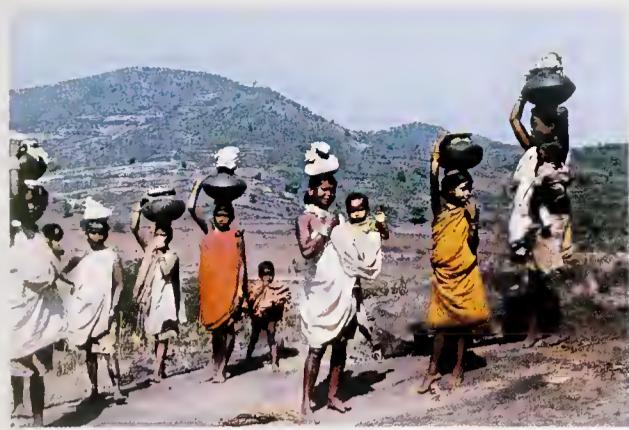
Gond

The Gonds as a Scheduled Tribe community is the second largest tribal group in the state. According to the 1981 Census the total population of the Gonds in Orissa was 6,02,746. They are concentrated in the districts of Kalahandi (1,51,582), Sambalpur (1,17,648), Koraput (88,571) and Balangir (83,523). The Gonds are numerically the most dominant tribal group in India. The name Gond is derived from the Gondwana region. They are spread over the region from the Satpura range in the west to Orissa high land in the east and the Gonda district of Uttar Pradesh in the north to the Godavari valley in the south.

In Orissa the Gonds are divided into two groups – i) the Raj Gonds and ii) the Dhuruwa Gonds. They retain the practice of shifting cultivation (*podu*) spread over the Kalahandi and Koraput districts. Gondi is their mother tongue, but they are conversant with Oriya in Orissa.

Santal

The Santals are the third largest tribal community in the state with regard to the total number of their population (5,30,776). They are concentrated in the



Gadaba women carrying water

district of Mayurbhanj (4,03,423), Baleswar (59,466) and Kendujhar (41,194). In Orissa they know Oriya language besides their mother tongue, Santali. The Santals have been described in West Bengal and Jharkhand in detail.

Saora

The Saoras as a tribal community in Orissa is the fourth largest tribe with a total population of 3,60,049 (Census, 1981). They are concentrated in the districts of Sambalpur (1,07,697), Ganjam (69,201), Koraput (45,941), Puri (35,418) and Dhenkanal (20,298). They are also distributed in other districts in small numbers.

The Saora villages are mostly homogeneous. They are also known as Savar, Saura and Sahara in different states. They live in the adjoining states of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. They inhabit the hill areas usually

covered with forest. In Orissa they practise shifting cultivation. At home they speak Saora, their mother tongue, which belongs to the Austro-Asiatic language family. In Orissa, Oriya is their second language.

The Saoras are divided into separate units based on occupations such as, Jadu, Kumbi, Lanjia, Sudha, etc. These units maintain endogamy for marriage alliance. There are two broad territorial divisions among them, viz. i) The Hill Saoras and ii) the Plain Saoras. The Plain Saoras are mostly settled cultivators. They also practise terrace cultivation followed by hunting, gathering and fishing. Saora wall painting is famous. Women tattoo their faces, chests, arms and legs.

Paroja

The total population of the Parojas in Orissa is 2,67,183 (Census, 1981). They are concentrated in the districts of Koraput (2,47,304) and Kalahandi (19,451). They have synonyms like Pango, Pengo or Pengua. The



Khond men making bamboo mattress

community is known after the language, Pengo which they speak among themselves. It belongs to the Dravidian language family. Oriya is their second language.

The parojas practise shifting cultivation. They follow both their traditional faith in spirits and Hinduism.

Juang

The Juangs are mostly found in Kendujhar (15,467) and Dhenkanal (14,573). The total population of the Juangs was 30,875 (Census, 1981). Their habitat in the forests is usually located on plateaus.

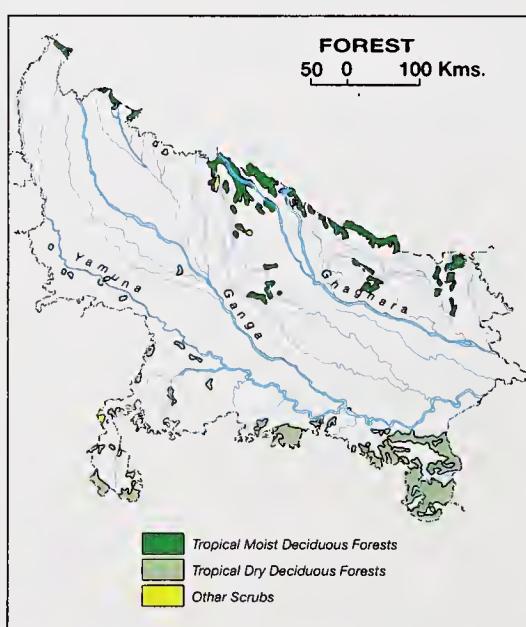
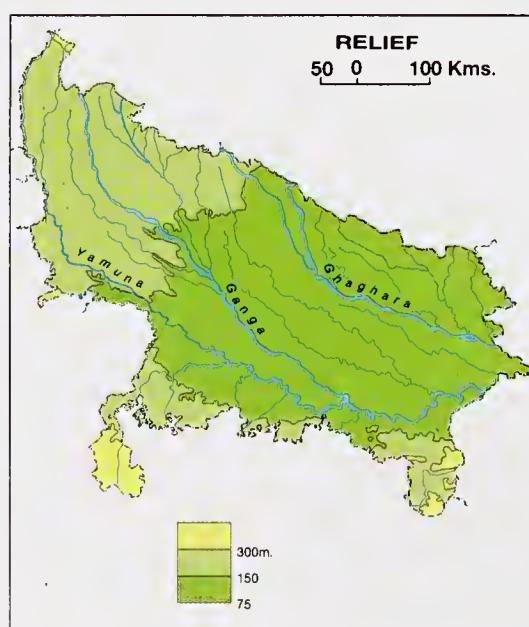
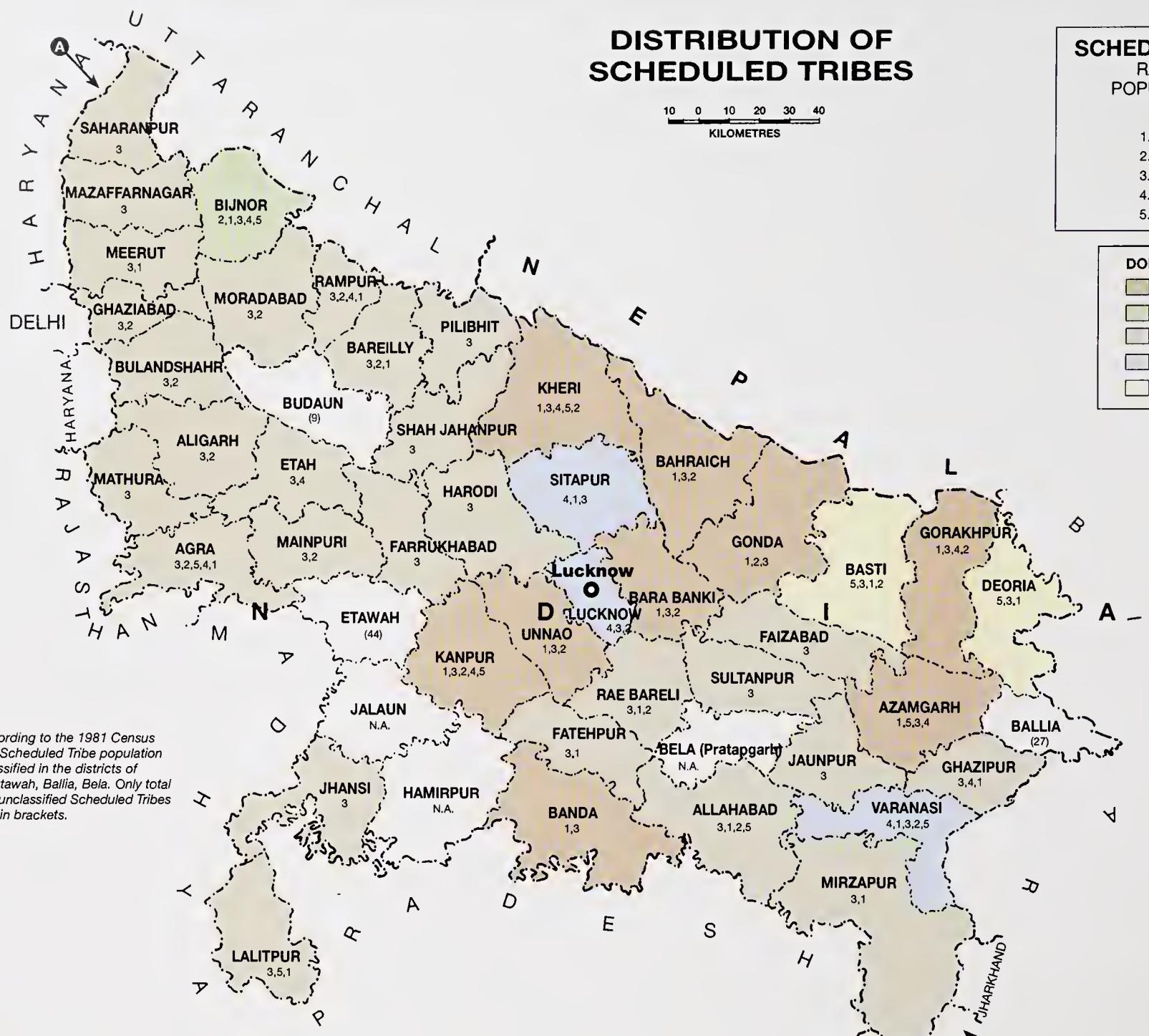


Juang villagers

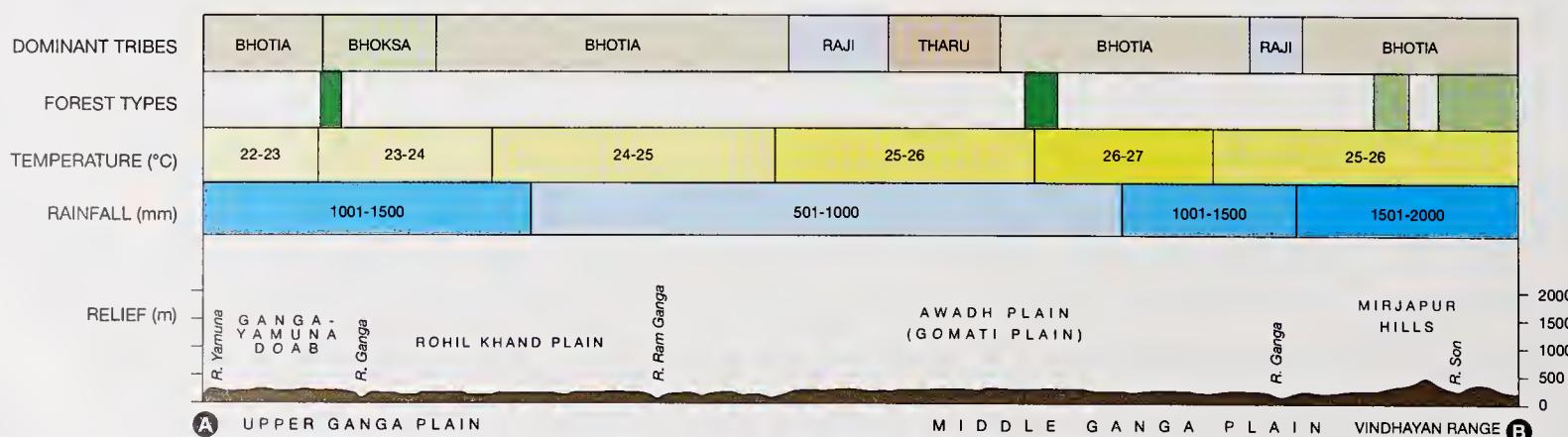
Their mother tongue is Juang under the Austro-Asiatic language family. They are divided into numerous clans which regulate marriage alliances. Land and forest are the main resources of their livelihood. Land under shifting cultivation is owned by the community at the village level.



A Saora village



HABITAT PROFILE



The present state of Uttar Pradesh lies between latitudes 23°52'N – 30°25'N and longitudes 73°03'E – 84°40'E with an area of 2,39,597 sq. km. excluding Uttaranchal.

Uttar Pradesh now comprises 41 districts as shown in the map extending from the Yamuna in the west along the border of Haryana and Rajasthan to Bihar Plains in the east and incorporates a major part of the upper Ganga Plain. Nepal and the present Uttaranchal state lie in the north and Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand in the south. There is no physical variation across most part of the state as the vast plain opens up from west to east with fertile alluvial land of the Ganga basin which provides a strong admixture of economic and cultural milieu and has accommodated numerous ethnic groups from times immemorial. A number of big towns and cities along with religious and cultural centres have sprung up with the passage of time. As a result settlement of tribal communities are less and scattered. Tribals are concentrated mainly in Uttaranchal of the erstwhile Uttar Pradesh state.

Habitat profile

Topography of this region shows almost a homogeneous character excepting the northern part of Uttar Pradesh which includes the southern scarp or foothills of the Siwalik as a physiographic unit of the Sub-montane belt. Physiographically, the region is divided into (i) Sub-montane belt, (ii) Ganga-



Jaunsari women working in the field

Ghaghara Doab, (iii) Ganga-Yamuna Doab and (iv) Undulating topography of the northern Bundelkhand region.

The entire region is drained by the Ganga and its major tributaries, the Yamuna, the Ramganga, and the Ghaghara. Wide flood plains and high banks are common features in the course of the Ganga and the Yamuna with thick alluvial deposit.

It is a sub-humid region having four well-marked seasons i.e. hot summer, wet summer, pre-winter transition and the winter. During summer from April to June, the average temperature remains between 30°C and 35°C which sometimes increases to 40°C and more in June. In winter temperature comes down to 5°C. The average annual rainfall varies between

500 mm. and 1,400 mm. with an uneven spatial distribution. The soil of this region is, by and large,



Jaunsari woman winnowing crops

homogeneous. The alluvial soil, depending on the drainage conditions and climatic characteristics, is conspicuous in different parts. As a result the entire region is very rich in agricultural resources with a variety of cash crops. In the extreme north and south of the state tropical moist deciduous forest and tropical dry deciduous forest are found respectively covering only 4.6 per cent area of the state in total.

Distribution of Tribal Population

According to the 1981 Census, the present Uttar Pradesh is mainly inhabited by non-tribal communities. Tribal communities are mainly confined to the Uttaranchal state, a part of the former Uttar Pradesh. However, the total population of the present Uttar Pradesh is 10,33,52,740, of whom 50,546 are tribals who constitute only 0.05 per cent of the total population. In Uttar Pradesh there are only five tribal groups, viz. the Tharus (37,791), Bhokas (4,138),



Jaunsari women in traditional attire

Bhotias (2911), Rajis (806) and the Jaunsaris (453). The tribes are very sparsely distributed across the state.

Major Tribes

All the five tribal communities have been discussed in detail in the state of Uttaranchal. Only their distribution in the state is being highlighted. The Tharus are concentrated in the districts of Kheri (17,473), Gonda (10,821), Bahraich (6,202), and Unnao (2,022). The Bhokas are mainly found in the districts of Bijnor (3,542) and Agra (317). The Bhotias are mainly settled in the district of Agra (573) followed by Moradabad (452), Kanpur (175), etc. and are by and large available in all the districts of the state. The Rajis are mainly concentrated in the Agra (398), Kheri (117) and Lucknow (146) districts. They are not significant in other districts. The population of the Jaunsaris are insignificant in Uttar Pradesh with a total number of only 453 person in the whole state. They are concentrated only in Agra (176) while they are in very small numbers in other districts, viz. Deoria, Basti, Kheri, Allahabad, etc. All these tribal groups have been discussed in the state of Uttaranchal where they exist in significant numbers.



A view of settlement in a Jaunsari village

Tharu

The name, Tharu was derived from *thithurna*, meaning earthquake. They are concentrated in the Terai or foothill region which is under quake zone. They speak Tharu, as their mother tongue, which belongs to the Indo-Aryan language family. Most of them use Hindi for inter-group communication.

The Tharus hold the first position in the state as per population strength. They are divided into three endogamous groups, viz. Rana, Katheria and Dangura, which are further sub-divided into a number of exogamous lineages. Their marriages are usually settled through negotiation. Bride price exists and is paid in cash. The rule of residence after marriage is patrilocal.

The Tharus are a landholding community. Agriculture is their traditional occupation, supplemented by animal husbandry, agricultural labour, government and private services for their livelihood. According to the Census record their literacy rate is 15.34 per cent (Census, 1981). They are mostly followers of the Hindu religious traits.

UTTARANCHAL

PLATE NO. 18

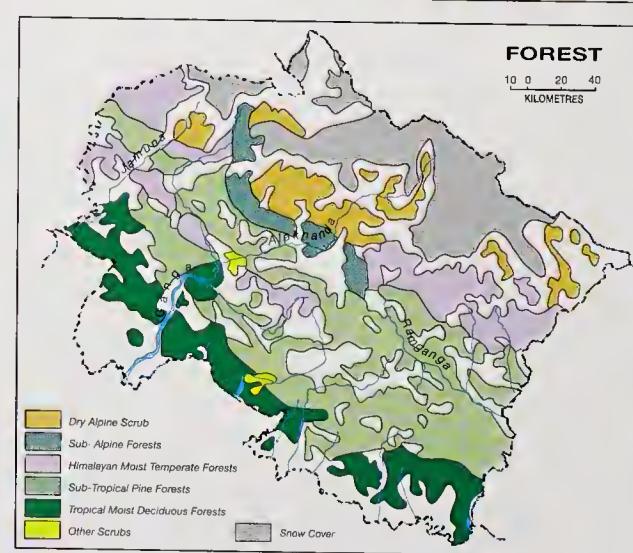
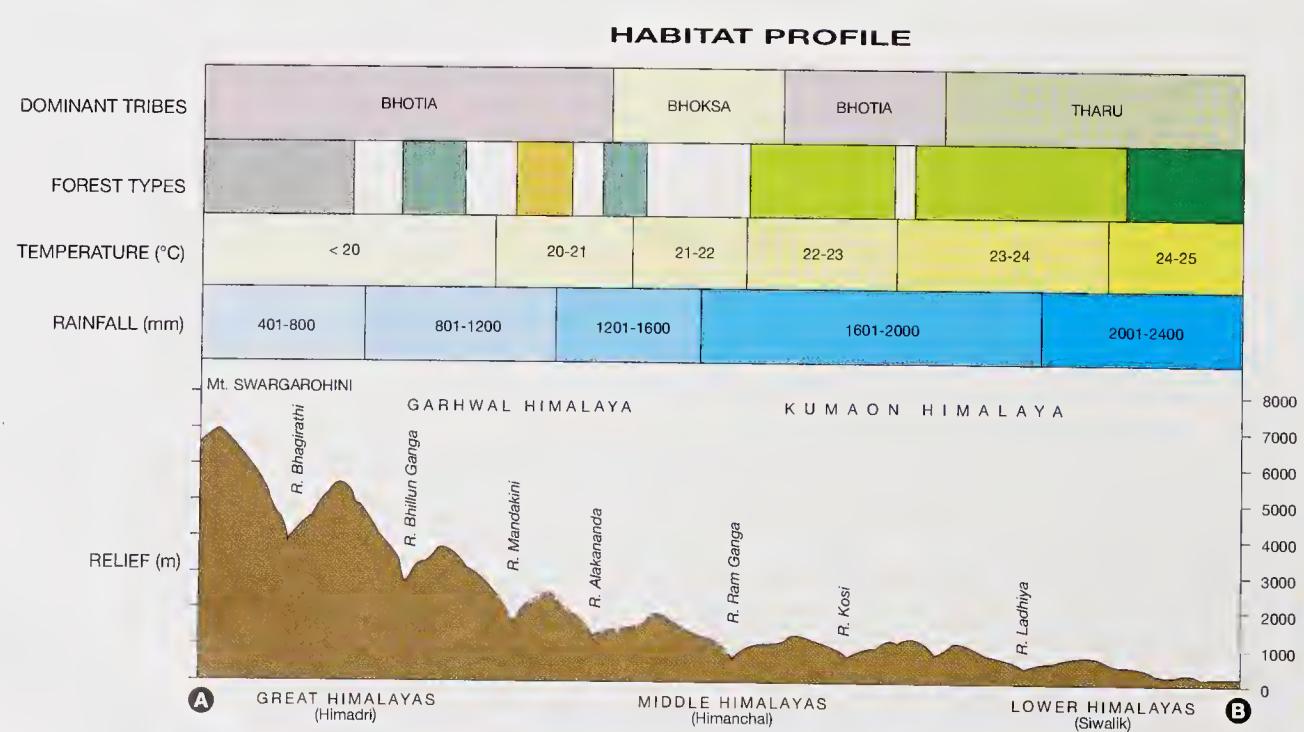
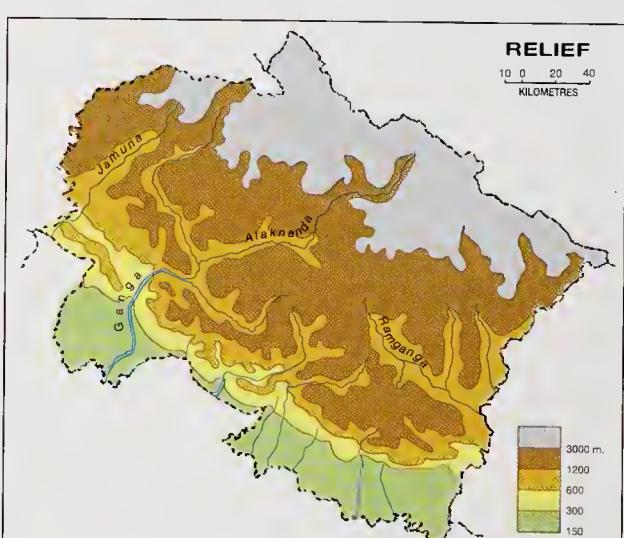
DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES



Jaunsari woman



Tharu women



UTTARANCHAL

Uttaranchal was declared as a new state of the country on 9th November, 2000. It is one of the latest additions along with Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand holding the status of a state in India. This new state, in fact, was a part of the former Uttar Pradesh and popularly known as Kumaon and Garhwal Himalayas or together as Uttar Pradesh Himalayas. According to the 1981 Census, the administrative boundary of Uttaranchal comprises nine districts which are Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital and Haridwar (part of Saharanpur) as shown in the map of Uttaranchal. The new state is bounded by China (Tibet) in the north-east, Himachal Pradesh in the north-west, Nepal in the south-east and Uttar Pradesh in the south with an area of 53,485 sq. km. and has a total population of about 75,09,273 (Census, 1981) and has been reorganised into 13 districts, viz. Dehra Dun, Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal, Rudraprayag, Chamoli, Haridwar, Pauri Garhwal, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh, Almora, Nainital, Champawat and Udhampur. Geographically it lies between latitudes 28°45'N – 31°25'N, and longitudes 77°40'E – 81°07'E.

Habitat Profile

The map of habitat profile shows the terrain character of the new state which is geographically known as Uttarakhand, a part of the Himalayan region. Physiographically, the present Uttaranchal is divided into the following major sub-regions, viz. (i) *Himadri* (Great Himalayas) : (a) *Himadri* ranges; (b) *Himadri* valleys (ii) Himachal (Lower Himalayas) : (a) Himachal ranges, (b) Himachal valleys and lake basins, and (iii) Siwalik (sub-Himalayan tract) : (a) Duns and (b) Siwalik ranges.

The average height of the *Himadri* ranges varies from 4,800 m. to 6,000 m., consisting of magnificent series of glacier garlanded peaks, viz. the Bandar Punch (6,315 m.), Gangotri (6614 m.), Kedarnath (6940 m.), Chaukhamba (7138 m.), Nanda Devi (7817 m.), Trisul (7120 m.), Nanda Kot (6961 m.), etc. These peaks are separated by transverse gorges of the Bhagirathi, Alaknanda and the Dhauliganga.

The Lake region of the Kumaon Himalayas has its own characteristic features. The Lake basins are roughly confined to a belt of approximately 25 km. length and 4 km. width in the district of Nainital. Apart from the Nainital lake basin, a group of lakes comprising the Bhim Tal, Naukuchiya Tal, Sat Tal, Puna Tal, etc. form considerably low lying open lake basins. The Gohna lake is most important in the Garhwal Himalayas. It lies in the valley of the Birahi Ganga, a tributary of the Alaknanda.

The Siwalik ranges are separated by the main boundary thrust from the main Himalayan ranges with a remarkable crest (the average height between 750 m. – 1,200 m.). On the southern slopes they have

steep scarps, while in the north the slopes descend gently to the valleys called *duns*.

The entire region is mainly drained by three river systems : (i) Ganga system, (ii) Yamuna system and (iii) Kali system.

The major part of the region is drained by the Ganga and its tributaries. Below Devprayag where the Bhagirathi and the Alaknanda meet, the river acquires the name, Ganga. It emerges from the Lower Himalayas across the Siwalik ranges at Lachhman Jhula and flows through the *duns*. The Alaknanda is the main tributary of the Bhagirathi. The other important tributaries of the Alaknanda are the Mandakini, Pinder and the Dhauliganga which meet the main stream at Rudraprayag, Karnaprayag and Vishnuprayag respectively.



Garhwal Himalayan landscape

The Yamuna originates from the Yamunotri glacier lying on the south-western slope of the Bandar Punch peak. It brings large volume of water when it is joined by the Tons river below Kalsi.

The Kali and its tributaries drain the district of Pithoragarh and the eastern part of Almora and Nainital. The Kali has two headwaters, viz. Kalapani, and Kuthi Yankpi. The river Sarju, a main feeder of the Kali, meets it at Pancheswar about 45 km. below Jaulijibi. The Ram Ganga, Kosi and the Gola are other important rivers flowing across the eastern part of the region.

The glacial topography of this region is, in general, well preserved above the elevation of 3,000 m. There are some glacial lakes existing in the valleys at high altitudes. Among them Hemkund in the Bhyundhar valley, Rupkund in the valley near Nandaghundi, Vasuki Tal and Chorabari Tal above Kedarnath are important. The climate of the region is controlled by the Himalayas. During summer the hottest month has temperatures varying from 14°C to 25°C, while the temperature comes down to the freezing point in the month of January specially in the alpine zone. The zone of maximum precipitation both in summer and winter lies between 1,200 m. and 2,000 m. with the rainfall at about 2,000 mm. to 3,000 mm. Above this altitude snowfall occurs.

This mountainous state has 23 thousand square kilometers of forest cover sharing 43 per cent of total area (Forest Survey of India, 1999). The forests are of different types, viz. tropical moist deciduous, Himalayan moist temperate, sub-tropical pine, sub-alpine and alpine forests. *Sal* is the important species to be found in the altitudinal zone of about 750 m. – 1,200 m. Other important species are *haldu*, *khair* and *sishu*. Cane and bamboo are also found in the lower altitudes. Coniferous forests along with deciduous broad-leaved trees are the dominant vegetation of the lower sub-alpine zone. Blue pine, silver fir, birch, cypress and deodar are some of the tree species of coniferous forest in the alpine zone. In this zone soil is mostly granitic sandy loam. Soil of this region differs from valley to valley and slope to slope according to different ecological conditions. Alluvial soil is found

in tropical moist zone. Brown forest soil, brown deciduous and grey coniferous forest soil are predominant in the temperate zone. Mountain meadow and glacial soil (stony and gravelly) are available in the alpine zone. The alpine pasture land is ideal for cattle grazing.

Distribution of Tribal Population

The total population of Uttaranchal is 75,09,273 of which the population of the Scheduled Tribes is 1,82,159 that constitute only 2.42 per cent of the total population. There are only five tribal communities, viz. the Jaunsaris (67,860), Tharus (55,604), Bhotias (29,397), Bhokas (27,700) and the Rajis (426) inhabiting this state (Census, 1981).

Major Tribes

Jaunsari

The Jaunsaris are mainly concentrated in the Dehra Dun (66,587) followed by Garhwal (397), Almora (385), Uttarkashi (336) and Nainital (114). They derive their name from the region called Jaunsar Bawar of the undivided Uttar Pradesh. They are a combination of various groups living in this geographical region; among them the Koltas, the Bajgis and the Khasas are important. It is reported that the Koltas and the Bajgis are of the non-Aryan stock while the Khasas are descendants of the Rajputs and enjoy high position in the society. However, in Dehra Dun the Jaunsaris are mostly settled in the Chakrata tehsil. They speak Jaunsari which belongs to the family of Indo-Aryan languages. They also know Hindi. The traditional form of marriage was fraternal polyandry, where brothers used to share one wife. Now this system is gradually disappearing. They follow religious and social rituals according to the local form of Hinduism. They are primarily dependent on agriculture followed by animal husbandry.

Tharu

The Tharus are one of the well-known tribal communities of Uttaranchal with a total population

UTTARANCHAL

of 55,604 of which 55,573 are concentrated in the Nainital district. They are also widely distributed in the districts of Bheraich, Gonda, Gorakhpur and Kheri in Uttar Pradesh. The Tharus are divided into three endogamous groups, viz. Rana, Katheria and Dangura which are further sub-divided into a number of exogamous clans. Their mother tongue is Tharu dialect under the Indo-Aryan language family. They know Hindi. The Tharus are a land holding community with individual ownership. Agriculture is their traditional occupation, followed by animal husbandry, wage labour and other services as subsidiary occupations. The majority of them are followers of the Hindu religious traits.

Bhotia

The total population of the Bhotias in Uttarakhand is 29,397. They are considered one of the earliest inhabitants of the Kumaon and Garhwal hills. The word Bhotia is derived from *Bhot*. The majority of them are found in the Great Himalayas. They have different sub-groups who speak various dialects of the Bhotia language under the Tibeto-Burman language family. In fact, they are bilingual and some of them are trilingual also. They converse among themselves in Hindi, Nepali, Kumaoni and Garhwali. Among their sub-groups Jad, Tolchha, Johari, Darmi, Chaudansi, etc. are important. Each of the sub-groups is again divided into several clans and lineages. Cross-cousin marriage is practised by them. The Bhotias are



Bhotia couple

regarded as land-owning community and also are reputed as traders. Trading is one of their traditional occupations. Among the Bhotias, the Jads profess Buddhism but the Joharis, Colchhas, Darmis and the Chaudansis follow some traits of Hinduism. According

to the 1981 Census, 89.26 per cent of the Bhotias follow Hinduism, 10.63 per cent Buddhism and 0.11 per cent Christianity and other religions. Apart from Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand they are also concentrated in Sikkim and West Bengal.

Bhoksa

The Bhoksa in Uttarakhand are mainly distributed in Nainital (17,166), Dehra Dun (8,864), Chamoli (994), Garhwal (454) and Pithoragarh (182). The Bhoksa are known as Mehra or Mehre in the Dehra Dun district of the state. They speak, read and write in Hindi. Agriculture is the traditional and primary occupation of the Bhoksa followed by animal husbandry, wage labour and other services as subsidiary occupations. The majority of them follow Hinduism and worship Hindu gods and goddesses.

Raji

The Rajis are a small community in the state with a population of 426 only of which 298 are concentrated in the district of Pithoragarh and a few of them are found along the Lower Himalayas in Kumaon and Nainital. They speak their mother tongue which belongs to the Himalayan group of the Tibeto-Burman language family. Some of them speak Kumaoni under the Indo-Aryan language family. The Rajis are divided into a number of exogamous patri-lineages called *rath*. They usually use Singh as their surname. Many of them work as wage labourers in agriculture and other sectors.

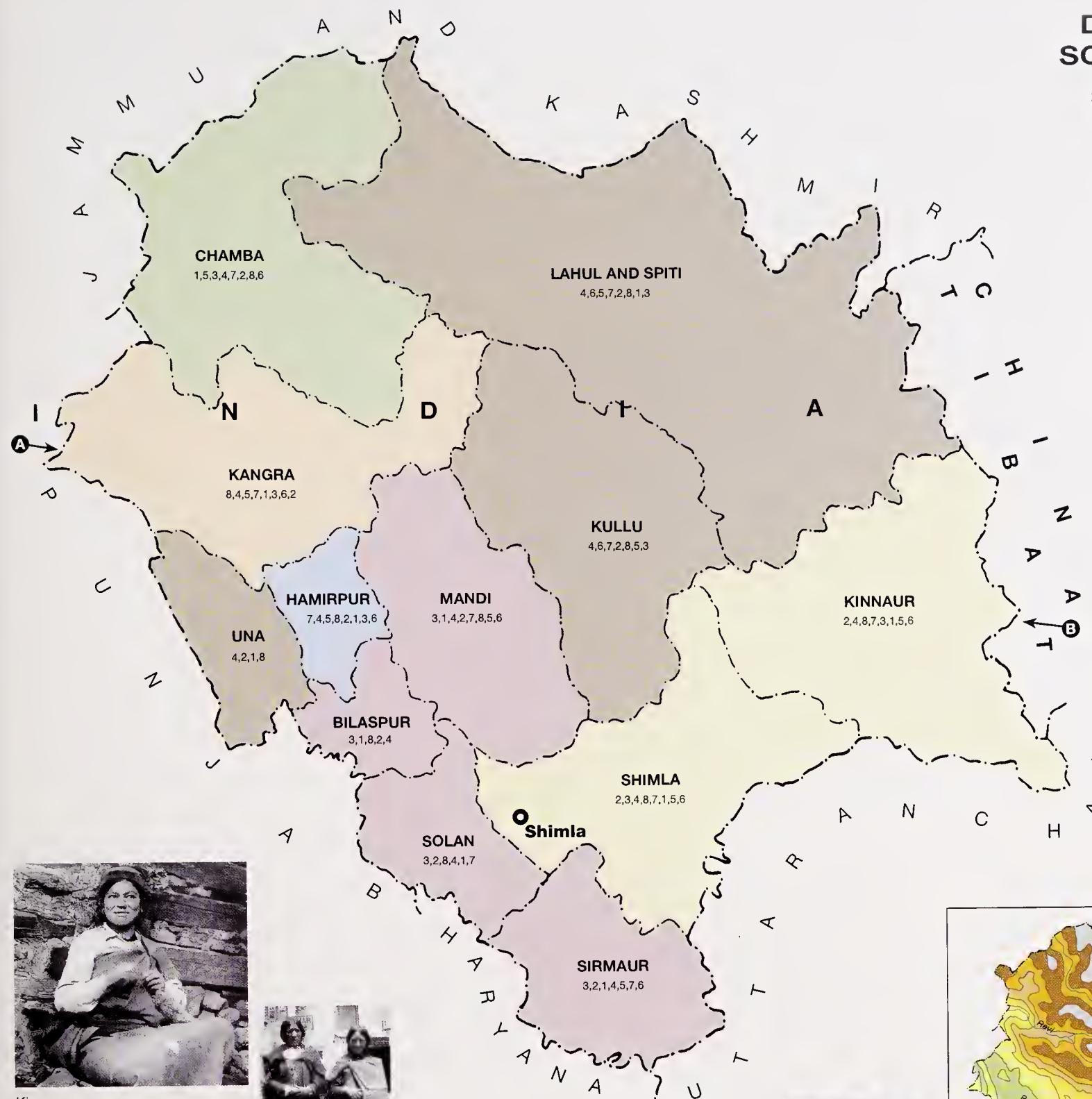


The Ganga near source

HIMACHAL PRADESH

PLATE NO. 19

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES



Kinnaura woman



Bodh women of Spiti

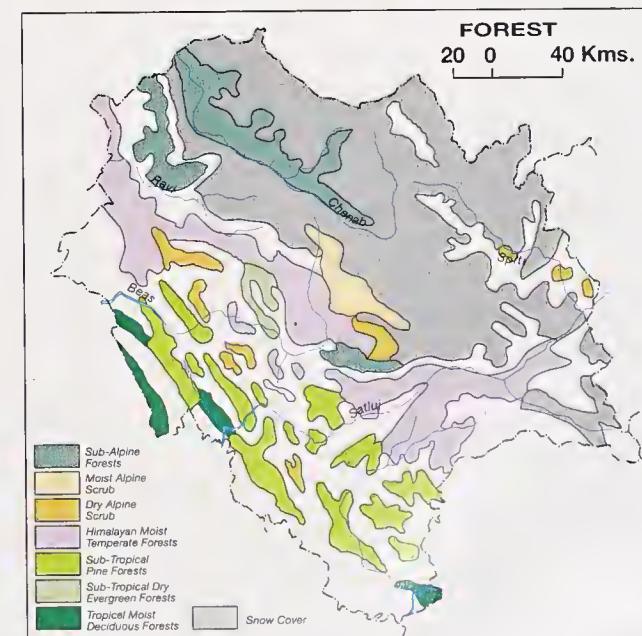
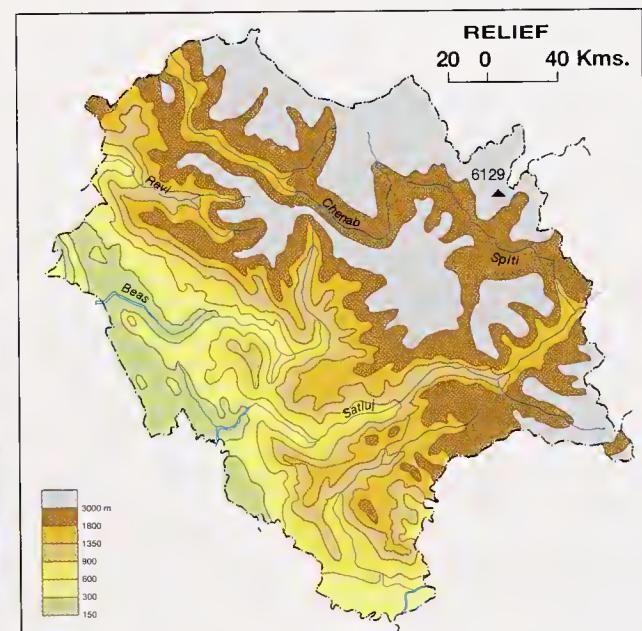
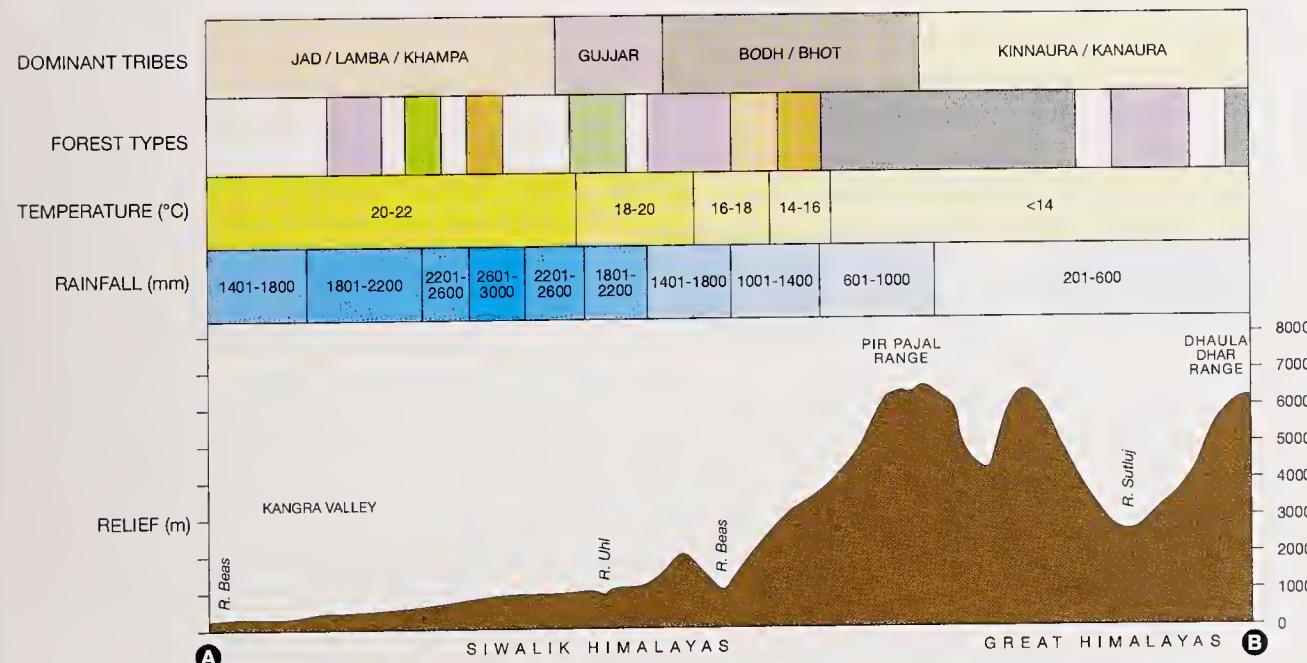


Gaddi man



Old Lahula woman

HABITAT PROFILE



Himachal Pradesh is situated in the north-west part of India in the Himalayan range lying between latitudes 32°23'N – 33°13'N and longitudes 75°48'E – 79°4'E. The state is mountainous with the altitude ranging from 450 m. to 6,600 m. and has an area of 55,673 sq. km. It is located to the south of Jammu and Kashmir, north-east of Punjab, north-west of Uttaranchal and to the south-west of Tibet. The state includes the districts of Kinnaur, Mandi, Chamba, Sirmaur, Bilaspur, Shimla, Kangra, Kullu, Lahul and Spiti, Solan, Hamirpur and Una.

Habitat Profile

The state as a geographical region presents a complex topography comprising mountain ranges, hills and valleys. There is also a snow-clad zone at 5,000 m. and above. Physiographically, the Himachal region can be divided according to its terrain character which slopes from north to south and west to the east. The divisions are as follows: (i) the Outer or the Siwalik Himalayas, (ii) the Lower Himalayas or central zone and (iii) the Great Himalayas or northern zone. The southern zone consists of low hills of the Siwalik. The Lower Himalayas is marked by a gradual elevation towards the Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal ranges. The Greater Himalayan range (5,000 m. – 6,000 m.) runs along the eastern boundary and is cut across by the Sutlej river. The range separates the drainage of the river Spiti from that of the Beas. The Zaskar range separates Spiti and Kinnaur from Tibet. Himachal Pradesh is drained by a number of snowfed perennial rivers. The Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and the Yamuna are the important rivers. The distribution of rainfall varies from 500 mm. in the larger part of Lahul and Spiti to over 300 mm. at Dharamsala (Dhauladhar range). The temperature ranges from 20°C in summer to 5°C in winter. The soil of the region varies according to altitude and climate and is classified into (i) low hill soil zone (about 900 m), (ii) mid hill soil zone (900 to 1,500 m), (iii) high hill soil zone (1,500 – 2,000 m.) and (iv) mountainous soil zone (2,000 – 3,000 m.). The total forest area of the state is 13,082 sq. km., which constitutes about 23.5 per cent of the total area. The forests of the state are of six types, such as, (i) tropical, (ii) sub-tropical pine, (iii) sub-tropical dry evergreen, (iv) Himalayan moist temperate, (v) Himalayan dry temperate and (vi) alpine and sub-alpine forests. Agriculture and

livestocks are the main sources of livelihood. Maize is the most important crop followed by rice, *kodra* (millets), pulses and wheat. Houses are built of stone and clay bricks and the roofs are thatched or covered with slate. Among the minerals limestone, iron pyrites, slate, gypsum and mica are important. Tourism is a major source of income. The valleys of Kangra, Kullu and Chamba and the hill stations of Shimla, Dalhousie, Dharamsala and Manali are the main tourist centres.

Distribution of Tribal Population

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the state is 42,80,818. Most of the population is confined

inhabited by tribal communities. These areas are also very thinly populated. The total tribal population in the state is 1,97,263 which constitutes 4.61 per cent of the total population of Himachal Pradesh. The tribal communities are concentrated in the districts of Chamba (95,726), Lahul and Spiti (23,766) and Kinnaur (44,583). About 75 per cent population of the districts of Kinnaur and Lahul and Spiti consist of tribal communities. There are eight major tribal communities in the state, such as the Gaddis (76,860), Kinnauras (47,916), Gujjars (28,119), Bhots or Bodhs (22,636), Pangwals (11,202), Swanglas (7,163), Lahulas (1,873) and the Jads (1,223).

Major Tribes

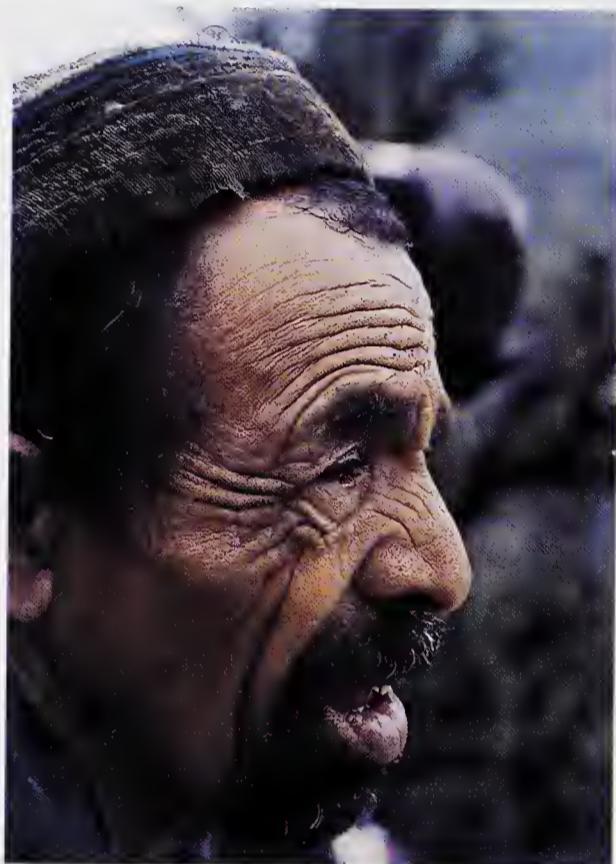
Gaddi

The Gaddis are usually found in the hilly tracts of Himachal Pradesh and mainly confined to the remote Bharmour valley of the Chamba district. Their population, according to the 1981 Census, was 76,860, of which nearly 99 per cent are concentrated in the Chamba district (76,050). It is reported that there are two groups, viz. the Gaddi Brahmins and the Gaddi Rajputs. Priesthood is usually the traditional occupation of the Gaddi Brahmins supplemented with agriculture and other services. The Gaddi Rajputs are mainly cultivators following pastoralism as a subsidiary means of livelihood. They speak in the Gadi language and use the Tankri script. The majority of the Gaddis follow Hinduism in its local form and worship Hindu gods and goddesses.

Kinnaura

The Kinnauras have synonyms, viz. Kinnaurese, Kanaura or Kinnara. They are the inhabitants of the Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh and are the second largest population in the state. In the Kinnaur district the total population of the Kinnauras is 44,314. They are also found in the Shimla district in quite

large numbers (1,966) followed by Chamba (190) but in other districts they are distributed in very small numbers. They speak the Kinnauri language which belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family of languages. They use the Devnagari script for writing. The Kinnauras are divided into two social groups such as, the Khosias and the Berus. The Khosias are Rajputs and they are also known as Khasa or Kanet or Khash. They are a land-owning community. Agriculture is their primary and traditional occupation. The Berus are further sub-divided into the Chamangs and the Domangs. Agriculture is the traditional occupation of the Berus supplemented by trade and



A Lahula villager

Sumit Mukherjee

to valleys and lower slopes of hills and mountains. The high and rugged mountain ranges with snow-capped peaks and forest-clad zones are mainly



A village in the Chandra valley of Lahul

Sumit Mukherjee

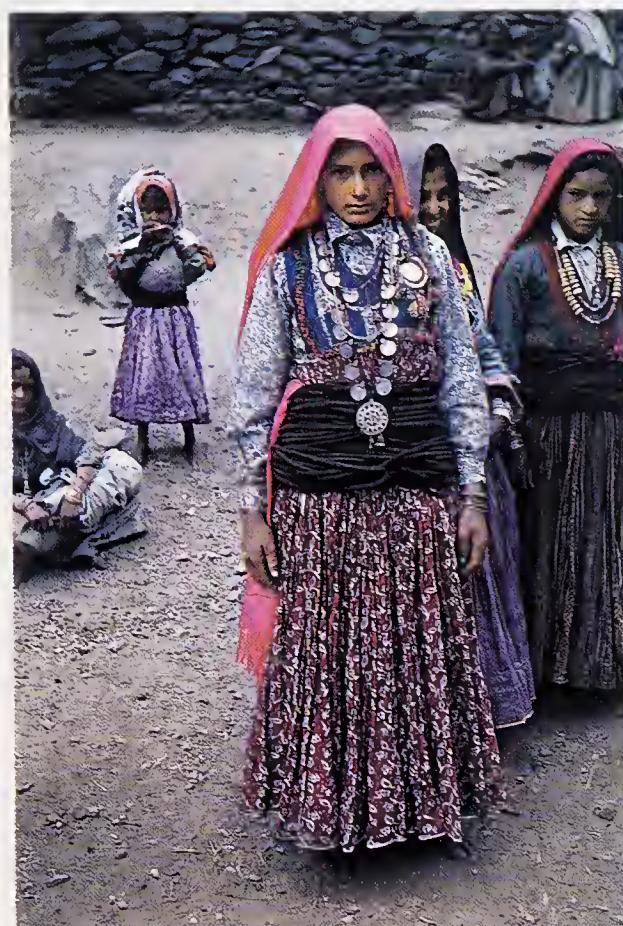


Gaddis shearing sheep wool in the summer grazing field

of them practise cultivation. A few of them also work as wage labourers.

Bodh / Bhot

The Bodhs are grouped with the Bhots in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Himachal Pradesh. In this state they are also known as Chezang, Lamba and Jad. The combined population of the Bodh / Bhot is 22,636 (Census, 1981). They are mainly concentrated in the districts of Lahul and Spiti (17,189) and Kullu (3,998).



Gaddi women in ceremonial dress

Lahula

The word Lahula probably has been derived from the name of the district Lahul and Spiti of Himachal Pradesh. Lahul is a valley and Lahulas are the inhabitants of Lahul. The total population of the Lahulas is 1,873 (Census, 1981). They are mainly settled in Kullu (960), Chamba (525) and Shimla (86), while they are predominant in the district of Hamirpur. Lahuli is their mother tongue belonging to the Tibeto-Burman language group.

The Lahula Bodhs and Lahula Swanglas sometimes appear to be the same group in respect to their cultural affinity and habitation in the same ecological niche, though they have been notified separately in the Census report. Polyandry in their marriage alliance is permitted. Sororate and levirate marriages in their society are in vogue. Traditionally they were a pastoral community but at present they are mostly engaged in settled cultivation which has been supplemented by livestock rearing and weaving. It is believed that the Lahul valley is the zone of convergence of both Hinduism and Buddhism. The literacy rate among the Lahulas in Himachal Pradesh was 42.58 per cent (Census, 1981).

Khampa/Jad/Lamba

According to the Census, 1981 the population of the Khampas is clubbed with that of the Jads and the Lambas. So, their combined population in Himachal Pradesh is 1,223, of them 438 are settled in Kangra and 322 in Kullu. They are a dominant tribal group



Bodh marriage party in Lahul valley

Sumit Mukherjee

animal husbandry. The religion of the Kinnuras is an admixture of Buddhism and Hinduism.

Gujjar

According to the 1981 Census, the population of the Gujjars in Himachal Pradesh numbers 28,119. They are widely distributed in almost all the districts of the state except in Kullu; and Lahul and Spiti. The major concentration of the Gujjars is found in the Chamba (7,519) district followed by Mandi (6,734), Bilaspur (6,455), Sirmaur (4,764), Solan (1,501) and the Shimla (1,116). They speak in Gujjari language under Indo-Aryan family of languages and use the Arabic script. The Gujjars are divided into two endogamous religious groups – the Muslims and the Hindus. The Muslims have two sections – the Bhatariye and the Bhanariye. They do not normally inter-marry. Mehar is paid to the wife. Marriage (*nikah*) is performed by a *Moulavi*. The dead are buried.

The Hindu Gujjars are divided into a number of exogamous clans, among them junior levirate is allowed. The Hindu Gujjars worship the Hindu gods and goddesses. They observe Hindu festivals. The dead are cremated. More than fifty per cent of the Gujjars are followers of Hinduism. According to the 1981 Census 42.96 per cent of the Gujjars are Muslims. The Gujjars are a pastoral community who maintain their livelihood by selling milk and its products. Many of them have been rehabilitated in colonies and some

The Bodhs are traditionally divided into six occupational classes, viz. the Bodhs or Chezangs (agriculturists), Kharpans (ministers), Nonds (rulers), Betas (musicians), Hesis (goldsmiths), and Zos (blacksmiths). They speak in Bhotia language at home and Hindi with outsiders. Both the Tibetan and Devnagari scripts are used by them.

Agriculture is their primary occupation, though some of the Bodhs are landless. Their subsidiary occupations are livestock rearing, wage labour and service. The 1981 Census records 75.45 per cent of the Bhots / Bodhs as followers of Buddhism and 11.28 per cent as followers of Hinduism. In this state about 36 per cent of their total population are literate.



A typical Gaddi village

in the districts of Kangra, though they are sparsely spread over in almost all the districts of the state. They use the Khampa language under the Bhotia group of the Tibeto-Burman language family at home and Hindi with outsiders. Both the Tibetan and Devnagari scripts are used by them. The Khampas are divided into six exogamous clans, which derive their origin from a common ancestor. Sheep rearing was their traditional occupation. At present they are engaged in agricultural activities including horticulture, small trading and service. 78.89 per cent of their total population are followers of Buddhism (Census, 1981).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

PLATE NO. 20

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES



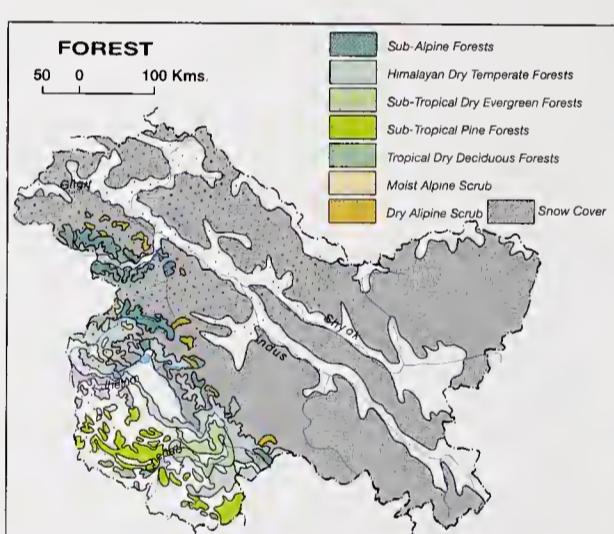
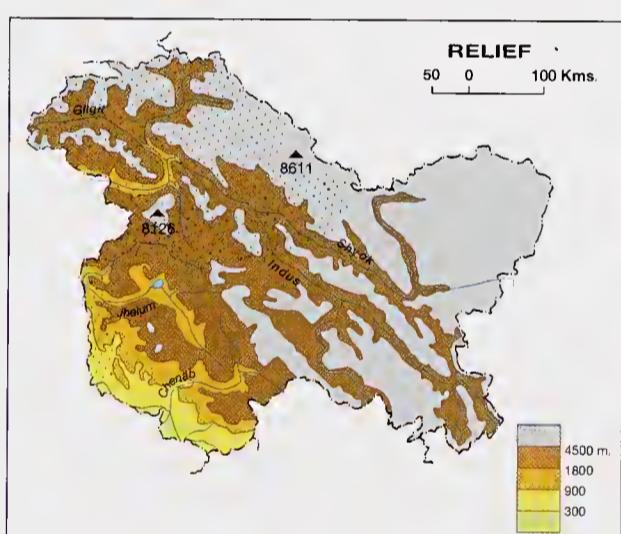
SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. BAKARWAL
2. BALTI
3. BEDA
4. BODH
5. BROQPA / BROO-PA
6. CHAMPA / CHANGPA
7. GARA / GARBA
8. GUJJAR
9. MON
10. PURIG-PA

N.B. : Above communities have been declared as Scheduled Tribe in 1989.

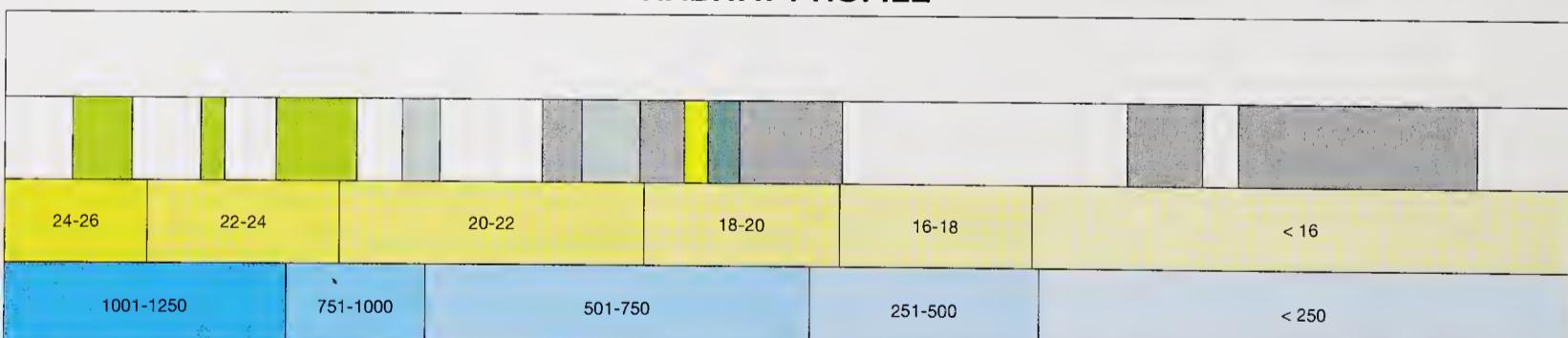


N.B. : Populationwise ranking on the Scheduled Tribe population could not be given in absence of districtwise breakup.



HABITAT PROFILE

DOMINANT TRIBES



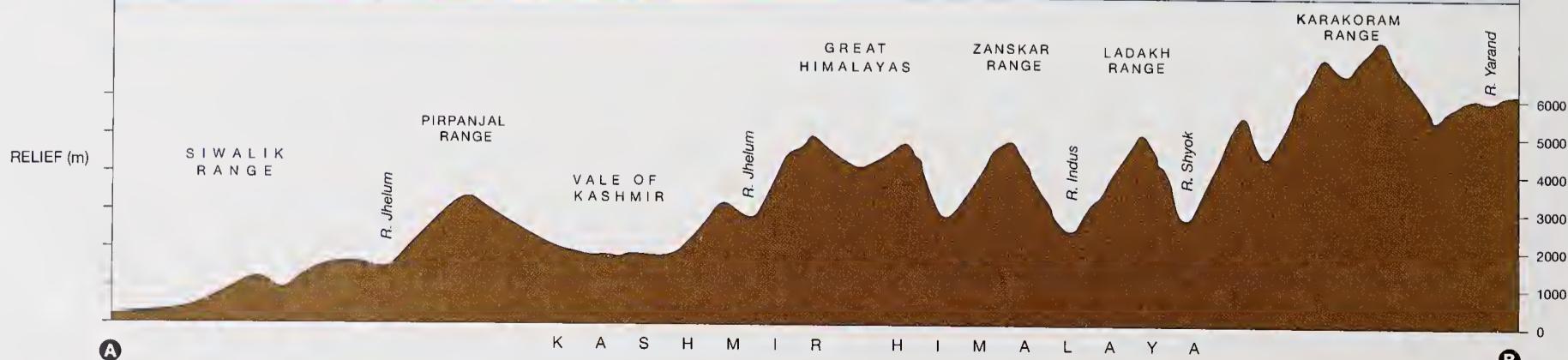
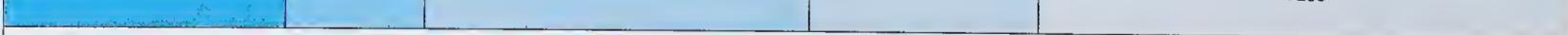
FOREST TYPES



TEMPERATURE (°C)



RAINFALL (mm)



Jammu and Kashmir is situated between latitudes 32°17'N – 37°5'N and longitudes 72°40'E – 80°30'E with an area of about 2,22,236 sq. km. It is strategically positioned with its borders touching Afghanistan in the northwest, Pakistan in the west; and China and Tibet in the north and east respectively. It looks like a crown on the Indian sub-continent. Administratively the state is divided into three provinces with a number of districts : i) Jammu province comprising the districts of Doda, Udhampur, Jammu, Kathua and Punch, ii) Kashmir province having the districts of Anantnag, Srinagar, Badgam, Kargil, Kupwara, Pulwama, Rajacer and Baramula and iii) Ladakh.

Habitat Profile

The state has a typical physical characteristic with its location in the middle of the majestic Himalayas comprising of huge mountain masses interspersed with longitudinal valleys. There are four mountain ranges, viz. i) Karakoram, ii) Ladakh, iii) Zaskar and iv) Pir Panjal. The south of Pir Panjal is the Siwalik range, known as the Jammu hills, much lower in elevation ranging from 1,800 to 2,400 m. It is characterised by deep valleys and gorges. The Pir Panjal range with an elevation varying from 3,500 to 5,000 m. represents the Middle Himalayas.

The valley of Kashmir lies between the Pir Panjal and the Himadri covering an area of about 4,865 sq. km. Jhelum flows through this valley. The state is mainly drained by the Chenab, Ravi and the Jhelum rivers. A number of lakes are found in the Kashmir valley and majority of them appear to be of glacial origin. The Dal and the Wular lakes are fresh water lakes. Other lakes of the valley are Anchar, Bod, Locut, etc. There are extreme variations in temperature ranging from much below freezing point to 45°C. Leh (Ladakh) is the coldest place (- 28°C in January, lowest recorded temperature), while Jammu is the hottest (45°C in June). Precipitation occurs in the form of both rain and snow. The monsoon approaches in July and continues upto September with an average rainfall ranging from 600 mm. to 800 mm.

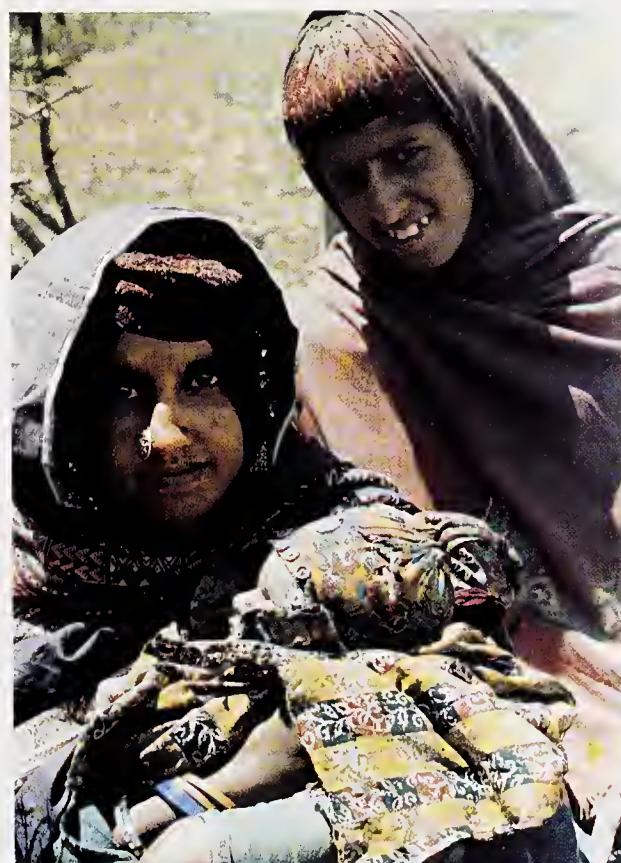
In the Kashmir valley the soil varies from clay loam to sandy loam and in Ladakh glacial and mountain meadow soil is predominant.

According to the Forest Survey Report, 1999, the total forest cover in the state is 20,441 sq. km., which constitutes 9.08 per cent of the total area. There are five main forest types in the state, viz. sub-tropical dry evergreen, Himalayan moist temperate, Himalayan dry temperate, sub-tropical pine, sub-alpine and alpine forests. Forests are largely distributed in the Kashmir valley and Jammu region. Leh and Kargil are devoid of forest, because these areas are cold deserts. According to the assessment record of the Forest Survey (1999), the dense forest covers an area of about 11,019 sq. km., open forest zone about 9,422 sq. km., scrub about 3,000 sq. km. and commercial fir forests about 2,942 sq. km. Deodar and *kail* species of coniferous forest occupy the higher slopes. Paddy cultivation is conspicuous specially in the valley zones. Cultivation of paddy and maize has also been started on the slopes along with horticulture. Apple is one of

the important cash crops in the state. The other cash crops are walnut, saffron, etc. Flowers are also being grown for trading. The mineral resources of the region are limited. Among them lignite coal and limestone are important. Some sulphur springs are found in Anantnag, Sadarkah, Euyan and Pugga valley (Ladakh).

Distribution of Tribal Population

The state has different communities belonging to different religions. The hilly tracts are mainly inhabited by the Dogras who are divided into several sub-groups including Muslim converts. Their local language is Dogri, a form of Pahari Hindi. Next to the Dogras are



A Bakarwal family

the semi-nomadic Gujjars and the Gaddis. The conversion of the Hindus to Islam took place during 13th and 14th centuries. The Hanji Muslims, converts from Kshatryas, are mostly boatmen by profession. They live in boat houses and are skilled in Sikara rowing. The Gilgit-Baltistan region is mostly inhabited by the Baltis; and the Ladakh region by the Ladakhis.

The 1981 Census did not record any Scheduled Tribe community in Jammu and Kashmir. In 1989 the following communities have been notified as Scheduled Tribes in the state, viz. the Baltis, Bodhs, Broq-pas, Bedas, Garas/Garbas, Purig-pas, Mons and the Champas. In 1991 two more communities, viz. the Bakarwals and the Gujjars have been declared as Scheduled Tribes.



The Lidder valley of Kashmir

Major Tribes

Balti

The Baltis derive their name from Baltistan, their homeland. They are concentrated in Kargil, Leh and some parts of Baltistan. They were declared as Scheduled Tribes in 1989. They speak Balti as their mother tongue and write in the Arabic script. They speak Urdu with outsiders. The Balti language belongs to the Bhotia group of the Tibeto-Burman language family. Agriculture is their traditional occupation supplemented by small trade and wage labour. The Baltis are mostly Muslim. Separate population figures of the Balti community are not available.

Bodh

The Bodhs in the state are known as Ladakhi Bodh. They are traditionally divided into occupational groups such as Gyalpo (rulers), Kahlon (ministers), Mangrik (farmer), Ringan (lower occupational groups), Sergar (goldsmiths), Gara (ironsmiths), etc. They live in the Zanskar and Nurna regions of Jammu and Kashmir and also in Lahul and Spiti in Himachal Pradesh. They speak Ladakhi under the Bhotia group of the Tibeto-Burman language. They are also conversant with Urdu and Hindi. They can be identified by their prayer flags, caps, charms, etc. They are non-vegetarian but fish is taboo. Alcoholic beverage (*chang* and *arrakh*) are taken specially on festive occasions. Agriculture is their primary occupation supplemented by handicraft, horticulture, wood-carving, small-scale industry, etc. The Bodhs of Ladakh belong to the Mahayana sect of Buddhism.

Broq-pa

The Broq-pas usually live in the high hill zones of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir. They were declared as Scheduled Tribe only in 1989. Pastoralism is their traditional occupation followed by small trade, agriculture and service.

Champa/Changpa

The Champas are also called the Changpas. They are divided into two groups, the Fangpas (settled cultivators) and the Phalpas (nomads). They live in northern Ladakh, an extremely cold area ravaged by snow-storms. Their mother tongue Champa belongs to the Bhotia group of the Tibeto-Burman language family. They can be identified by their conical yak-skin tents (*reboo*) and garments made of hide and wool. Cattle rearing is their traditional occupation. Their major economic resources are yaks and goats. They belong to the Dokpa sect of Buddhists. Dalai Lama is their Spiritual Head.

Mon, Gara/Garba and Beda

The Mons, Garas and Bedas are the sub-groups of the Bodh community. The Mons and Bedas are musicians by profession and the Garas/Garbas are known as goldsmiths. These groups are differentiated on the basis of their occupations.

Purig-pa

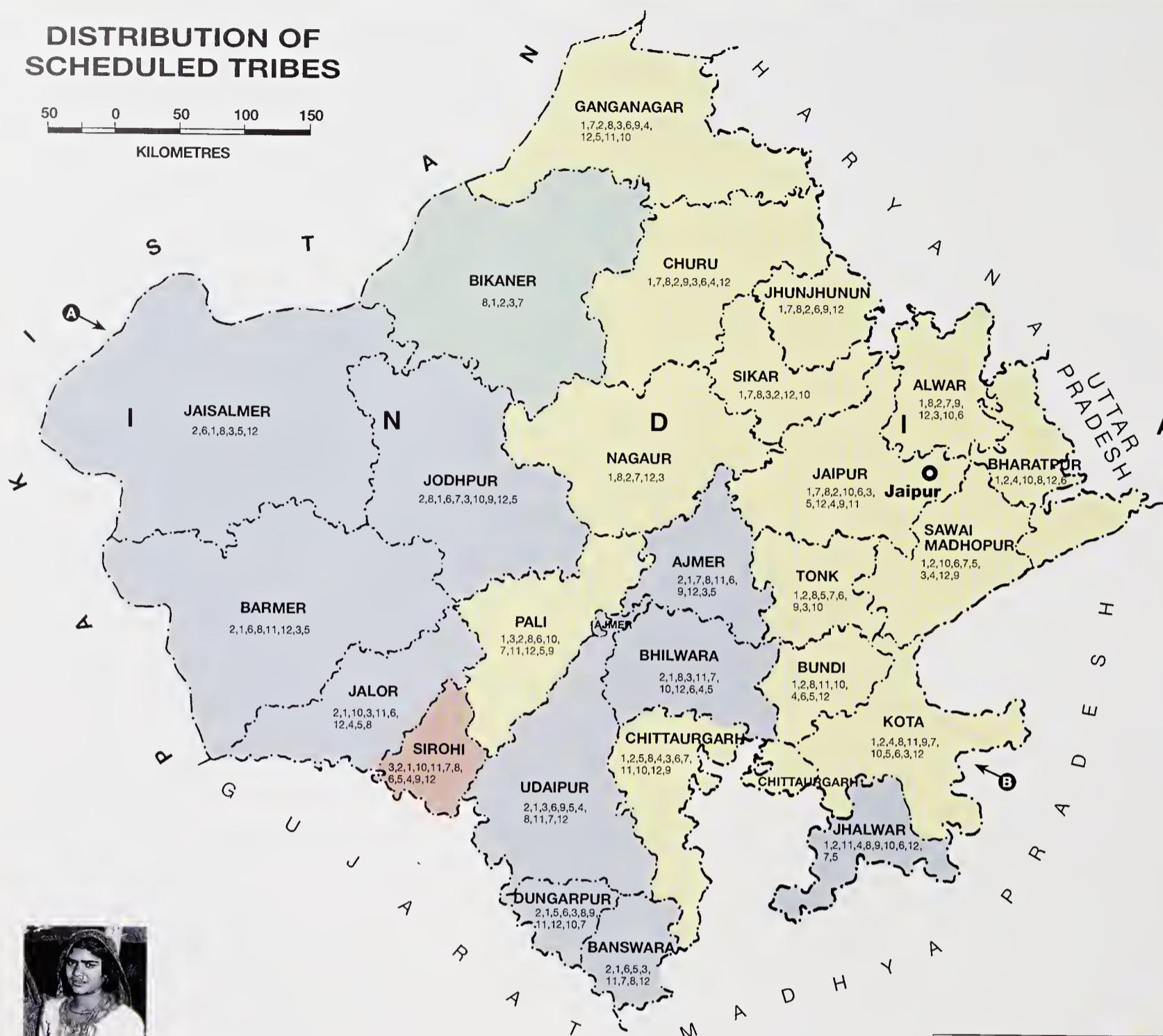
The inhabitants of Purig or Kargil are known as Purig-pa. Purig is the ancient name of Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir. The Purig-pas are a mixed ethnic conglomeration of the inhabitants of the Kargil area (singh 1994) and are included in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

RAJASTHAN

PLATE NO. 21

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

50 0 50 100 150
KILOMETRES



Bhil woman



Saharia men

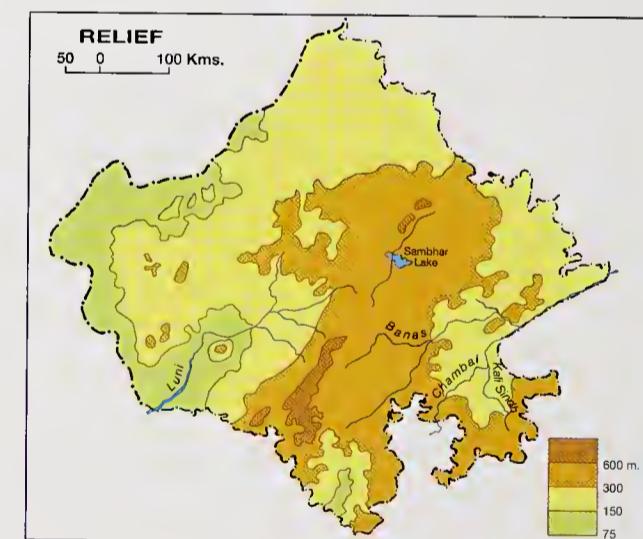


Garasia woman

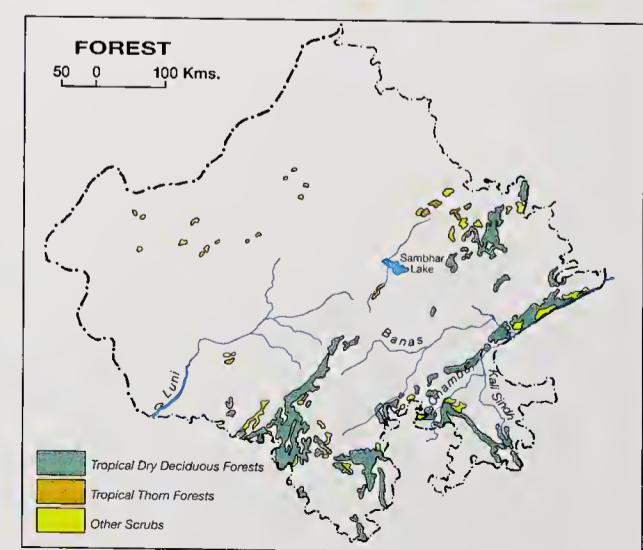
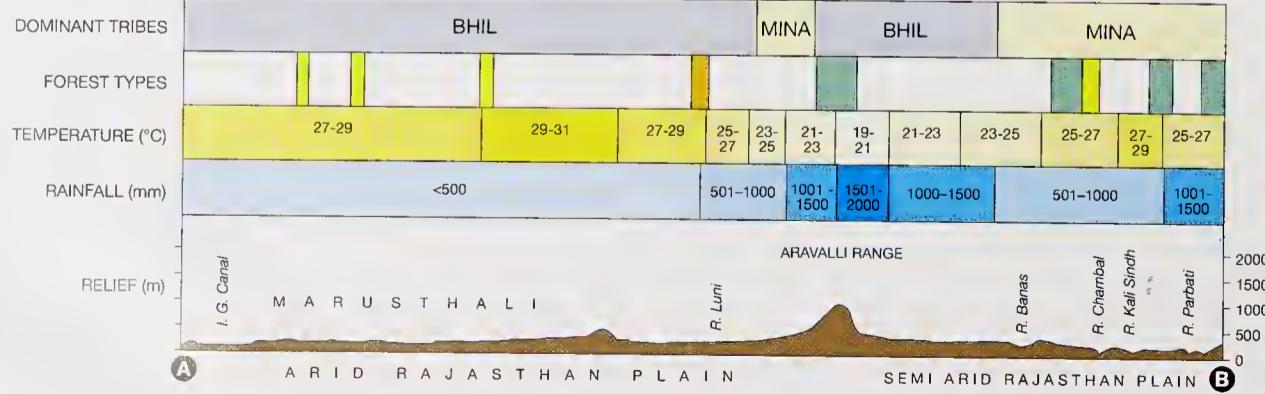


Mina mother and child

DOMINANT TRIBES	
MINA	
1. MINA	BHIL / BHIL GARASIA
2. BHIL / BHIL GARASIA	GARASIA
3. GARASIA	NAIKDA / NAYAKA
4. SAHARIA / SAHARIYA	
5. DAMOR / DAMORIA	
6. BHIL MINA	
7. DHANKA / TADVI	
8. NAIKDA / NAYAKA	
9. KATHODI / KATKARI	
10. KOLI DHOR / TOKRE-KOLI	
11. PATELIA	
12. KOKNA / KOKNI	



HABITAT PROFILE



Rajasthan is located in the western part of India lying between latitudes 23°3'N – 30°12'N and longitudes 69°30'E – 78°17'E. Rajasthan as a state was constituted on 1st November, 1956 under the State Reorganization Act, 1956. It is one of the bordering states of India sharing India's frontier with Pakistan in the west and north-west. Punjab bounds it in the north, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the north-east and east, Madhya Pradesh in the south and south-east and Gujarat in the south-west. The state has 26 districts (Census, 1981) with an area of 3,42,239 sq. km. and a total population of 3,42,61,862. The districts are Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalwar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur, as shown in the map.

Habitat Profile

Rajasthan lies in a tropical region consisting of two macro sub-divisions, viz. a) Arid Rajasthan plain (Marusthali) and b) Semi-arid Rajasthan. Semi-arid Rajasthan is spotted with forest-clad hills having an average height of about 1,219 metres. The Aravalli range passes across the semi-arid zone. Mount Abu is its highest peak which has a height of about 5,650 m. The semi-arid zone is mainly traversed by the Banas and the Chambal rivers. The Luni is an important river of the Marusthali (western part). In this part the great desert is covered by sand dunes and sand hills with scattered patches of thorny bush and coarse grass. The temperature varies from 40°C to 50°C in April-June and falls to freezing point in January-February. The average mean temperature varies from 20°C to 30°C and the average annual rainfall ranges from 500 mm. to 1,500 mm. The soil of Rajasthan plains is generally categorised as sand and sandy clay containing 90 to 95 per cent sand and 5 to 7 per cent clay. Alluvial soil is found only in river basins.

There are mainly two types of forests found in Rajasthan, viz. i) Tropical thorn forest and ii) Tropical dry deciduous forest. In general, there is an increase in density and variety of trees from north-west to south-east corresponding with rainfall distribution. *Babul*, *siris* and date-palm are common trees. In Marusthali *babul* is an important fodder tree found along with large patches of stunted thorny scrubs and grasses. But in the semi-arid zone mango, *jamun*, *bel* and *siris* are common with the dominance of bamboo thickets. Total forest area is 13,871 sq. km., which constitutes 4.05 per cent of the geographical area of the state (Forest Survey of India, 1999). The main agricultural products are dominated by cereals, such as, *bajra* and *jowar* (under millet groups) which have been replaced by pulses and grams in the north of Arid Rajasthan plain (Marusthali). In the semi-arid zone of Rajasthan there is a marked variation in cropping pattern with dominance of maize, *jowar* and wheat followed by pulses. In fact, millet is the staple crop in the state.

Distribution of Tribal Population

According to the 1981 Census, Rajasthan was inhabited by 3,42,61,862 persons. The Scheduled Tribe population of the state is 41,83,124 which is about 12.21 per cent of the total population of the state. They belong to the following communities, viz. the Minas, Bhils, Garasias, Sahariyas, Damors/Damorias, Bhil Minas, Koli Dhors / Tokre Kolis, Dhankas, Naikdas, Kathodis, Patelias and the Koknas / Koknis. Among these communities, the Minas and the Bhils are the dominant tribal groups in the state. In Marusthali, the density of population is very thin, clustered around water points only, whereas, in the semi-arid zone, the density of population is high. This pattern of population distribution reflects the requirements of habitability

Major Tribes

Mina

The Minas are the largest Scheduled Tribe community of Rajasthan. According to the 1981 Census, there were 20,86,696 Minas in Rajasthan followed by the Bhils with a total population of 18,40,967. Unlike the Bhils, Garasias, Damors, Sahariyas, Koli Dhors and the Tokre Kolis of Rajasthan, the Minas have been relegated to a socially inferior position by the caste Hindus though the Minas place themselves at a high level of social hierarchy. Their economy is predominantly based on agriculture. They follow some religious traits of Hinduism.

Bhil Mina

The Bhil Minas are notified separately numbering 27,134 (Census, 1981) in Rajasthan. They are believed to be an admixture of the Bhils and the Minas. They profess Hinduism and make offerings to Hindu gods and goddesses.

Koli Dhor

The Koli Dhors / Tokre Kolis are small in number in Rajasthan with a population of 2,079 according to the 1981 Census. They observe some religious traits of the Hindus along with their traditional faith and belief.

Damor

The Damors are mainly distributed in the Banswara, Dungarpur, and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan. They claim to be of Rajput origin. According to the 1981 Census, their number was 31,379. They are mainly concentrated in Dungarpur, specially, in the border areas of Rajasthan and

Gujarat. They are divided into two groups, namely the Rajasthanis and the Gujaratis. The Gujarati Damors are treated socially higher than the Rajasthanis. Each of them is again divided into a number of exogamous clans, such as, Amlia, Sarol, Panwar, Barod, Buj, Mal and Sarpoda. Their traditional occupation is agriculture and land is the main economic resource of the Damors. About 99.71 per cent of them are follower of the Hindu religion along with their tribal faith.

Dhanka

The Dhankas are mainly settled in Alwar, Jaipur and Ajmer of Rajasthan. Hindi is their mother tongue. According to the 1981 Census, they were 14,112 in number. They are divided into a number of exogamous clans, such as, Bamaniya, Tak, Tawar, Dhakad, Mahawar-Mawar, Kayath-Kayasth, Khatak-Khatik, Bagdi-Bagda, Solanki-Soliya, Indora, Pharand, Guraiya, Pacherwal, Lugariya, Sirohiya, Kharre and Jaloriya. The Dhankas are mostly landless and earn their livelihood from bamboo work. They follow religious and cultural traits of the Hindus.

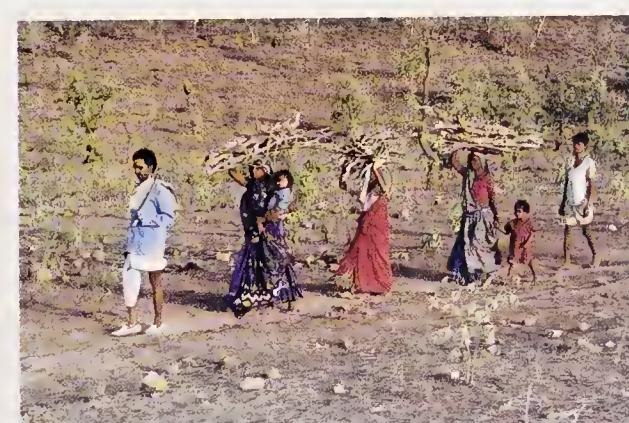
Garasia

The Garasias are mainly distributed in the hill tracts of Aravallis in Sirohi, Pali and Udaipur of Rajasthan. It is said that the Garasia means people dwelling in



Bhil Mina man

which is closely related to the availability of water because it affects the prospects of cultivation of crops and herding of cattle, the mainstay of livelihood of the communities in the zone. The rural settlements of the tribal communities are compact in the desert or Marusthali region and semi-compact in the east and south-east of Semi-arid Rajasthan plain comprising small hamlets. Most of the houses inhabited by the tribals are of round shape with thatched roof made of bamboo or wooden structure and covered with long grass. Some other houses with rectangular ground plan have slanting roof either on one or both sides made of stone slabs depending on availability of raw materials.



Sahariya villagers carrying firewood

the hills; *giri* means hill and *sia* means dwelling. Their oral tradition traces their origin to the progeny of a Bhil woman and a Rajput prince. According to the Rajputana Gazetteer, the Garasias are the descendants of the Rajputs who married the Bhils. There are 1,18,756 Garasias in Rajasthan according to the 1981 Census. The Garasias follow some traits of Hinduism and worship Lord Shiva, Abu Mata, Ambaji, etc. Holi, Diwali, Raksha Bandhan and Gangaur are their major festivals.



Bhil women collecting fodder

Kathodi

The Kathodis in Rajasthan are the same as the Katkaris in Maharashtra. They speak in their own dialect locally called Kathodi, which is a dialect of the Indo-Aryan language. They know Hindi. They are mostly landless

labourers. According to the 1981 Census about 99 per cent of the Kathodis follow Hinduism. They also follow their traditional faith.

Kokna/Kokni

The Koknas/Koknis in Rajasthan are a small community (165 persons according to the 1981 Census), and thinly distributed together with the Bhils and the Minas. They are mainly settled in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. They speak Kokni at home, an Indo-Aryan language. In Rajasthan they are primarily wage labourers. The Census records 97.61 per cent of them as followers of the Hindu religion. Besides, they follow their traditional faith in nature and spirit.

Naikda

The Naikdas/Nayakas are sparsely distributed in Rajasthan along with the Bhils and the Minas. According to the 1981 Census, they are 9,174 in Rajasthan. They are concentrated in Gujarat and Maharashtra. They worship Narayana, Bhawani, Kalika, etc. as followers of Hinduism.

Patelia

In Rajasthan the Patelias are thinly settled in Kota, Jhalwar and Banswara with a total population of 1,713



Garasia girl painting the wall

as per the 1981 Census. They have mostly migrated from the Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh as agricultural and daily wage labourers. Their major concentration is found in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. They practise Hindu religion and worship Hindu gods and goddesses along with their own traditional belief.

Bhil and Sahariya

In Rajasthan the Bhils and the Sahariyas are important tribal communities with a total population of 18,40,967 and 40,945 respectively. The Bhils are found in almost all the districts of Rajasthan while the Sahariyas are concentrated in the Kota district (39,808). They have been described in detail in Madhya Pradesh.



The arid habitat of Barmer

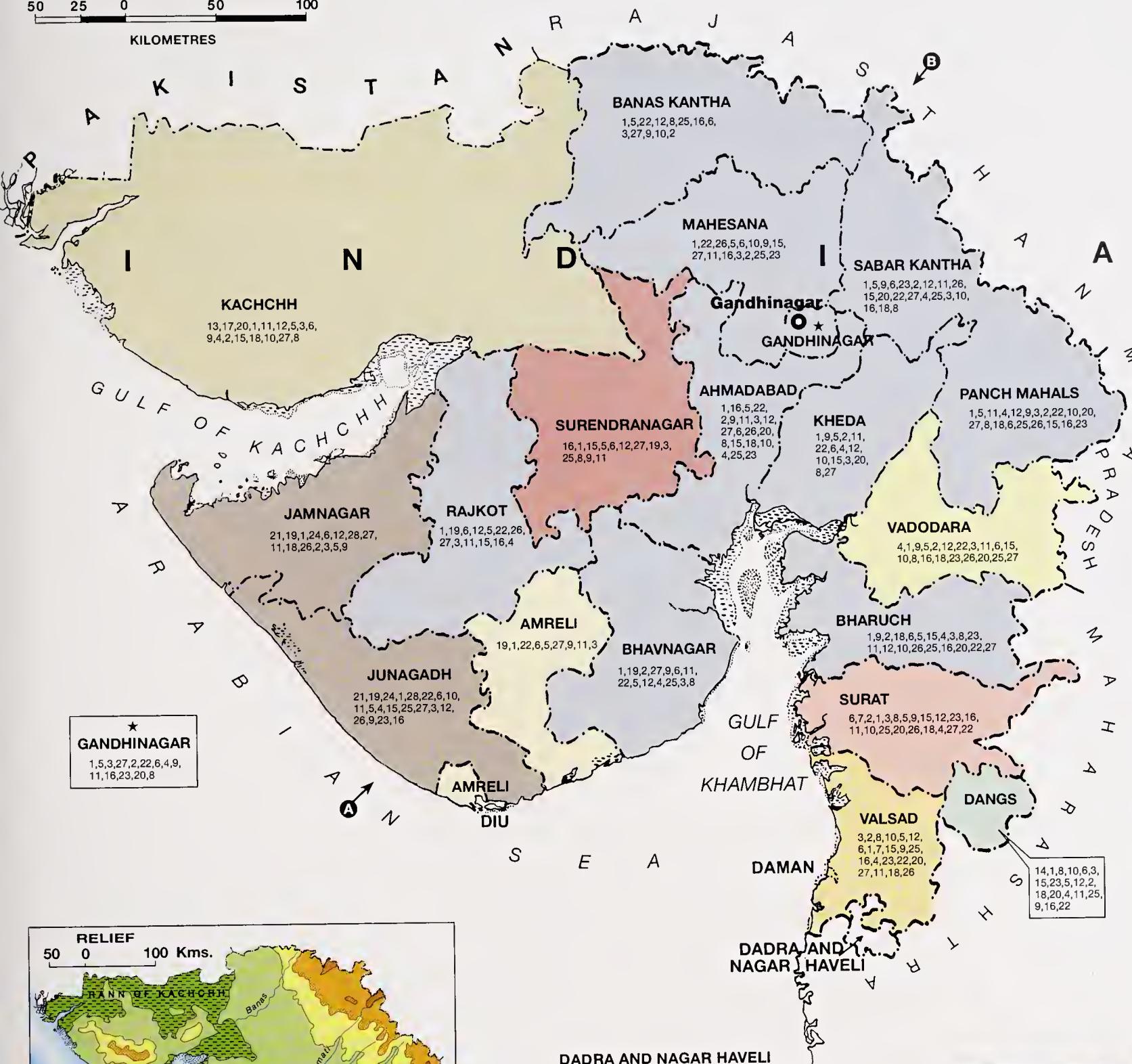
GUJARAT, DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

PLATE NO. 22

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

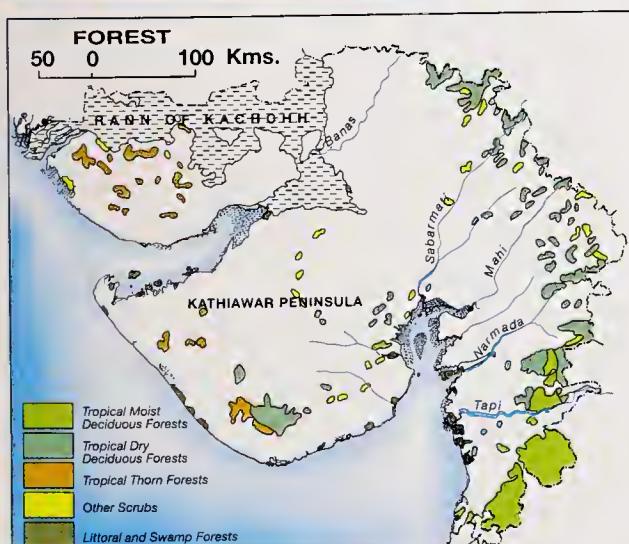
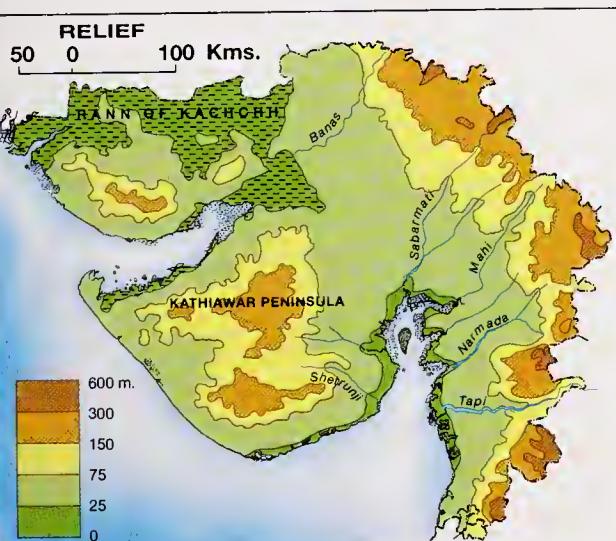
50 25 0 50 100

KILOMETRES

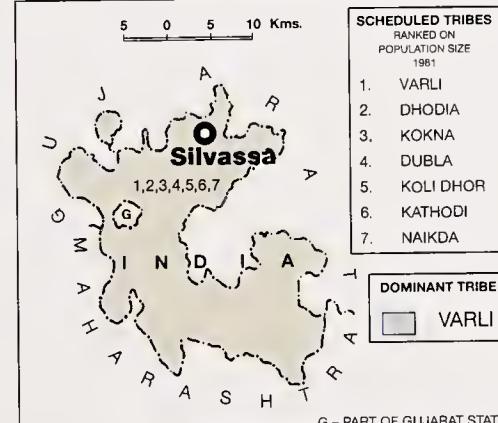


GANDHINAGAR

1,5,3,27,2,22,6,4,9,
11,16,23,20,8



DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

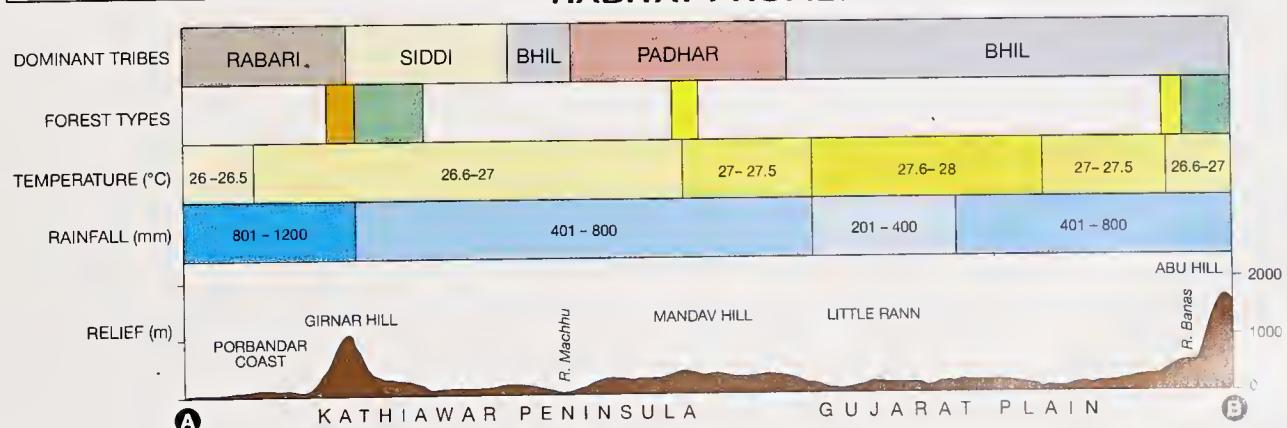


Patelia family



Dubla girls

HABITAT PROFILE



Gujarat is located between latitudes 20°07'N – 24°43'N and longitudes 68°07'E – 74°29'E with an area of about 1,96,024 sq. km. The state lies to the extreme west of India surrounded by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh in the north and north-east, the Arabian sea in the west, Pakistan in the north-west and Maharashtra in the south-east. The state comprises the districts of Ahmadabad, Amreli, Banas Kantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kachchh, Mahesana, Panch Mahals, Rajkot, Sabar Kantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Dangs, Vadodara and Valsad (Census, 1981).

Habitat Profile

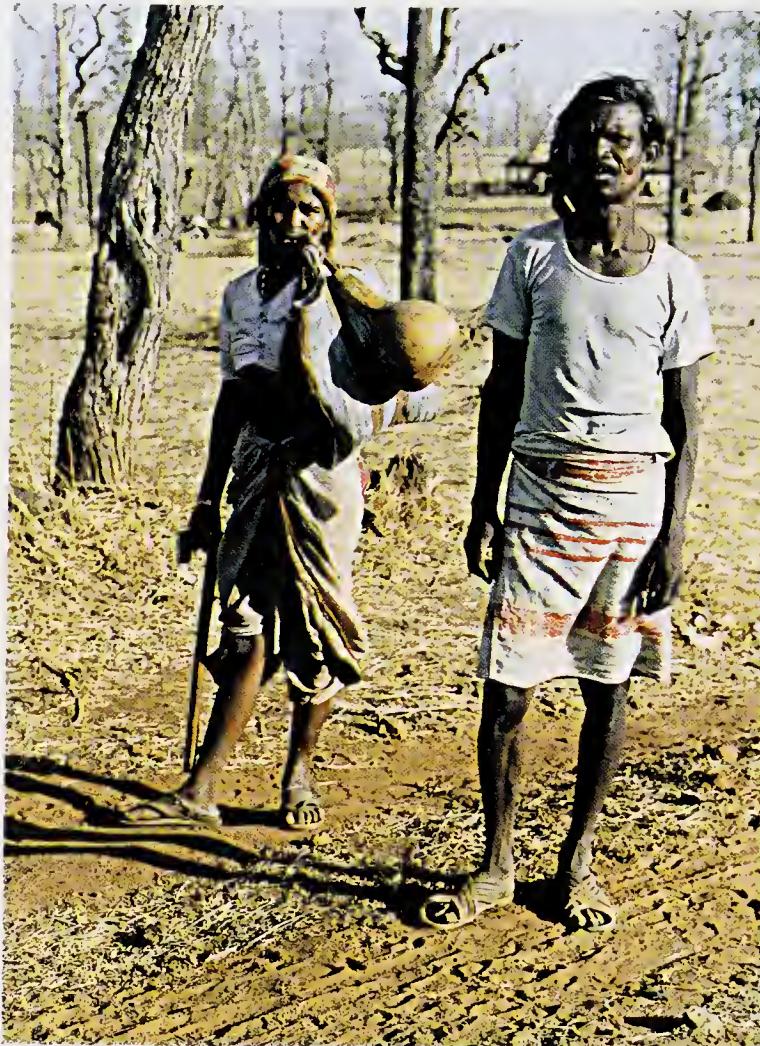
Gujarat consists of two peninsular regions, viz. Kathiawar and Kachchh. The average altitude of the state varies from 75 m. to 300 m. The hills form a part of the Aravalli range in the Panch Mahals and the Sahyadri range in the Dangs district. The hills have flat tops and gentle slopes, covered with thick forest. The plain of Gujarat is drained by four major rivers, viz. the Sabarmati, Malu, Narmada and the Tapti.

The average annual temperature varies from 26.5°C to 27.5°C while the maximum temperature ranges between 36.7°C and 43.3°C during summer (March to May) and the minimum temperature records between 02°C and 18.3°C during winter (November to February). The average annual rainfall varies from 400 mm. to 1,200 mm. Five major types of soil are found in Gujarat, such as black soil, coastal alluvium, sandy loam, sandy alluvium and saline desert soils. The vast extent of saline soil with scanty rainfall has encouraged the growth of tropical thorns and scrubs covering the major part of the state. In the Rann area, vegetation is almost nil with a typical character of barren land. Species of tropical dry and moist deciduous forests are found on hills and hill slopes, where rainfall is conspicuous. The forests are mostly distributed in the southern part of the state, whereas the middle and eastern parts bear bamboo forests of inferior quality. There are 18,028 villages in the state, of which 4,732 have forest cover. About 6.61 per cent land is under forest as per Forest Survey of India (1999). Patches of littoral forests exist in the Narmada and Tapti estuaries. Forest supplies bamboo, firewood, timber, *bidi* leave, gum and resin. The rich alluvial soil along the coast as well as in the central part of the Gujarat plain enriches agricultural production for sustenance of the local people. Among the agricultural crops *jowar*, *bajra*, rice and wheat are the main food grains followed by cash crops, e.g., cotton and ground nut.

Distribution of Tribal Population

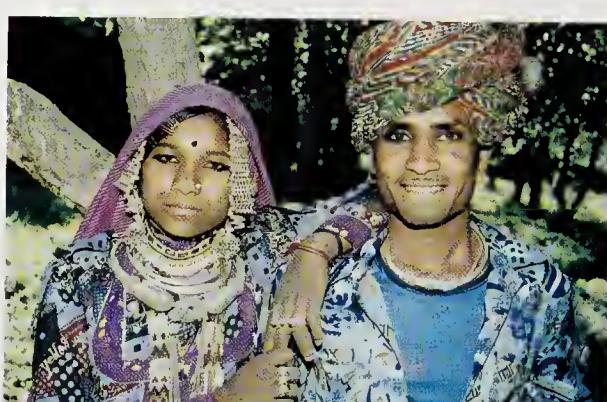
The total population of Gujarat is 3,40,85,799 (Census, 1981) of which the total tribal population is 48,48,586, which is 14.22 per cent of the total population of the state.

About one-eighth of the total population of the state belongs to the Scheduled Tribes mainly under 28 different tribal communities. The Rabaris and the Siddis are concentrated along the coast of Kathiawar peninsula and distributed in the Jamnagar and Junagadh districts whereas the Bhils exist as a dominant group in the districts of Panch



The Kunbis

Mahals (7,12,225), Sabar Kantha (2,41,295), Banas Kantha (1,09,662), Kheda (35,276), Mahesana (7,285), Gandhinagar (1,178), Ahmadabad (20,494), Bhavnagar (1,946), Rajkot (2,736), and Bharuch (4,56,314). The Kachchh district only is the home of the Kolis (47,877) and the Vaghris (7,806). The Rathawas dominate in the Vadodara district (2,51,084) while the Gamits (2,31,575) and the Dhodias (3,59,540) are population wise first ranking groups in the Surat and Valsad districts respectively.



Bhil Garasia Couple

The Kunbis are only concentrated in the Dangs district of the state and hold the position as a dominant group with a total population of 35,214. The major concentration of the Dhankas is in the districts of Vadodara (99,834), Bharuch (58,258), Panch Mahals (4,877) and Kheda (3,682). The population of the Dhankas are enumerated with the Tadvis, Tetarias and Valvis in this state.

Major Tribes

Bhil

The Bhils are the largest tribal community with a total population of 20,30,463 (Census, 1981), distributed in almost all the districts of the state. The Bhil Garasias and the Dholi Bhils are sub-groups of the Bhils in the state. Their mother tongue is Bhili but they also know Gujarati, both of which belong to the Indo-Aryan family of languages. Presently, the Bhils follow Hindu religion mixed with traditional animism. They are mostly cultivators.

Dhodia

According to the 1981 Census the total population of the Dhodias in Gujarat was 4,49,128. They speak Dhodia among themselves as their mother tongue which belongs to the Bhil group of the Indo-Aryan family of languages. They know Gujarati and Hindi, usually used for inter-group communication. They are divided into several exogamous clans like Banjaria, Bariya, etc. and use Patel and Dhodi as their surnames. They are mainly engaged in cultivation and some of them work as agricultural labourers along with toddy tapping, fishing, etc. More than 99 per cent of the Dhodias follow some traits of the Hindu religion along with their traditional belief in animism.

Dhanka

The Dhankas, one of the major tribal communities in Gujarat, are grouped with the Tadvis, Tetarias and the Valvis. According to the 1981 Census, their total population was 1,85,090. Enthoven (1920) has described the Dhankas as a sub-division of the Bhils. Their mother tongue is Dhanki, closely related to Gujarati. Both belong to the family of Indo-Aryan languages. They are mainly agriculturists. The Dhankas are mostly followers of Hinduism and a few of them belong to the Islamic faith.

Naikda

In Gujarat, the Naikda is the synonym for Nayaka. The Nayakas use Naik as their surname. According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the Naikdas was 2,80,228. Naikdi, one of the Indo-Aryan languages, is their mother tongue. Their primary occupation is cultivation. The Naikdas in this state are mainly concentrated in the districts of Panch Mahals (99,116), Valsad (79,064), Vadodara

(65,737) and Surat (23,922). They worship Hindu gods and goddesses along with their traditional faith.

Padhar

According to the 1981 Census, the population of Padhars in Gujarat is 10,589. It is said that once they were sailors and expert fisherfolk. But presently their occupation has changed to agriculture. Gujarati is their mother tongue. The Padhars profess Hinduism as well as follow their traditional religion.

Rabari

The Rabaris are one of the well-known tribal communities of Gujarat with a population of 5,047 (Census, 1981). Gujarati is their spoken language. They are traditionally cattle herders. A major section of the community works as agricultural labourers. They follow Hinduism and are known as devotees of Sri Krishna Bhagwan.

Siddi

The Siddis are also known as Habshi and Badsha. They are of African origin having Negrito features. They were brought to India as slaves. They speak in Gujarati. In Gujarat the population of the Siddis is 5,427. Most of them are followers of Islam. Agriculture is their primary occupation but some of them are involved in the transport sector and also work as agricultural labourers. This unique community lives in all the six districts of the Kathiawar peninsula.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

This union territory lies to the west coast between latitudes 20°0'N - 20°25' N and longitudes 72°50'E

the Western Ghats. The terrain is intersected by the Daman Ganga and its three tributaries, viz. the Varna, Pipri and Sakari. The principal river, the Saman Ganga, rises from the Ghat ranges and falls into the Arabian Sea. In the central region of the union territory the soil is deep and clayey spread over the plain terrain while sandy spits are predominants in the northern part with considerable portion of *moram*.

The climate is influenced by the south-west monsoon with the average rainfall varying from 2,000 to 2,500 mm. and the mean annual temperature ranging from 25°C to 27°C. The favourable climatic condition along with soil and terrain character favours growth of green vegetation under tropical moist deciduous forests. Among the forest species teak, *sadra* and *sisam* as new plantations, have been introduced in the territory. The total forest cover is 41.14 per cent.

Distribution of Tribal Population

Dadra and Nagar Haveli as a union territory accommodates a population of 1,03,676 out of which 81,714 belong to the Scheduled Tribes, i.e. 78.82 per cent under seven different tribal communities, viz. the Varlis (51,337), Dhodias (13,796), Koknas (13,770), Dublas (1,872), Koli Dhors (692), Kathodis (74) and the Naikdas (67). These tribal groups are also distributed in Gujarat and western Maharashtra. They are concentrated in the western part of the sub-continent mostly along the coastal border.

Major Tribes

Varli

The Varlis are the largest tribal group in Dadra and Nagar Haveli with a total population of 51,337 (Census, 1981). They speak the Varli language which is their mother tongue. But they know Konkani and Gujarati as well. The Devnagri script is used by them. The Varli language belongs to the Indo-

Aryan language family. They have many totemic exogamous clans (*kurh*) like Mor, Dumbharha, Banwar, Varth, etc. They have adopted Vaidya and Shah as their surnames. They are mainly cultivators. Besides, other economic activities are wage labour, livestock rearing, forestry, hunting, etc. About 98



A Siddi boy



A Varli woman with her water vessel

per cent of the Varlis are Hindus as per the Census, 1981. They are largely concentrated in western Maharashtra and Gujarat and are also found in Goa, Daman and Diu, and Karnataka in small numbers.

Kokna

The Koknas are one of the principal tribal groups in Maharashtra and are mostly settled in the western coastal strip of the state. In the union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli they have migrated from Maharashtra and Gujarat. Though Kokni, an Indo-Aryan language, is their mother tongue, they know Marathi and Gujarati. Their total population in this union territory as recorded in the Census, 1981, is 13,770. They are divided into two endogamous sub-divisions, the Koknas and the Christian Koknas.

Some of the clan names of the Koknas are Bhoia, Mohla, Gavit, Chowdhry, Gayakwad, Chauhan, Thorat etc. which are also used as their surnames. They are mainly cultivators. As per the 1981 Census 97.61 per cent of the Koknas are followers of Hinduism. They are also described in Maharashtra.

Dubla

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the Dublas including the Halpatis is 1,872 who are under two sub-groups, viz. the Talavia and Karcha and four exogamous clans, such as Rathod, Gangharia, Damania and Sarvaria. They are mainly cultivators. They are also concentrated in western Maharashtra. The Dublas follow Hinduism.



A Kunbi making basket

- 73°15' E with an area of 491 sq. km. It consists of two distinct geographic units, viz. Dadra and Nagar Haveli, which are separated by the territory of Gujarat. It has hilly terrain towards the north-east and east, surrounded by the Sahyadri ranges of

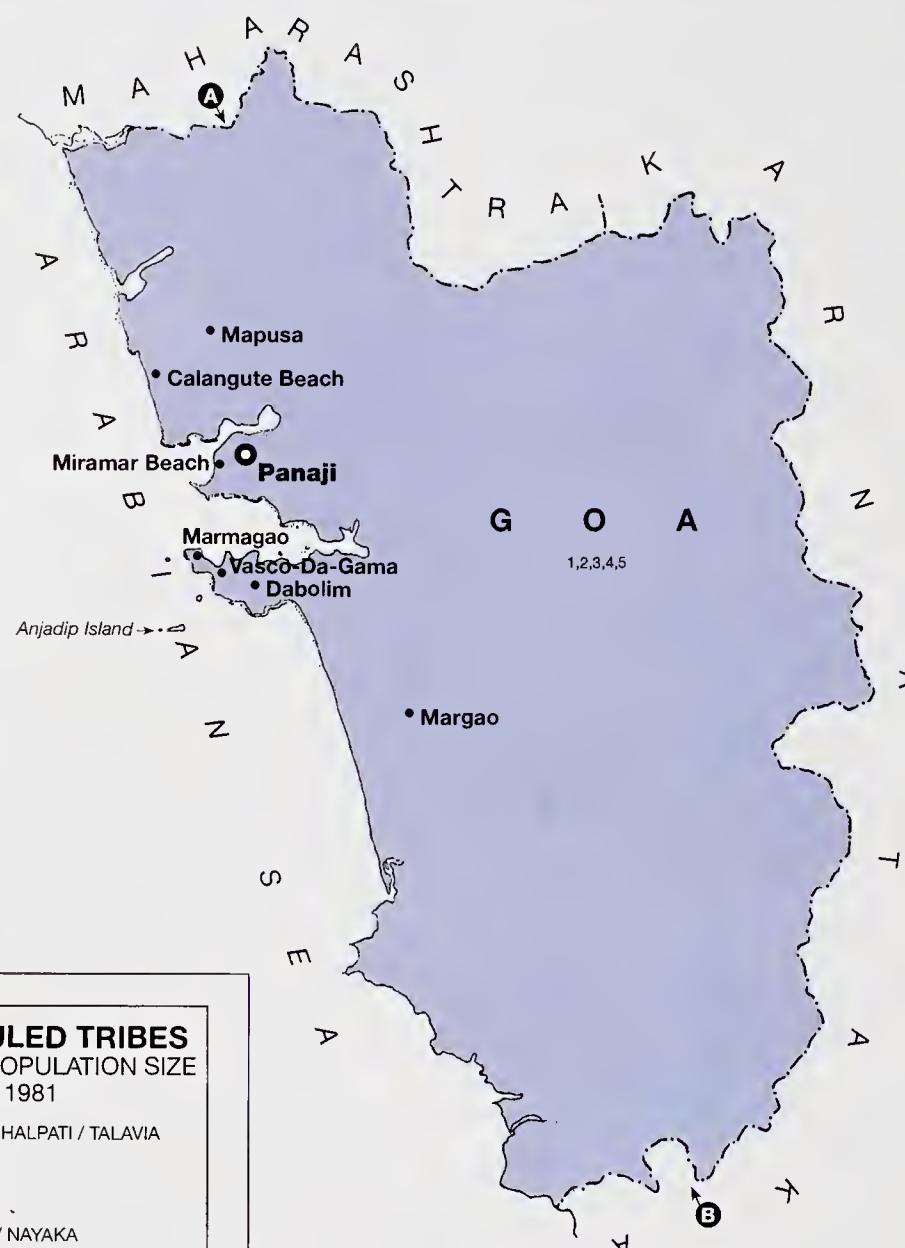
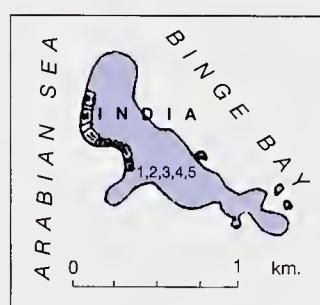
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

PLATE NO. 23

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

4 0 4 8 12
KILOMETRES

ANJADIP ISLAND (Goa)



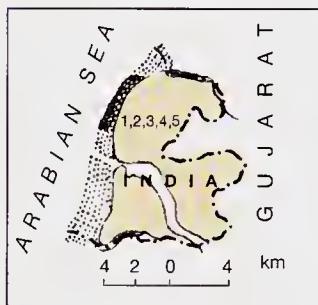
SCHEDULED TRIBES

RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE
1981

1. NAIKDA / NAIYAKA
2. DUBLA / HALPATI / TALAVIA
3. DHODIA
4. SIDDI
5. VARLI

DOMINANT TRIBE
■ NAIKDA / NAIYAKA

DAMAN

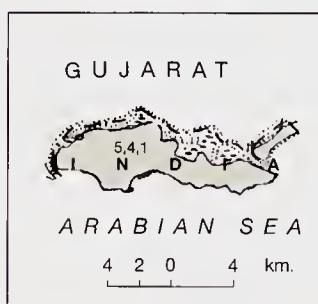


SCHEDULED TRIBES RANK ON POPULATION SIZE 1981

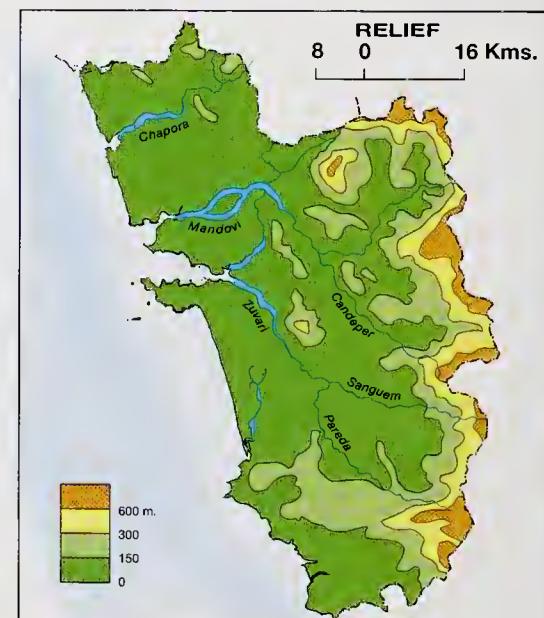
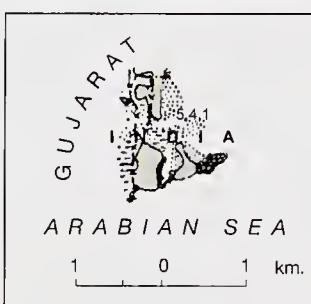
1. DUBLA / HALPATI / TALAVIA
2. DHODIA
3. VARLI
4. NAIKDA / NAYAKA
5. SIDDI

DOMINANT TRIBES
■ DUBLA / HALPATTI / TALAVIA
■ SIDDI

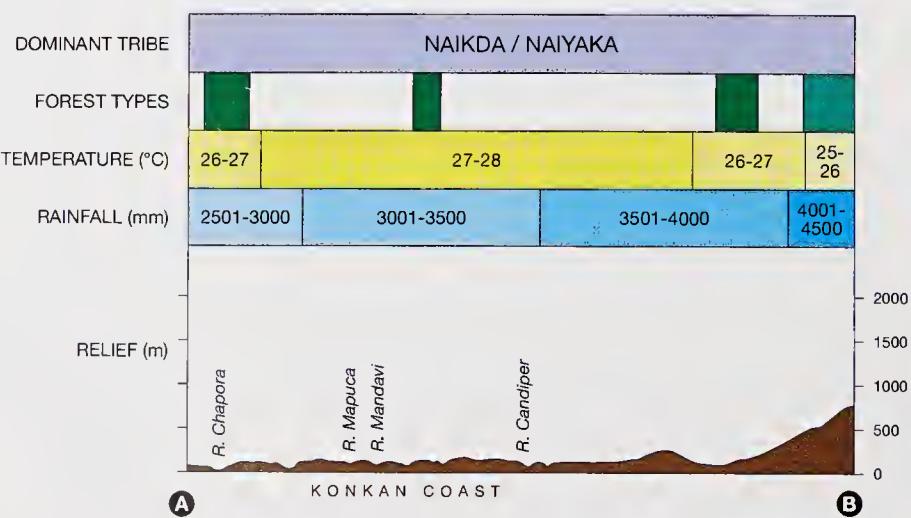
DIU ISLAND



SIMARBANDAR (Diu)



HABITAT PROFILE

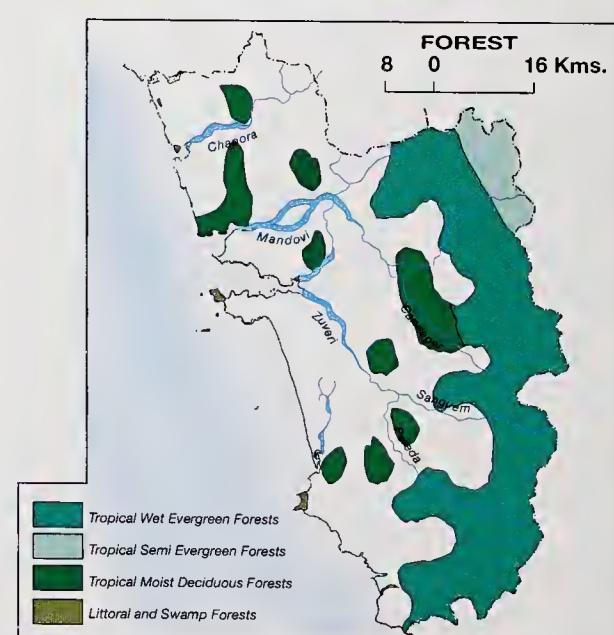


A

B

FOREST

8 0 16 Kms.



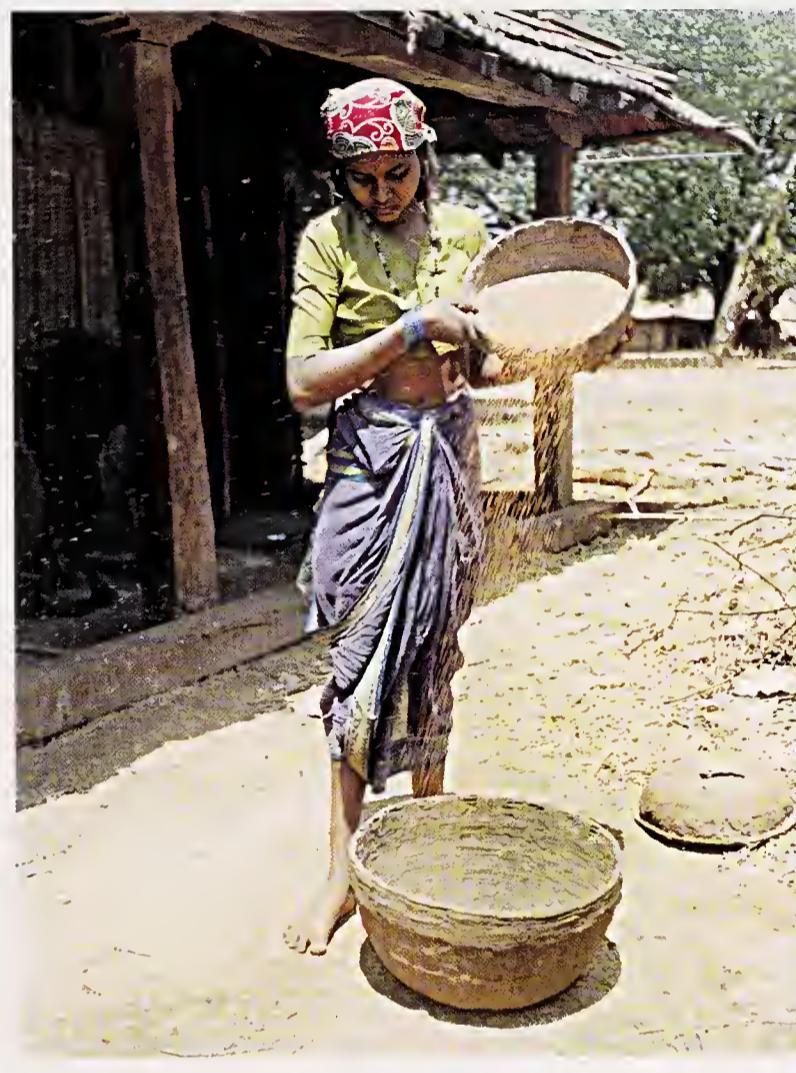
Goa is the smallest state of the country, declared as the twenty-fifth state of India on the 30th May, 1987. It has an area of 3,701 sq. km. excluding Daman and Diu which remain union territories. It lies to the west coast under the Western Ghats and coastal plain between latitudes 14°53'N – 15°48'N and longitudes 73°40'E – 74°20'E. In the north Goa shares its boundary with the Sawantwadi taluka of Sindhudurg and Kolhapur of Maharashtra. The eastern boundary of the state is shared by the Belgaum and Uttar Kannada districts of Karnataka stretching in a narrow strip upto the extreme south of the state. The Arabian sea lies in the west.

Habitat Profile

Goa, being a part of the west coast region of India has three main physical divisions i) mountainous region of the Sahyadri in the east, ii) plateau region in the centre and iii) low lying river basins and the coastal plain. The mountainous region has an area of about 600 sq. km. with an average elevation of 800 m. Most of the peaks are known by traditional names such as, Catlanchimauli, Vaguerim, Morlemchogor, Sonsagars, etc. The Dudh Sagar waterfall is well known in this region. The plateaus have typical landform characterised by fairly flat tops with deep gullies at places. The plateau tops with shallow laterite cover present a forbidding appearance of scrubs and grasses.

As a result rolling and bare topography is conspicuous. The major riverine plain is drained by the Mandovi and the Zuari rivers which together constitute a major alluvial tract in the whole Konkan coastland. The coastline of Goa is broken by large estuaries of the Mandovi and the Zuari along with other minor estuaries. Goa is famous for its sea beaches which attract tourists from different parts of the world. The headlands, on the other hand, have played a significant role as sites of forts and landmarks for marine and coastal navigation. Besides the Mandovi and the Zuari, the two major rivers, the land is drained by other streams, viz. Tiracol, Talpona, Galgibag, Sal, Chapora, Betul, etc. Tropical wet evergreen forests occur in deeper valleys of the Ghats and tropical moist deciduous forests occupy a large area of Sahyadri range in Goa. In fact, the forest cover increases towards the edge of the Western Ghats. Littoral and swamp forests exist along the coast. About 1,424 sq. km. i.e. 33.79 per cent of the geographical area is under forest (Forest Survey of India, 1999). The average temperature in the state ranges from 16.2°C to

36.7°C and the average annual rainfall is 3,790 mm. The leading aspect of Goa's economy is agriculture which provides occupation to 60 per cent of the total population. The most advanced agricultural areas are the low lands of Salcete and Tiswadi, the Mandovi alluvial stretches and flat plains of Mapusa. Rice is the main crop. Among the minerals the major deposits are iron, manganese, bauxite, limestone and clay.



Dhodia woman winnowing grain

Distribution of Tribal Population

Goa is inhabited by Goans of different ethnic groups with a very small number of tribal population, very sparsely settled in the mountainous regions of the Sahyadri. The total population of Goa was 1.17 million (Census, 1991). According to the 1981 Census the total population of Goa, Daman and Diu was 10,86,730, and the total tribal population was 10,721, of them only 674 used to live in Goa and the rest of the tribal populations were concentrated in Daman and Diu. There are only five tribal communities in Goa : the Naikdas / Naiyakas (398), Dublas / Halpatis (169), Dhodias (63), Siddis (42) and the Varlis (2).

Daman and Diu

The district of Daman, as a part of the union territory of Daman and Diu is about 500 km. north of Goa. It is situated between latitudes 20°22'N – 20°28'N; and longitudes 72°48'E – 72°54'E. Daman has an area of 72 sq. km. with a population

of 38,739 as per the Census, 1971. The erstwhile Goa, Daman and Diu were under Portuguese rule for more than 400 years. After the liberation movement in 1961, Goa, Daman and Diu became free from Portuguese rule and were declared as a union territory of India. Presently, Goa has become a separate state excluding Daman and Diu.

Habitat Profile

Physiographically, Daman is a small part of the south Gujarat coastal land, developed on alluvial deposits. It is mainly drained by the Damanganga river which divides it into two small geographical regions - i) Moti Daman in the south and ii) Naini Daman in the north. As a whole it is congenial for agriculture and rice is the principal crop occupying a major part of the arable land. The economy is mainly based on agriculture and marine products. The climate is marked by three distinct seasons, viz. summer, monsoon and winter. During summer the average temperature ranges from 26°C to 32°C. The maximum temperature increases to 34°C generally in the month of May. During cold season this area is sometimes affected by cold waves when minimum temperature drops to 7°C or less. The average annual rainfall of Daman is 2,060 mm, of which 95 per cent occurs during monsoon months from June to September.

Besides cereal crops, coconut, mango and vegetables are produced as cash crops.

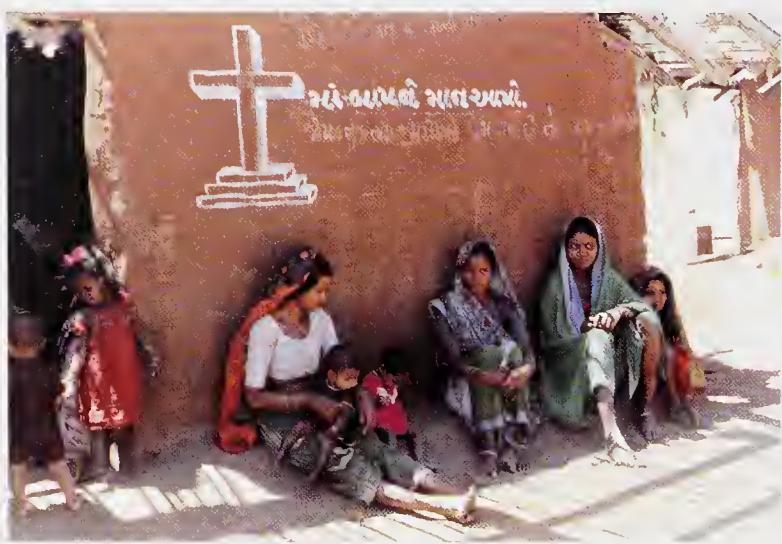
Diu

The district of Diu is located about 192 km. north-west of Daman. In fact it is a small island in the Arabian Sea to the south of the Kathiawar coast lying between latitudes 20°41'N – 20°44'N, and longitudes 70°52'E – 71°E with an area of about 40 sq. km. The physical features of Diu are similar to those of the Daman district with the difference that Diu is more arid and saline. The landscape is characterised by rocky creeks, sandy seashores, sandstone pits, swampy backwater areas, salt pans and fallow fields with saline crust.

Distribution of Tribal Population

The total population of Daman was 38,739 (Census, 1971), of which 7,165 belong to the Scheduled Tribes. As per the 1981 Census the total population of the Scheduled Tribes in Daman district was 9,814. There are five tribal communities, namely the Dublas / Halpatis (7,427), the Varlis / Warlis (799), the Dhodias (1,425), the Naikdas (159) and the Siddis(4).

The total population of Diu as per the 1971 Census was 23,912, of which only 50 belong to the



A group of Dubla woman

Scheduled Tribes. According to the 1981 Census the total population of the Scheduled Tribes in Diu was 178. There are three tribes, viz. the Siddis (91), Naikdas (78) and the Dublas (9).

Major Tribes

Naikda

The Naikdas/Nayakas are mainly found in Gujarat and western Maharashtra. In the chapter on Gujarat

the Naikdas are described in detail and in Maharashtra they call themselves Katkari, derived from a synonym, Kathodi. The Kathodis are described in the chapter on Maharashtra.

In Goa the total population of the Naikdas is 398.

Dubla

According to the 1981 Census the Dublas are mainly concentrated in Daman with a population of 7,427, out of their total population of 7,436 in the union territory of Daman and Diu. They are called Damania Dubla by the Dublas of Gujarat. The Halpati, Talavia and Rathore, sub-divisions of the Dubla community, are found in this territory. The Gujarati language and the Gujarati script are used by them.

The Dublas are mainly cultivators supplementing their earnings by fishing and service. Some of them are engaged in small scale industry, livestock rearing, forestry, etc.

The Dublas are followers of Hinduism, (Census, 1981). The main concentration of the Dublas is in Gujarat. Besides Gujarat they are also found in the Talasari and Dahanu talukas of the Thane district in Maharashtra and in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.



Dhodia men ploughing a field

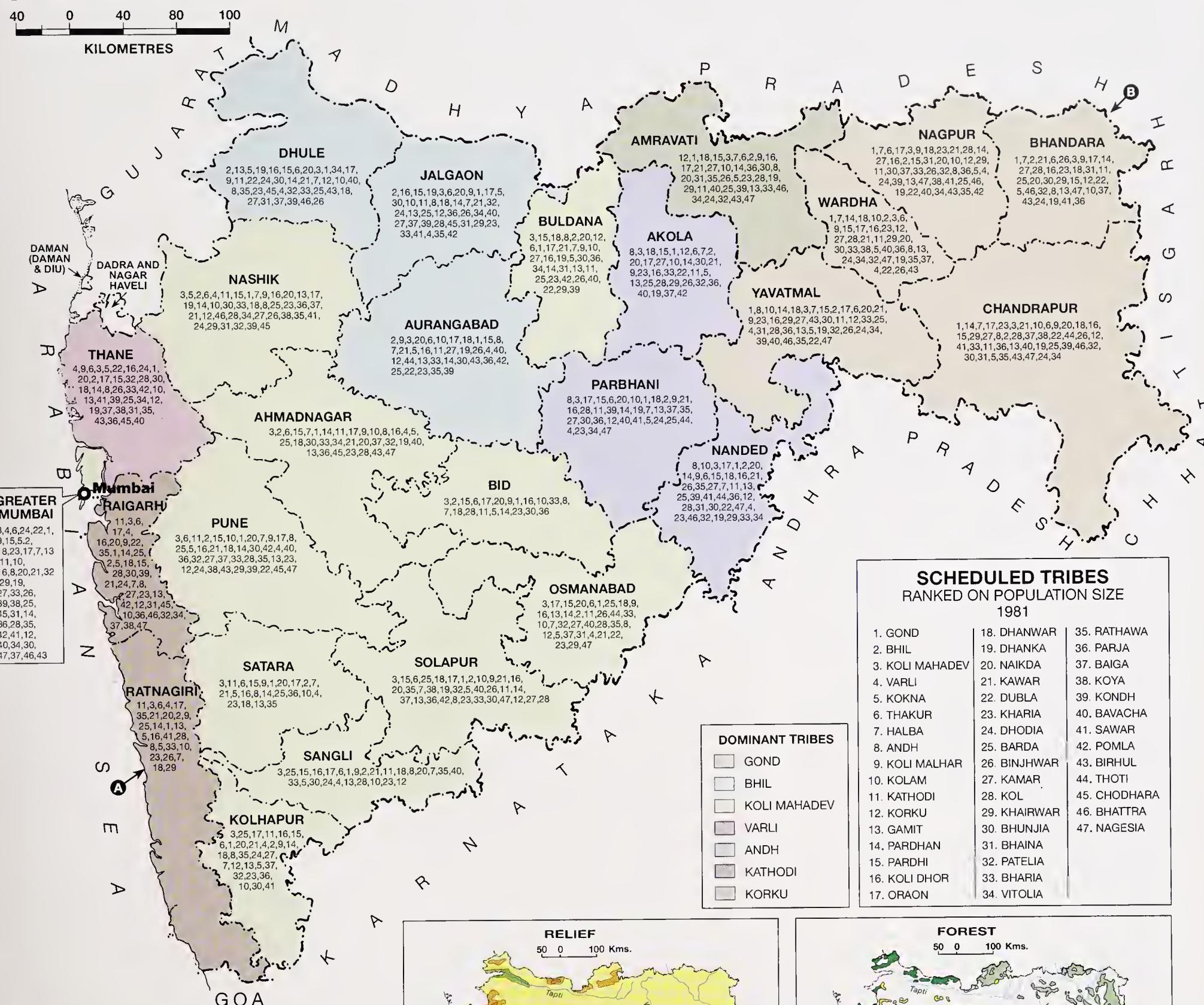


A stretch of beach in Goa

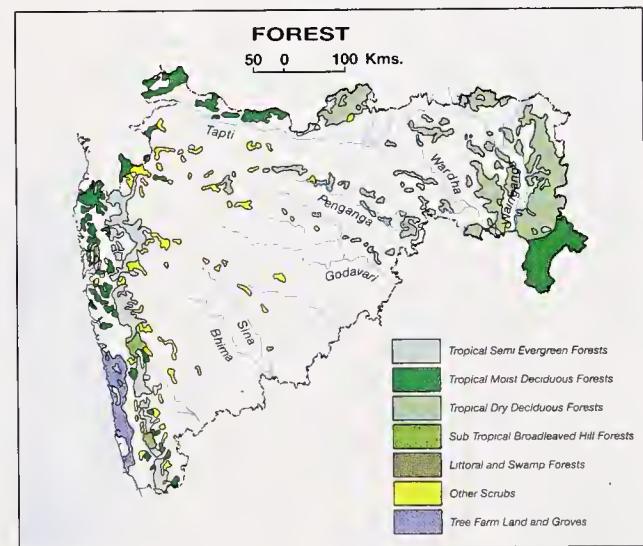
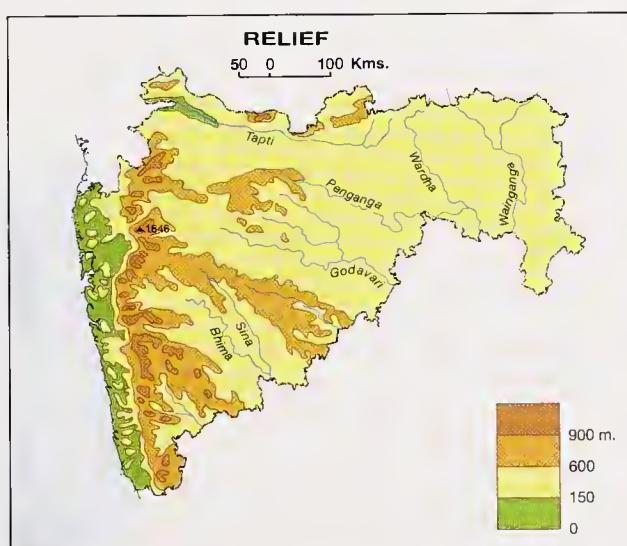
MAHARASHTRA

PLATE NO. 24

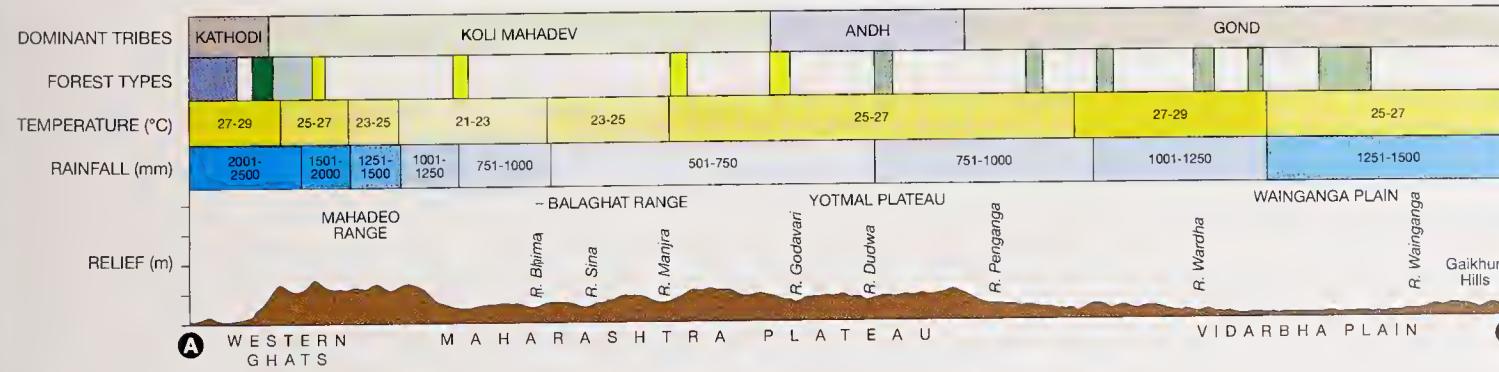
DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES



Korku family Kokna man



HABITAT PROFILE



Gond woman Thoti girl

The state occupies a substantial portion of the Deccan plateau in the western peninsula of India. It is triangular in shape with an area of 3,07,713 sq. km. It is bounded by Gujarat in the north-west, Madhya Pradesh in the north and Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in the east and south-east respectively. It has a long coastline of about 725 km. along the Arabian Sea in the west. Maharashtra is located between latitudes 15°44'N – 20°40'N and longitudes 73°15'E – 80°33'E. and is segmented into several districts, viz. Greater Mumbai, Thane, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Nashik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kohlapur, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Bid, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur, Buldana, Akola, Amarabati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Chandrapur (Census, 1981).

Habitat Profile

The state presents an interesting range of physical diversity over the homogeneous basaltic base characterised by wide open valleys which are drained by three principal river systems, namely, the Tapti, Godavari and the Krishna, presenting an ideal dendritic pattern.

Maharashtra is broadly divided into five physiographic regions, viz. i) Konkan coastal plain, ii) Western Ghats, iii) Tapti-Purna Valley, iv) Maharashtra plateau and v) Vidarbha plain.

The Western Ghats run almost continuously for 625 km. in a north-south direction along the Arabian Sea coast. The eastern slopes of the Ghats descend gently to the Deccan plateau and merge with the valleys of the Krishna, Bhima and the Godavari rivers.

Soil of the state is of three types, viz. black characterised by black cotton soil, laterite soil and red soil. Black cotton soil is found over vast stretches of the Deccan traps. It has evolved from weathering of the basalt trap. It is mostly available in the plateau region and is transported by the rivers to the valleys during rains. The hill tops of the slopes are usually covered with laterite and red soil and mostly confined to the Sahyadri zone (Western Ghats).

The climate of Maharashtra is largely influenced by the south-west monsoon. A large part of the plateau region of the state receives an average rainfall of 1,000 mm. But some higher rainfall zones of the Sahyadri range receive rainfall between 4,000 mm. and 7,500 mm. annually. The region lying east of the coastline receives very low rainfall forming a wide rain shadow belt. It is the driest part of Maharashtra. The area suffers from frequent droughts resulting in low agricultural production. Summer is hot from March to June with an average maximum temperature around 44°C. In winter, minimum temperature varies between 20°C to 25°C in all parts. Natural vegetation of the state is influenced by climate and soil conditions. Forests are mostly confined to the Western Ghats. The total forest area of the state is 46,672 (15.17 per cent

area) sq. km. Reserve Forests constitute 76 per cent, Protected Forests 14 per cent and unclassified forests 10 per cent. The tropical semi-evergreen forest mainly covers the higher slopes of the Western Ghats. The foothills along the coast are covered with tropical moist deciduous forest which also occupies a large area of Chandrapur district and some parts of Satpura hills on the north. Over major parts of Vidarbha plain and in many patches all over the Maharashtra plateau trees of tropical dry deciduous forest are present. Teak is the most important tree species under deciduous group. The sub-tropical broad-leaved hill forest exists along the Western Ghats in a number of pockets.



Bhil man in Gavri dance attire

Momgrove and swamp forest are usually found in the lowlands and estuaries along the coast.

Distribution of Tribal Population

Maharashtra is inhabited by heterogeneous population groups in respect of their racial and ethnic character with a total population of 6,27,84,171. Of this, the Scheduled Tribes number 57,72,038, that is about 9.19 per cent of the total population (Census, 1981). There are forty-seven (47) tribal communities distributed all over the state. Out of them seven communities, namely the



Bhil girls in a forest

Gonds, Bhils, Koli Mahadevs, Varlis, Kathodis, Korkus and the Andhs are predominant.

Major Tribes

Gond

The Gonds are numerically one of the dominant tribal groups in Maharashtra with a total population of 11,62,739 and by and large distributed across all the districts of Maharashtra. In Maharashtra they are also known as the Raj Gonds and Arakhs. The major concentration of the Gonds is found in Chandrapur district (4,38,191) followed by the Bhandara (1,90,726), Nagpur (1,74,494), Yavatmal (1,41,462) and the Wardha (95,385) districts according to the 1981 Census.

The Gond homeland extends from the Satpura range in the north down to the Godavari in the south. Their mother tongue Gondi which belongs to the Dravidian family of languages. The Gonds in Maharashtra are bilingual or even trilingual. They speak Gondi as well as Hindi and Marathi. Traditionally, they are agriculturists. In Maharashtra they are a land-owning community. They also practise animal husbandry. Some of them are engaged in other economic activities as forest labour, agriculture labour and labour in mines and quarries. They follow their traditional religion along with Hindu customs. About 95 per cent of the Gonds/Raj Gonds follow Hinduism. They have a rich tradition of folklore. The Gonds have a number of endogamous sub-groups, viz. Maria, Muria, Abuj Maria, Pardhan, etc.

The Gond women can be identified by their ornaments. They use various patterns to tattoo their bodies.

Bhil

The total population of the Bhils in Maharashtra is 9,93,077 according to the 1981 Census. They are distributed in the districts of Dhule (5,31,139), Nashik (1,67,321), Jalgaon (1,41,561), Ahmadnagar (69,919) and Aurangabad (36,835). In Maharashtra the Bhils are merged with the Bhil Garasias and the Bhilalas. Bhili is their mother tongue in Maharashtra. The exogamous clans of the Bhils are Valvi, Padvi, Gavit or Gamit, Naik, etc. Marriage with MBD (mother's brother's daughter) is preferred. According to the 1981 Census, more than 95 per cent of the Bhil population are Hindus. Only 3.53 per cent of them have embraced Islam. The Bhils are predominantly agricultural labourers and cultivators. Some of them are also engaged in livestock rearing, forestry and other occupations. The rate of literacy among them is very poor. Only 19.91 per cent of males and 4.69 per cent of females are literate.

Koli Mahadev

Enthoven (1922) mentions that the Mahadev hills are the homeland of the Koli Mahadevs. Ghurye (1963) is also of the same opinion and further states that the Mahadev Kolis derive their name from the Mahadev hills of Maharashtra, their main habitat.

The Koli in general means fisherfolk. The total population of the Koli Mahadevs is 7,87,449, distributed in the districts of Nashik (2,25,521), Pune (1,02,193), Ahmadnagar (75,736), Nanded (34,890), Solapur (34,381), Osmanabad (28,751), Kolhapur (14,759), Sangli (10,924) and Bid (4,152). The Mahadev Kolis are divided into 24 exogamous clans. They mostly use clan names as surnames. Patrilocal residence is the rule. They speak Marathi and use the Devnagari script. About 99 per cent of the Mahadev Kolis are followers of Hinduism. They are mainly agriculturists followed by animal husbandry as their subsidiary occupation.

Varli

The Varlis of Maharashtra are largely concentrated in the districts of Thane (3,19,560) and Nashik (32,146) according to the 1981 Census. Their largest concentration is in the Dahanu taluka of the Thane district. The total population of the Varlis in the state is 3,61,313. Enthoven (1922) mentioned that the Varlis were a semi-nomadic tribal community. They speak Varli among themselves and are also familiar with the Gujarati and Marathi languages. The Varlis are divided into four endogamous groups, such as, the Suddha (pure) Varli, Murde, Davar and Nihir which are further divided into clans (*kul*). Agriculture is their primary and traditional occupation followed by livestock rearing, forestry, etc. Varli painting is their folk tradition bearing a special hallmark. Literacy rate is 10.32 per cent while female literacy is only 3.53 per cent. Marriage through negotiation is preferred. About 99 per cent of the Varlis follow Hinduism along with their traditional faith in nature and spirit.



A Korku village

Kokna

The Koknas are mostly concentrated in the Konkan belt of western coastal strips of Maharashtra. The total population of this tribal group is 3,52,933. The Koknas are mostly distributed in the Nashik (2,21,940), Thane (41,476) and the Dhule (86,514) districts.

The Koknas are bilingual. They speak Kokni and Marathi under the Indo-Aryan language family. The community is divided into a number of exogamous clans, viz. Powar, Chauhan, Deshmukh, Rawat, Yadav, etc. Clan names are used as surnames. They are mostly settled cultivators, but some of them are engaged in service. The percentage of literacy among them is recorded as 21.28 in Maharashtra, while female literacy is less than 10 per cent. About 99 per cent of the Koknas are followers of Hinduism along with their traditional belief in nature and spirit.

Korku

The total population of the Korkus in Maharashtra is 1,15,974 (Census, 1981) and they are mostly concentrated in the Amravati (1,07,015) district. More than 99 per cent of the Korkus are rural based. Their mother tongue is Korku and they also know Marathi. They are divided into four territorial endogamous groups, viz. Mouase, Bawaria, Ruma and Bopche. The 1981 Census records 99.46 per cent of the total population of the Korkus as Hindus. They have very poor literacy (male 12.69 per cent and female only 4.54 per cent). Agriculture is their main occupation followed by collection of forest produce.

Kathodi/Katkari

The total population of the Kathodis is 1,17,143 (Census, 1981). They are also known as the Katkaris. Their major concentration is found in the districts of Raigarh (75,679), Ratnagiri (21,265), and Pune (8,885). They speak in the Marathi language under the Indo-Aryan language family and use the Devnagari script. Enthoven (1922) has described them as a tribe of catechu makers. They are divided into two endogamous divisions, viz. Son-Katkaris and Dhor/Dhed Katkaris. They still follow their traditional religion, though they are influenced by Hinduism. They are very poor in formal education. Female literacy is only 1.64 per cent whereas male literacy is 7.36 per cent. Catechu-making is their traditional occupation followed by agriculture and forestry.

Andh

The Andhs are one of the major tribal communities in Maharashtra with a total population of 2,31,875 (Census, 1981), holding numerically the eighth position among Scheduled Tribes in the state. They are concentrated in the Yavatmal (77,077) district followed by Parbhani (57,593), Akola (44,204) and Nanded (40,774). They were originally inhabitants of Andhra Pradesh, later migrated to the adjacent districts of



A Gond memorial pillar

Maharashtra (Russell and Hiralal, 1975). They are a branch of the Gonds. After coming in contact with the Maratha Kunbis they adopted their customs, manners and language and merged with them (Singh, 1994). They are divided into several exogamous clans. Marriage through negotiation and also by elopement is prevalent. Cross-cousin marriage with one's mother's brother's daughter and father's sister's daughter is preferred. More than 99 per cent of the community have faith in some traits of the Hindu religion and worship Hindu deities such as Mahadeva, Kandoba, Krishna, etc. Agriculture is their traditional and primary occupation followed by animal husbandry, hunting and food gathering as secondary occupation. Some of them are engaged in government and other services at present. Literacy rate is low among them having 31.33 per cent males and only 6.10 per cent females (Census, 1981).

Gond/Thoti/Thotiya

In Maharashtra the Thotis are thinly populated. They are found scattered in the districts of Chandrapur (96), Osmanabad (57) and Nanded (46). They belong to one of the sub-groups of the Gond community. In Maharashtra the total population of the Thoti community was 209 (Census, 1981). Gondi is their mother tongue, but they know Marathi and use the Devnagari script. They prefer negotiable marriage. Marriage with mother's brother's daughter and junior sororate is preferred. They are traditionally musicians. At present, they are engaged in cultivation and basket making. They follow Hinduism with their traditional religion.

The Thotis are also found in Andhra Pradesh (1,420) and concentrated mainly in the Adilabad district (1,066) of Andhra Pradesh according to the 1981 Census.

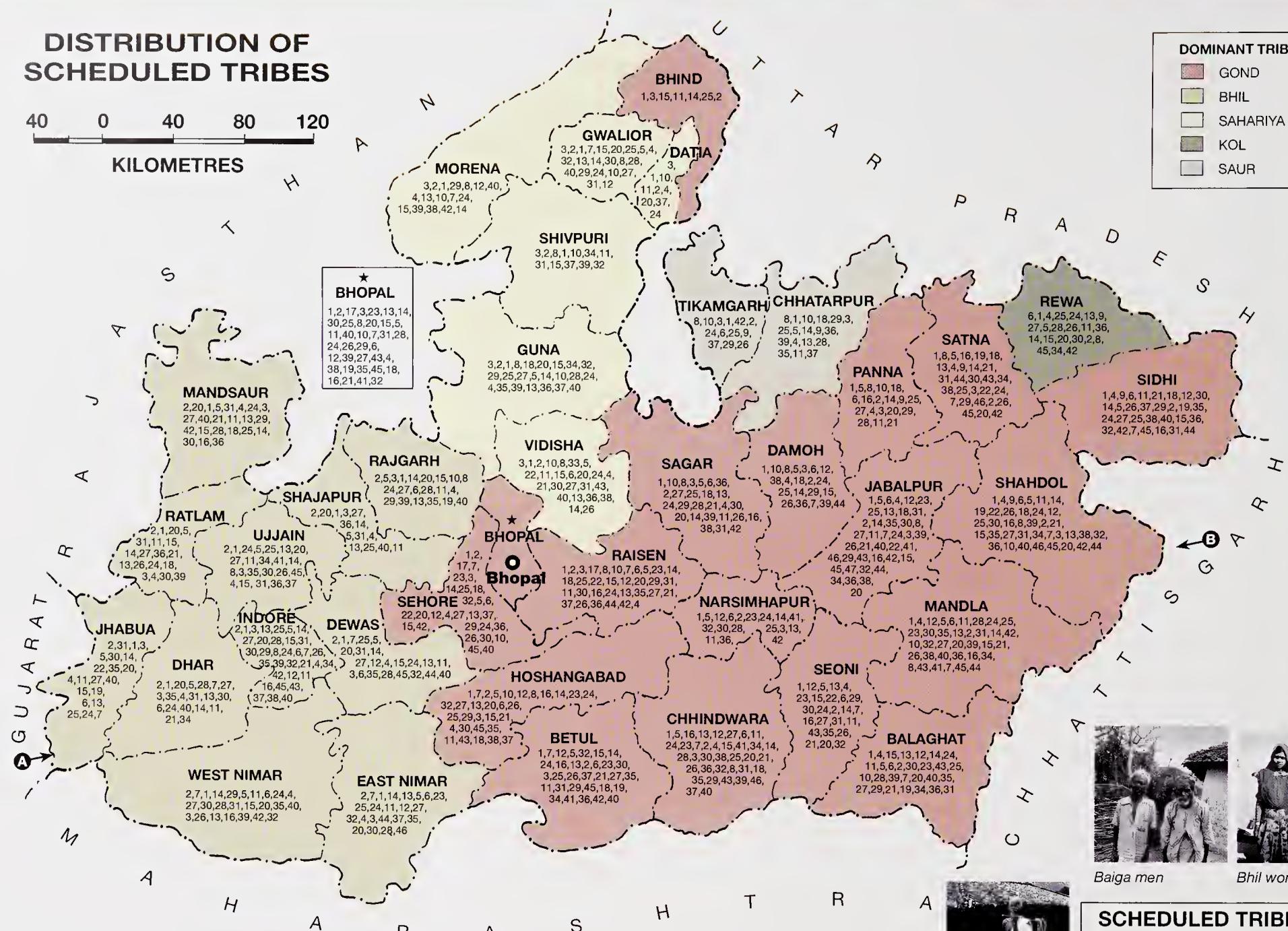
MADHYA PRADESH

PLATE NO. 25

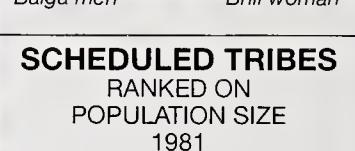
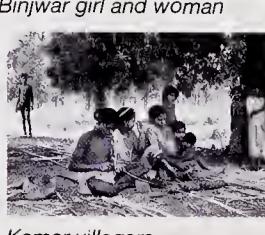
DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

40 0 40 80 120
KILOMETRES

DOMINANT TRIBES	
GOND	■
BHIL	□
SAHARIYA	■
KOL	■
SAUR	□



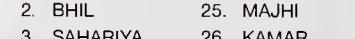
Baiga men Bhil woman



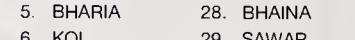
Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



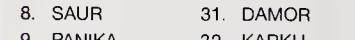
Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



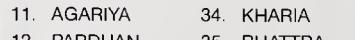
Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



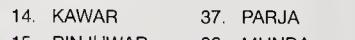
Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



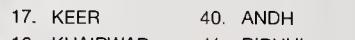
Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



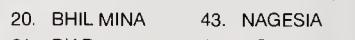
Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



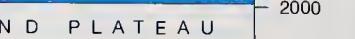
Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



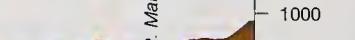
Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



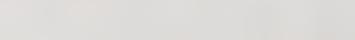
Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



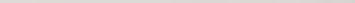
Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers



Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman Kamar villagers

Nagesia men Binjwar girl and woman K

The present state of Madhya Pradesh consists of 45 districts (in Census, 1981 it was 38) excluding Chhattisgarh region which has been formed as a new state (as shown in the state map). Madhya Pradesh is now bounded by Rajasthan in the north-west, Gujarat in the west, Uttar Pradesh in the north, Maharashtra in the south and Chhattisgarh in the east. It lies between latitudes 21°15'N – 26°52'N, and longitudes 74°02'E – 82°45'E with an area of about 3,08,252 sq. km and is segmented into several districts, viz. Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Bhopal, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Panna, Damoh, Sagar, Vidisha, Rajgarh, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Shajapur, Raisen, Jabalpur, Shahdol, Mandla, Seoni, Narsimhapur, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Dewas, Ujjain, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, West Nimar, East Nimar, Betul and Sehore. It is the largest state of the country.

Habitat Profile

The state can be divided into three distinct physiographic regions, viz. Malwa, Bundelkhand and Vindhya-Baghelkhand regions. Each region has its own cultural entity within the respective ecological niches in terms of local dialect, dress, food habit, social and religious ritual.

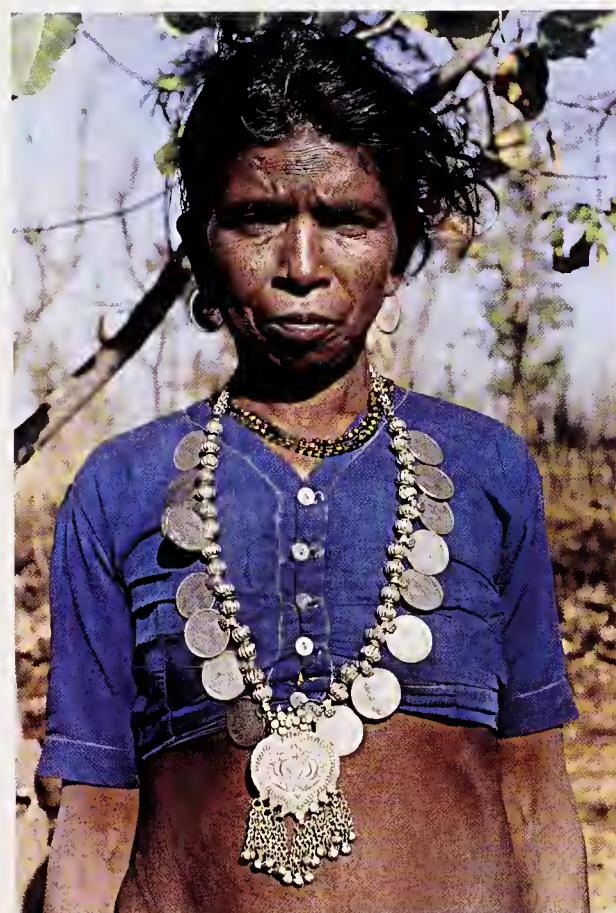
The Malwa region falls into well-marked physiographic units, viz. i) Malwa plateau, ii) Vindhyan ranges, iii) Narmada basin and iv) Satpura hills. The region is drained by the following main rivers : Narmada, Tapi (Tapti), Mahi and Chambal.

Black soil covers almost the whole region excepting some hill tops and hill slopes which are mostly covered by laterite soil. The black soil varies in depth and is usually loamy to clayey in texture. In fact, this soil has three sub-types, viz. i) deep black soil ii) medium black soil and iii) shallow black soil. Climate is moderate and healthy. The plateau region is notable for its cool nights in the hot season. Temperature starts rising from February and continues till May. It varies from 15°C to 35°C on an average. Rainfall is mainly influenced by the south-west monsoon. The average annual rainfall is about 1,000 mm. varying from 80 mm. in the west to 2,000 mm. in the east. The flora in this region are of savanna type on the plateau and moist deciduous in the southern part. A variety of mineral deposits is found in the region, viz. coal near Shahpura and Pathketa (Betul), Iron ore in the Dhar, Jhabua and Nimar, manganese in the Jhabua (East and West) district.

The Bundelkhand topography is marked by a gentle undulating surface dotted with flat topped hills. The Vindhya-Baghelkhand range in this region never exceeds 600 m. The region is drained by the Betwa, Dhasan and the Ken. They are the tributaries of the Yamuna river. The average annual temperature varies from 17°C in winter to 25°C in summer. The annual

rainfall varies from 750 mm. in the north-west to 1,250 mm. in the south-east. Soil of this region generally falls into three categories viz. i) upland rocky soil, ii) lowland black soil, and iii) riverine soil. Scrubs and grasses represent secondary growth throughout the region. Teak is found in small patches. This region is rich in building stones, such as, granite, sandstone and slate.

The average altitude of the Vindhya-Baghelkhand region ranges from 150 m. to 1200 m. This region has formed a hill-valley complex



Gond woman

comprising the Ganga plain in the north and the Narmada - Son trough in the south connected by the Vindhyan scarps and the gorges on the rims of the river basins. This region is mainly drained by the Narmada and the Son.

The Narmada rises from the Maikal range of Amarkantak. The southern slopes of the region are drained by the tributaries of the Mahanadi and the Godavari, notable among them the Wainganga and the Hasdo which derive their source waters from the Maikals and the Kore hills respectively.



A Kawar dance group

This region is marked by four main seasons of unequal duration; dry summer (pre-monsoon season) from March to May, wet summer (monsoon season) from June to September, transitional period (post monsoon season) from October to November and winter season from December to February. The average temperature during winter varies between 15°C and 18°C but sometimes it goes down to 5°C at some places at high altitudes. Summer is hot with the average temperature varying from 35°C to 42°C, sometimes rising upto 48°C. Rainfall varies from 1,000 mm. to over 1,600 mm. (Balaghat, Amarkantak, Mandla, etc.).

Soil is of different categories, viz. i) black cotton soil, found in the Narmada valley and its adjoining areas, ii) red and brown forest soils, found over extensive areas in the south Chhindwara, central Seoni, central Balaghat and Mandla iii) mixed black, red and yellow soils, available in the alluvial zone of the Narmada valley and the Gondwana regions, viz. Chhindwara, Sidhi and Dudhi iv) red brown sandy soil, in considerable parts of the Shahdol district.

The total forest area in the Madhya Pradesh state is 75,140 sq. km. which is 24.84 per cent of its total area (Forest Survey of India, 1999). The tropical dry deciduous forests cover most parts of the state excluding the south-eastern corner where tropical moist deciduous forests dominate. *Sal*, teak and bamboo are pre dominant forest species. Teak forests are mostly confined to Rewa, Satna and Sidhi occurring both on hill slopes and plateaus. *Sal* is mostly available in the districts of Mandla, Shahdol and its adjoining areas. Bamboo, *khair*, *hald*, *tendu*, etc. are conspicuous on the hill slopes and plateaus in this region.

Minerals of this region are mostly coal, limestone, bauxite, dolomite and building stones like marble, slate, sandstone, etc. Coal is most significant mineral and is confined to the Gondwana basin.

Distribution of Tribal Population

The total population of Madhya Pradesh numbers 3,81,68,507, of which 73,45,927 are tribes constituting 19.25 per cent of the state population. There are about 46 tribal communities distributed unevenly over almost all the districts. Among the tribal communities, the Gonds hold populationwise the first position in the state with a strength of 27,93,858 followed by Sahariyas (2,61,466), Bhils (24,99,979), Baigas (2,05,615), Bharias (1,22,205), Kols (1,20,884), Korkus (66,129), Saurs (54,382), Panikas (52,979), Sonrs (46,615), Agariyas (20,979), Pardhans (16,697), Halbas (15,264), Kawar (13,117), etc.

Major Tribes

Gond

The major concentration of the Gonds is in the districts of Mandla (5,26,902), Chhindwara (3,31,759), Shahdol (3,09,060), Betul (2,42,120), Balaghat (2,10,201), Jabalpur (193,037), Raisen (87,497), Hoshangabad (84,778), Narsimhapur (74,877), Sagar

(63,864), Damoh (73,913), Satna (33,945), Sehore (22,060) and Bhopal (6,189). The Gonds are described in detail in the Chhattisgarh state.

Bhil

The Bhils are concentrated in the districts of West Nimar (6,85,006), Jhabua (6,62,030), Dhar (5,46,764), East Nimar (1,31,123), Indore (60,406), Guna (39,945), Rajgarh (20,580), Shahapur (17,779) and Ujjain (17,138). They have a number of sub-groups, such as, Bhilala, Patelias, Barela, Bhil Garasia, Bhil Mavchi, Bhil Tadvi, Bhil Vasave, Bhil Mina, etc. Besides Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, the Bhils are also settled in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat. They speak in Bhili which belongs to the Indo-Aryan family of languages. But they are well versed in many other regional languages, such as, Marathi, Rajasthani, Gujarati, Hindi and so on, depending on the states where they live.

Bhil Bhilala

The Bhil Bhilalas of Madhya Pradesh are divided into four endogamous groups, namely the Darbars, Urappes or Dhapales, Bhagors and the Rathias. These groups can be found in the districts of West



Bhil women

Nimar, Jhabua and Dhar. Their separate population figure is not available. Bhili is their mother tongue, besides they know Hindi. A good number of them have their own land and are engaged in cultivation as their principal occupation.

Bhil Tadvi

The Bhil Tadvis are mainly found in the districts of Jalgaon, Dhule and Aurangabad of Maharashtra, and are also settled in the adjoining districts of Madhya Pradesh. There are three social divisions among the Tadvis, namely Tadvi, Nirade and Nahay. They have adopted a mixed form of Hinduism and Islam. They have been identified as members of the Tadvi Bhil Samaj.

Bhil Barela

The Bhil Barelas are distributed in the districts of West Nimar (erstwhile Khargone), East Nimar (erstwhile Khandwa), Hoshangabad and Narshimpur of Madhya Pradesh but their major concentration is found in the Nimar region. They speak in local dialect, Nimadi and know Hindi.

Bhil Patelias

The Bhil Patelias are concentrated in the Malwa region, particularly in the Dhar district. They belong

to one of the sub-groups of the Bhils. They claim that the name, Patelias is derived from Patel of village meaning headman or *mukhia*. They speak in Malvi which is their mother tongue.

Sahariya

The Sahariyas of Madhya Pradesh are settled in the districts of Shivpuri (75,471) Morena (64,005), Guna (63,637), Gwalior (20,389), Vidisha (19,070), and Datia (3,761). In this state they are notified as the Sahariyas, Saharias, Sehrias and the Sosias. According to the 1981 Census, they numbered 2,61,466. They use Hindi as their spoken language and the Devnagari script for writing. Their main occupation is cultivation. Some of them are engaged in collection and selling of firewood. More than 99 per cent of the Sahariyas follow Hinduism and worship Hindu gods and goddesses along with their traditional religion.

Bharia

The Bharias are usually forest dwellers in Madhya Pradesh. They are concentrated in Jabalpur (51,840), Shahdol (20,775), Raigarh (21,763), Chhindwara (13,387), Panna (17,795), Seoni (2,005) and Satna (2,665). They are also notified as the Bharia Bhumias and the Bhumiyas. Their total population, according to the 1981 Census, was 1,22,205. Bharia is used as their surname. They are a landless community. They collect firewood and forest produce for their livelihood. They speak Hindi. More than 99 per cent of the Bharias are followers of Hinduism in addition to their traditional faith in animism.

Baiga

The Baigas of Madhya Pradesh hold population strengthwise the fourth position in the state with a total population of 2,05,615. They are mainly distributed in Shahdol (1,06,388), Mandla (45,532), Sidhi (32,262), and Balaghat (14,206). They speak Baigani dialect of Chhattisgarhi language under the Indo-Aryan language family. They are mostly forest dwellers. Presently agriculture is their principal occupation. They work as agricultural labourers as well as practise animal husbandry, forestry, etc. Baiga women decorate their bodies with tattoo marks. Long stripes of parallel lines are made on the face, specially on the forehead. The Baigas are also found in Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal.



Bhil musician

Kol

The total population of the Kols in Madhya Pradesh is 1,20,884. The major concentration of the Kols in Madhya Pradesh is in Rewa (27,383), Jabalpur (23,028), Shahdol (25,201) and Satna (21,758). The word *kol* is derived from the Mundari word, *ko*, meaning 'they and others'. The Kols speak a local form of Hindi. They are mainly a landless community and mostly work as agricultural labourers. They follow Hinduism along with their traditional religion.

Saur

The Saurs are concentrated in the districts of Tikamgarh (21,303), Chhatarpur (7,048) and Panna (3,514) of Madhya Pradesh. The total population of the Saurs in this state was 54,382, holding populationwise the eighth position among the Scheduled Tribes. They are the dominant tribal group in the districts of Tikamgarh (21,303) and Chhatarpur (7,048). They speak Hindi and use Devnagari script. They have five exogamous clans, such as Bela, Bararajoia, Rosoria, Sunaria and Lathbadhia. They are mostly agricultural labourers. They are dependent on forest and forest produce, and collection of firewood, timber and other produce is their traditional occupation. They sell those in the local markets. The majority of them have imbibed many elements of the Hindu religious practices along with their traditional faith.



Huts in a Bhil village

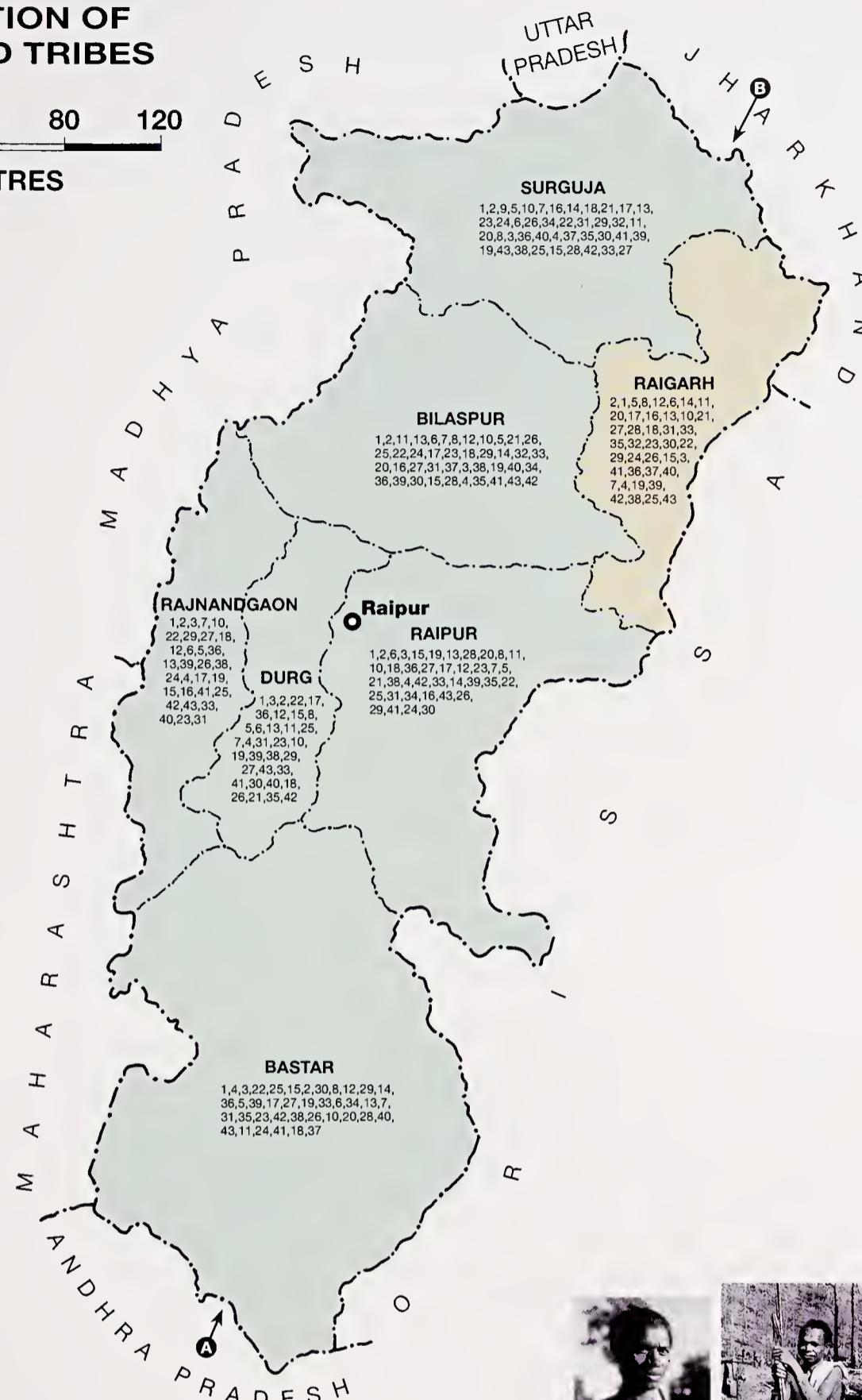
CHHATTISGARH

PLATE NO. 26

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

40 0 40 80 120

KILOMETRES



SCHEDULED TRIBES

RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE 1981

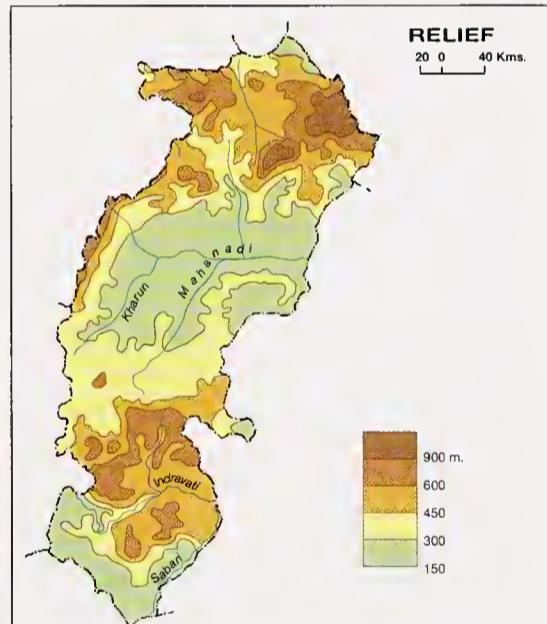
1. GOND
2. KAWAR
3. HALBA
4. BHATRA
5. ORAON
6. BINJHWAR
7. BAIGA
8. SAWAR
9. BHANIA
10. AGARIYA
11. BHAINA
12. BHARIYA
13. DHANWAR
14. KORWA
15. KAMAR
16. NAGESIA
17. MAJHI
18. KHAIRWAR
19. BHUNJIA
20. KHARIA
21. MAJHWAR
22. PARDHI
23. BIAR
24. SAONTA
25. GADABA
26. KOL
27. SAUR
28. KONDH
29. PARDHAN
30. PARJA
31. MUNDA
32. PAO
33. SONR
34. KORKU
35. BIRHUL
36. BHIL
37. KOLAM
38. SAHARIYA
39. DAMOR
40. MAWASI
41. BHIL MINA
42. KARKU
43. ANDH

DOMINANT TRIBES

- GOND
- KAWAR

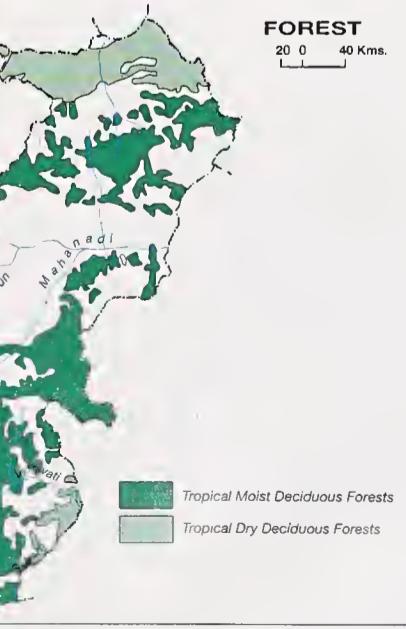
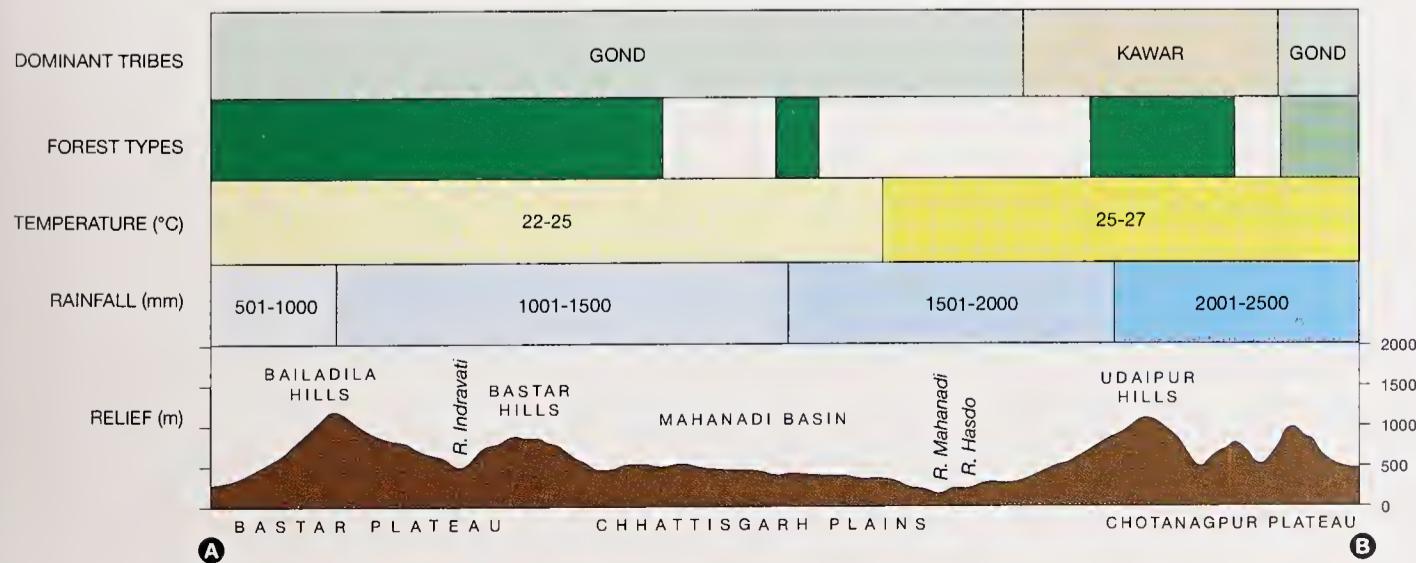


Dandami Maria dancers Bhatra girl



Dandami Maria man Hill Maria hunter

HABITAT PROFILE



Chattisgarh, the new 26th state of India, was a distinct geographical region of eastern Madhya Pradesh. This region was declared a state on the 9th

November 2000, consisting of the following 16 districts, viz. Raipur, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Durg, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Kawardha, Koriya, Jashpur, Korba, Champa, Mahasamund, Kanker, Dhamtari, Bastar and Dantewara. Only seven districts of 1981 census are shown in the map as Census data on these seven districts are available. This new state lies between latitudes 17°85'N – 24°10'N and longitudes 80°20'E – 84°25' E and has an area of approximately 1,35,194 sq. km. It is elongated from north to south with an extension of about 400 km. and widens upto a distance of about 385 km. from east to west. The state is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand in the north and north east, Madhya Pradesh in the north-west, Maharashtra in the west, Andhra Pradesh in the south and Orissa in the east.

Habitat Profile

Physiographically the state is divided into 1) Chhattisgarh plains 2) Rimlands, and 3) Bastar plateau.

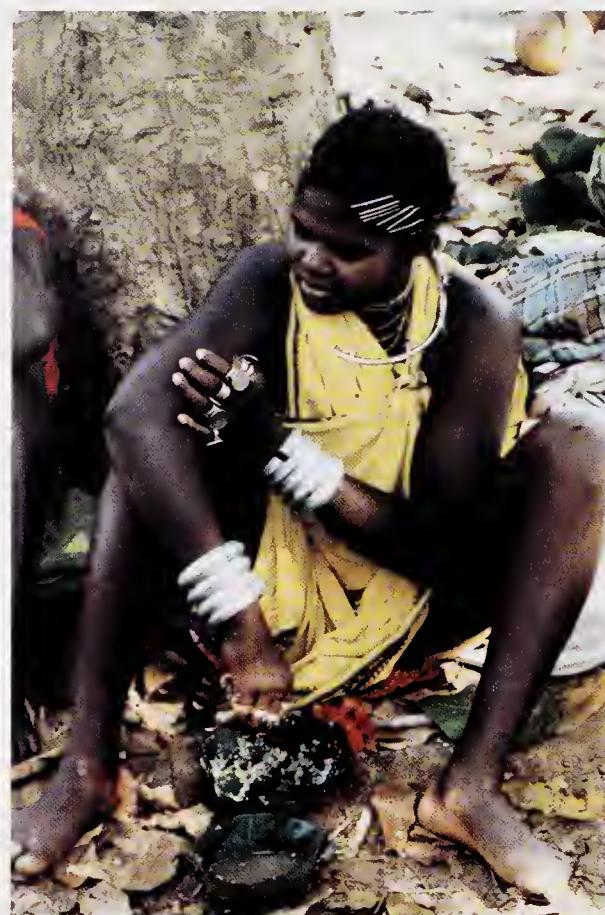
The Chhattisgarh Plains comprise the Raipur-Durg plain, Bilaspur plain and the Raigarh plain. This physiographic region is mainly drained by the Mahanadi river and its tributaries, viz. the Seonath, Hansdo, Maud, Pairi and Jonk. The Raipur-Durg plain forms the south-western sector of the river basin floor. The Bilaspur plain occupies the north-western sector and slopes southwards to Seonath. The Raigarh plain comprises the eastern part of the basin floor.

The Rimlands consist of hills and plateaus forming a kind of rim around the basin floor. This area is largely covered with forest, and mainly inhabited by tribal population. The Rimlands are divided into a) northern rimland comprising the Raigarh plateau and the Chhuri hills, b) western rimland which includes the Maikal range and the Durg uplands and c) southern rimland consisting of the Rajbara hills and Raipur uplands. The Bastar plateau lies on the southern part of the new state, at an elevation ranging from 750 m. to 550 m. This region is mainly drained by the tributaries of the Godavari river, viz. the Indravati which runs through the Abujhmarh hills and the Bailadila range. This region is primarily populated by tribal communities, namely the Gonds and their sub-groups.

The temperature varies from 20°C in winter (January) to 35°C in summer (May). The rainfall starts from June with a minimum rainfall of about 1,000 mm. and increases to about 2,000 mm. over the Maikal range, Raigarh and the Bastar plateau during June to August.

The rainfall is very irregular and controlled by the south-west monsoon and as a result sometimes

this region suffers from severe drought. On the other hand excessive rainfall causes floods in the basin areas.



Dhurwa girl at her mid-day meal

The state possesses considerable forest wealth covering 43.62 per cent of the total area (Forest Survey of India, 1999). There are two types of forests, viz. tropical moist deciduous, and tropical dry deciduous forests. Teak and *sal* are the most important tree species of the state.

Soil of the Chhattisgarh plain varies greatly with the topographical conditions. The uplands and plateau are covered with laterite soil. In some places of the uplands, soil is deep red and yellowish from which red and yellow ochres are obtained and used for painting the walls of tribal huts. This soil is not suitable for cultivation. Alluvial soil is available in the flood plains of the major river systems of the Mahanadi and the Indravati. Sandy and gravelly soil is found on the uplands and hill slopes.

Distribution of Tribal Population

The total tribal population of Chhattisgarh state is 46,41,104 which constitutes 33.13 per cent of the



Different tribal communities at a rural weekly market

total population of the state. It is noticed that the tribal communities have sizeable populations almost in all the districts of the state except Raipur. As a result these districts are notified as tribal districts of the state. There are 43 tribal communities concentrated in the districts of Bastar, Bilaspur and Surguja. Among the tribal communities, the Gonds hold the first rank in the state on population strength followed by the Kawars, Halbas, Bhatras, Oraons, Binjhwars, Baigas, Sawars, Bhanias, Agarias, etc.

Major Tribes

Gond

According to the 1981 Census, the Gonds are the largest tribal group in Chhattisgarh (25,55,208). They have a number of endogamous groups in the state, viz. the Agaria, Arrakh, Dhulia, Dhurwa, Dorla, Chota Maria, Dandami Maria, Hill Maria (Abujh Maria), Muria, etc.

The major concentration of Gonds are available in the Bastar district (10,50,632). The separate population figure of each sub-groups of the Gond communities is not available in the Census. The mother tongue of the Gonds is Gondi which belongs to the Dravidian language family. Presently they are bilingual and can speak Hindi. They are cultivators and forest labourers. Some of them are also engaged as labourers in mining and quarrying. Among the Gonds the Raj Gonds are the land-owning community. They practise cross-cousin marriage and preference is given to mother's brother's daughter and father's sister's daughter. The rate of literacy is very poor. They follow their traditional religion and also worship Hindu gods and goddesses. According to the 1981 Census, about 98 per cent of the Gonds are followers of Hindu religion, though their traditional faith in tribal religion is still strong.

Gond, Dorla

According to Grigson (1938) Dorla is a corrupt form of *dor koitur*, meaning low lying habitat. The Dorlas are also known as Koya. They are mainly settled in Konta and Priyapur of the Bastar district in Chhattisgarh. They speak the Dorli dialect under the Dravidian language family. The Dorlas have exogamous phratries, viz. Paremboi, Paren, Muro, Aido, etc. Each phratry consists of several totemic clans, such as Oyaan, Gat Belli, Baddam. Cross-cousin marriages are common. They practise junior levirate and sororate. They follow their traditional religion as well as some elements of Hinduism.

Gond, Gowari

The Gowaris belong to the Gond community and mostly inhabit the Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh along with the Balaghat and Seoni districts of Madhya Pradesh. They are also found in the Garhchiroli, Amravati and the Bhandara districts of Maharashtra.

Gond, Nagwanshi

The Nagwanshis are a sub-group of the Gonds and are concentrated in the districts of Bastar, Raigarh, Surguja and Durg in Chhattisgarh. Nagwanshi means the descendants of snakes.

Bhatra

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the Bhatras in Chhattisgarh was 1,16,953. Major concentration of the community is found only in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh (1,16,796). They are divided into three groups, viz. the Bade Bhatras (high group), Majhli Bhatras (middle group) and San Bhatras (low group). Their mother tongue is Bhatri, an Indo-Aryan language and use the Halbi



Abujh Maria woman with plough

language for inter-group communication. Traditionally they are hunters and food gatherers, but presently they cultivate their land and also work as agricultural labourers. Marriage usually occurs through negotiation, but elopement is allowed. They bury the dead and observe death pollution. According to the 1981 Census 99.77 per cent of the Bhatras are followers of the Hinduism, but they still follow their indigenous religion and believe in animism.

Kawar

The total population of the Kawars in Chhattisgarh was 5,49,956 according to the 1981 Census. They are mainly concentrated in the Raipur (57,582), Surguja (1,36,709), Raigarh (1,65,516), Rajnandgaon (41,049) and the Bilaspur (1,43,665) districts. They believe that they are the descendants of the Kauravs, the ruling clan of the Mahabharata. There are about twelve endogamous divisions, a few of which are the Rathia Kawars, Paikara Kawars, Dudh Kawars, Tanwar Kawars, Cherwa Kawars and the Kamal Vansi Kawars. They are bilingual. They speak in Chhattisgarhi among themselves, but most of them know Hindi and use the Devnagari script. Agriculture is their traditional occupation. They have imbibed some traits of Hinduism and worship Hindu gods and goddesses.



Young Abujh Maria hunters

Halba

According to the 1981 Census the total population of the Halbas in the Chhattisgarh state was 2,21,112. They are found in all the districts of the state, but are mostly concentrated in the Durg district (96,563) followed by the Bastar (68,676), Rajnandgaon (40,912) and the Raipur (14,693) districts. In Bastar the Halbas are divided into two groups, viz. Purit or pure Halba and Surit or mixed Halba. They speak the Halbi dialect under Indo-Aryan language family. Agriculture is their primary occupation. Some of them work as agricultural and daily wage labourers. They practise some religious traits of the Hindus and worship *Danteswari*, as their main deity.



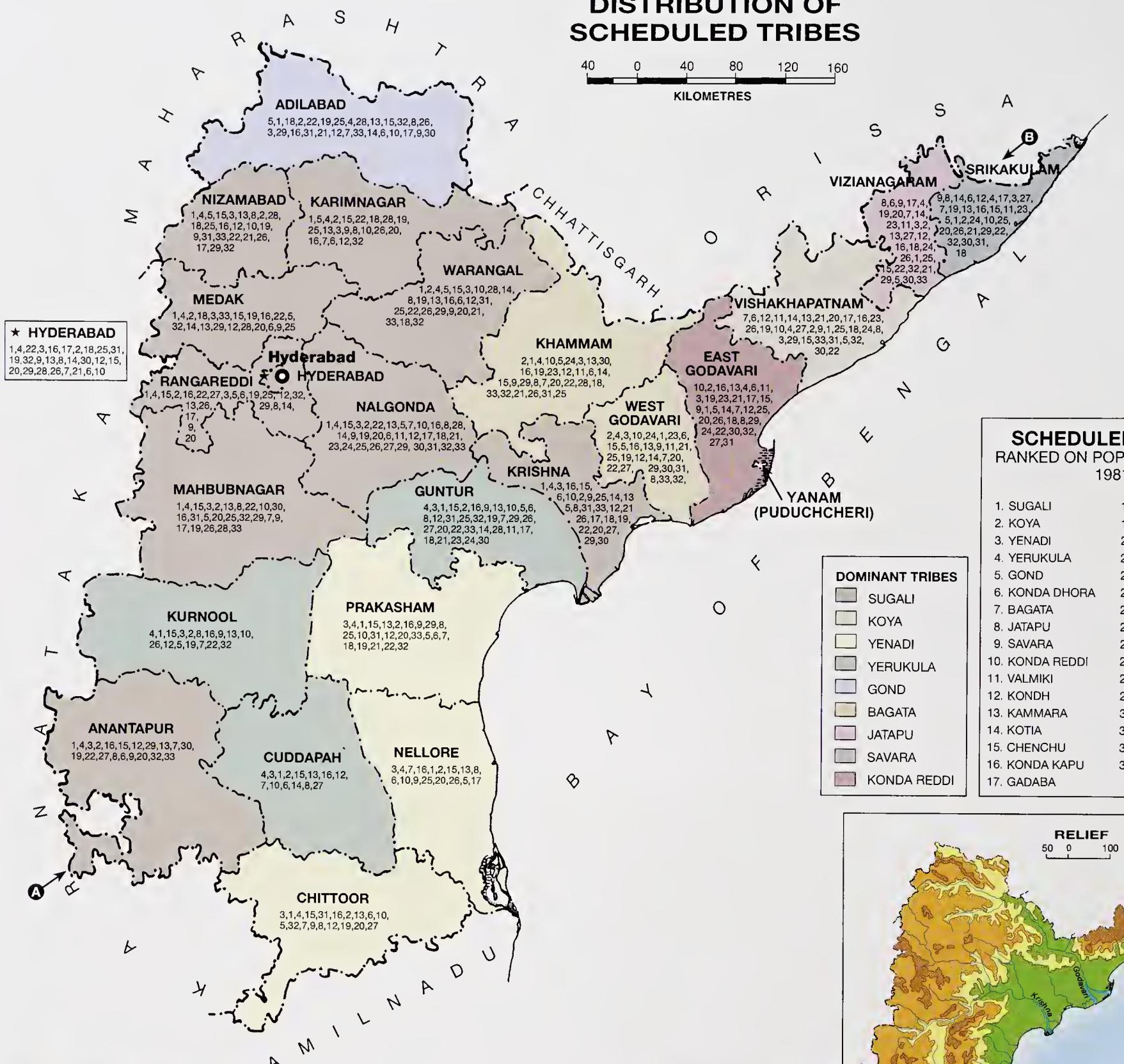
Bamboo baskets on sale in a rural market of Bastar

ANDHRA PRADESH

PLATE NO. 27

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

40 0 40 80 120 160
KILOMETRES



SCHEDULED TRIBES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE 1981

1. SUGALI	18. KOLAM
2. KOYA	19. MANNA DHORA
3. YENADI	20. MUKHADHORA
4. YERUKULA	21. PORJA
5. GOND	22. PARDHAN
6. KONDA DHORA	23. GOUDU
7. BAGATA	24. NAIYAKA
8. JATAPU	25. ANDH
9. SAVARA	26. REDDIDHORA
10. KONDA REDDI	27. MALI
11. VALMIKI	28. THOTI
12. KONDH	29. KULIA
13. KAMMARA	30. HILL REDDI
14. KOTIA	31. KATTUNAYAKAN
15. CHENCHU	32. BHIL
16. KONDA KAPU	33. RONA
17. GADABA	

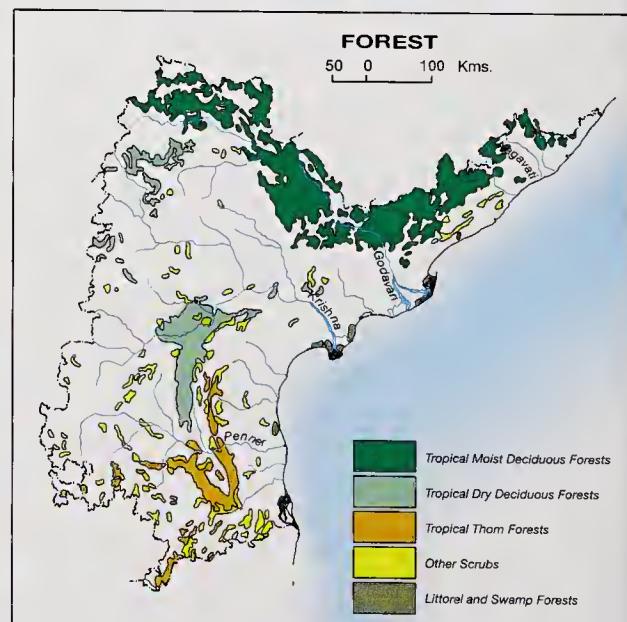
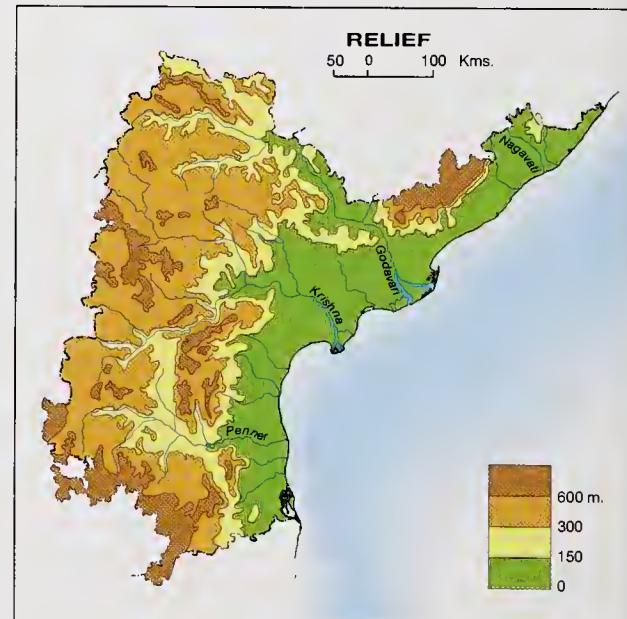


Chenchu mother

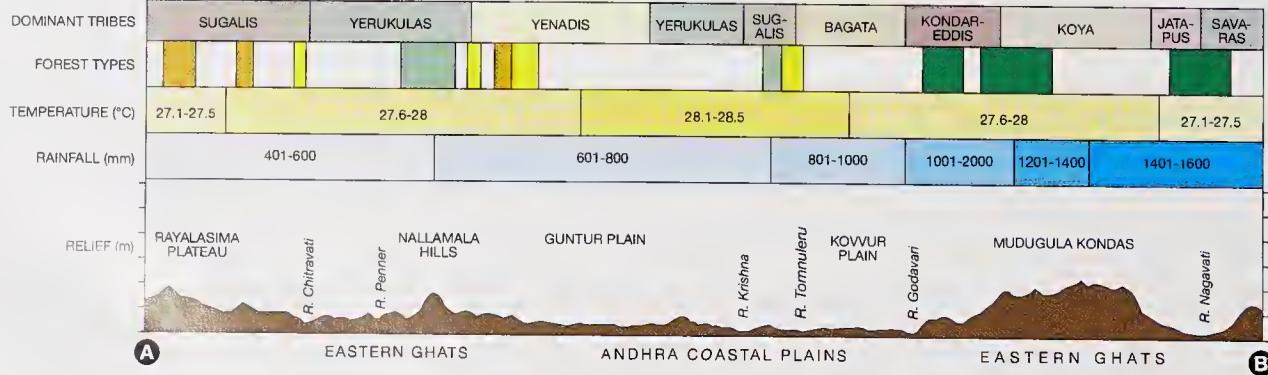
Koya woman



Sugali woman



HABITAT PROFILE



ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Pradesh is located in the southern part of the Indian Peninsula and lies between latitudes 12°40'N – 19°50'N and longitudes 76°45'E – 84°40'E. It is bounded by the states of Tamil Nadu to the south, Karnataka to the west, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh to the north-west and north respectively; and Orissa to the north-east. The coastal boundary to the east runs about 970 km. along the Bay of Bengal. Andhra Pradesh has 23 districts, viz. Adilabad, Nizamabad, Karimnagar, Medak, Warangal, Khammam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagram, Srikakulam, Rangareddi, Hyderabad, Nalgonda, Guntur, Krishna, Mahbubnagar, Kurnool, Prakasham, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittoor.

Habitat Profile

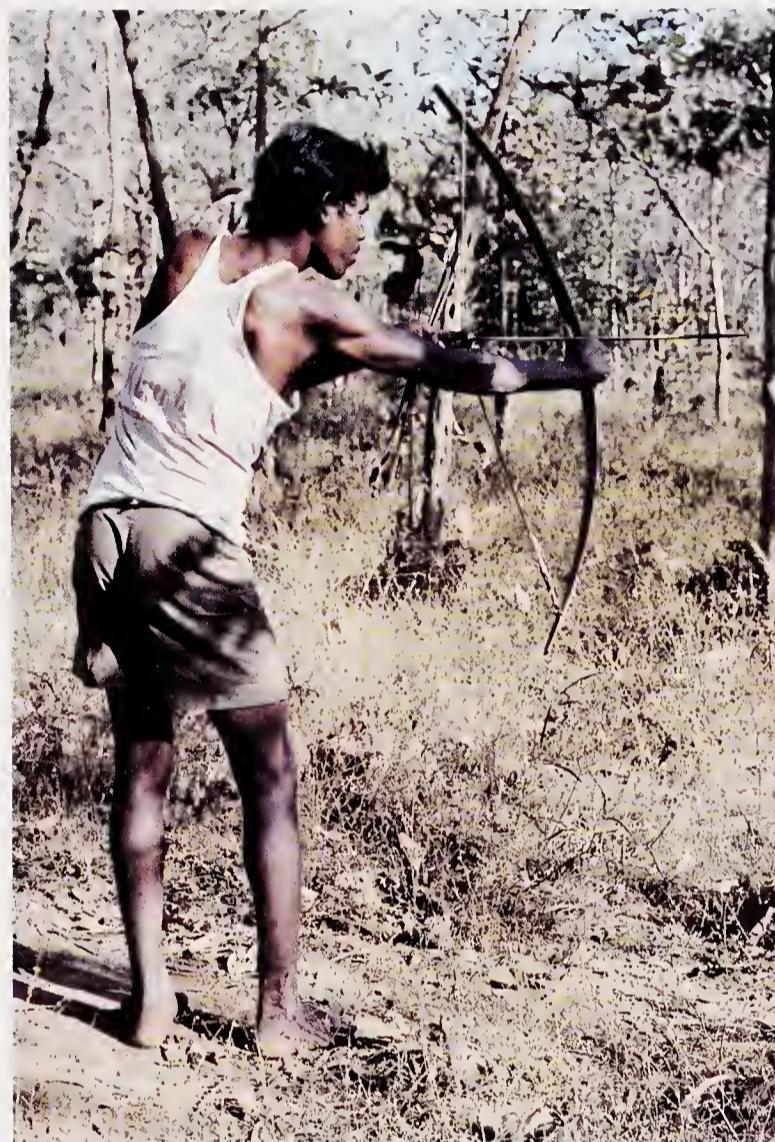
Andhra Pradesh has three main physiographic regions, viz. i) coastal plain to the east, ii) mountain range of the Eastern Ghats running along the western boundary of the coastal plain, and iii) plateau regions to the west of the Ghats having an altitude varying from 100 m. to 500 m.

The coastal plain runs almost along the entire length of the state and is drained by three river systems, viz. Godavari, Krishna and Penner flowing from west to east through the hills into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers are rain and spring fed. The Eastern Ghats, which do not form a continuous range, are broken by these river valleys. The plateau regions include the Hyderabad plateau and the Rayalaseema plateau with an average height of about 488 m. The soil of the state is classified into the following categories – red, black, laterite and alluvium. Red soil covers a larger part of the plateau regions, whereas black and laterite soil is found mainly in the northern plateau and upland regions. The alluvial soil is mainly concentrated along the coastal belt.

The state is influenced by both the south-west and north-east monsoons. As a result it receives rainfall twice a year. The south-west monsoon brings rainfall from June to September and during October to December the state receives rainfall from the north-east monsoon. The average rainfall from north to south varies from 310 mm. to 876 mm. The temperature reaches 45°C in the hottest month of May and decreases to around 15°C during winter season from December to February.

On the basis of climate and soil conditions the forests of the state may be classified into three broad types, viz.

1) moist deciduous, 2) dry deciduous and 3) tropical thorn forest or scrub. Besides, some patches of littoral forest and mangroves are found along the deltaic coast of the Krishna and the Godavari rivers. The tropical moist deciduous forest is found in the northern part of the state extending from the east to the west. Tropical dry deciduous forest occupies the central part of the state along the rain shadow region of the Eastern Ghats.



Chenchu hunter

Tropical thorn forest or scrub is mainly confined to hill slopes and uplands of the Cuddapah, Chittoor and Anantapur districts. The forest area is 44,229 sq. km., which constitutes 16.08 per cent of the total geographical area (Forest Survey of India, 1999).



Chenchu Habitat

Distribution of Tribal Population

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the Scheduled Tribes in the state was 31,76,001 which was 5.93 per cent of the total population of the state (5,35,49,673). There are 33 Scheduled Tribes found in the state. The Sugalis, on the basis of their population strength, hold the first position with a population of 11,52,443 followed by the Koyas (3,59,796), the Yenadis (3,20,439) and Yerukulas (3,00,560) and the Gonds (1,69,324) as per the 1981 Census.

Major Tribes

Sugali / Lambadi

The Sugalis are mainly distributed in the districts of Warangal (2,18,391), Nalgonda (1,81,093), Mahbubnagar (1,30,911), Nizamabad (82,349), Rangareddi (62,489), Medak (58,072), Anantapur (49,319), Karimnagar (27,137), and Hyderabad (7,116). They are popularly known as the Lambadi and Sugalolu. They are a pastoral community divided into five phratries, viz. Rathod, Banoth, Chouham, Parmar and Vaditya; which are further divided into several exogamous clans. Cross cousin marriage with mother's brother's daughter and father's sister's daughter is permissible in the community. Most of the Sugalis lead a pastoral life and also work as labourers in agriculture and as petty businessmen. They are mostly followers of Hinduism and observe the Hindu festivals like Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, Gobardhan Pooja, etc. along with their traditional belief.

Koya

The Koyas are found in the Khammam, Warangal and the West Godavari districts with populations of 2,30,481, 39,824 and 33,336 respectively. The Dravidian language, Kui, is their mother tongue and they use the Telugu script. The Koyas have phratry system (*gattu*). The *gattu* are divided into a number of exogamous clans. Clan names are used as surnames (*entiparlu*). About 99.89 per cent of the Koyas are recorded as followers of Hinduism (Census, 1981) in addition to their traditional faith. They are mostly cultivators and are also involved in hunting and gathering to supplement their income.

Yenadi

The Yenadis are mostly concentrated in the Nellore (1,58,057), Chittoor (48,058) and Prakasham (40,521) districts according to the 1981 Census. Their mother tongue is Telugu and they use the Telugu script. The Yenadis are divided into two endogamous divisions, viz. Challa and Manchi. In Telugu *challa*

means unclean and *manchi* means good. Each division of the Yenadis is further divided into a number of patrilineal exogamous groups. Most of them follow some traits of Hinduism and also believe in traditional religion. They are mainly cultivators while some of them are agricultural labourers and food gatherers.

Yerukula

The Yerukulas are mainly distributed in Guntur (52,319), Krishna (22,582), Prakasham (20,959), Kurnool (18,341) and Cuddapah (13,102) as per the 1981 census. They are a semi-nomadic community of Andhra Pradesh and are divided into a number of groups on the basis of their occupation such as, the Dabba Yerukulas (basket makers from split bamboo), Yeethapullala Yerukulas (basket makers from wild date leaves), Kunchapuri Yerukulas (those who make weavers' combs), Uppu Yerukulas (salt hawkers), Yeddu Yerukulas (transporters with the help of bullocks and bullock carts), Nara Yerukulas (rope makers), Kavali Yerukulas (crop watchers), Kooth Yerukulas (Tatooers), Bajanthi Yerukulas (musicians and acrobats), etc. Each group of the Yerukulas is divided into four phratries, viz.



Sugali woman carrying firewood

Sathpati, Kavadi, Menpati and Mendragutti. The Yerukulas observe Hindu festivals and rituals along with their traditional belief in nature and spirit as super power. They speak the Yerukula language and write in the Telugu script. Cross cousin marriage is preferred.

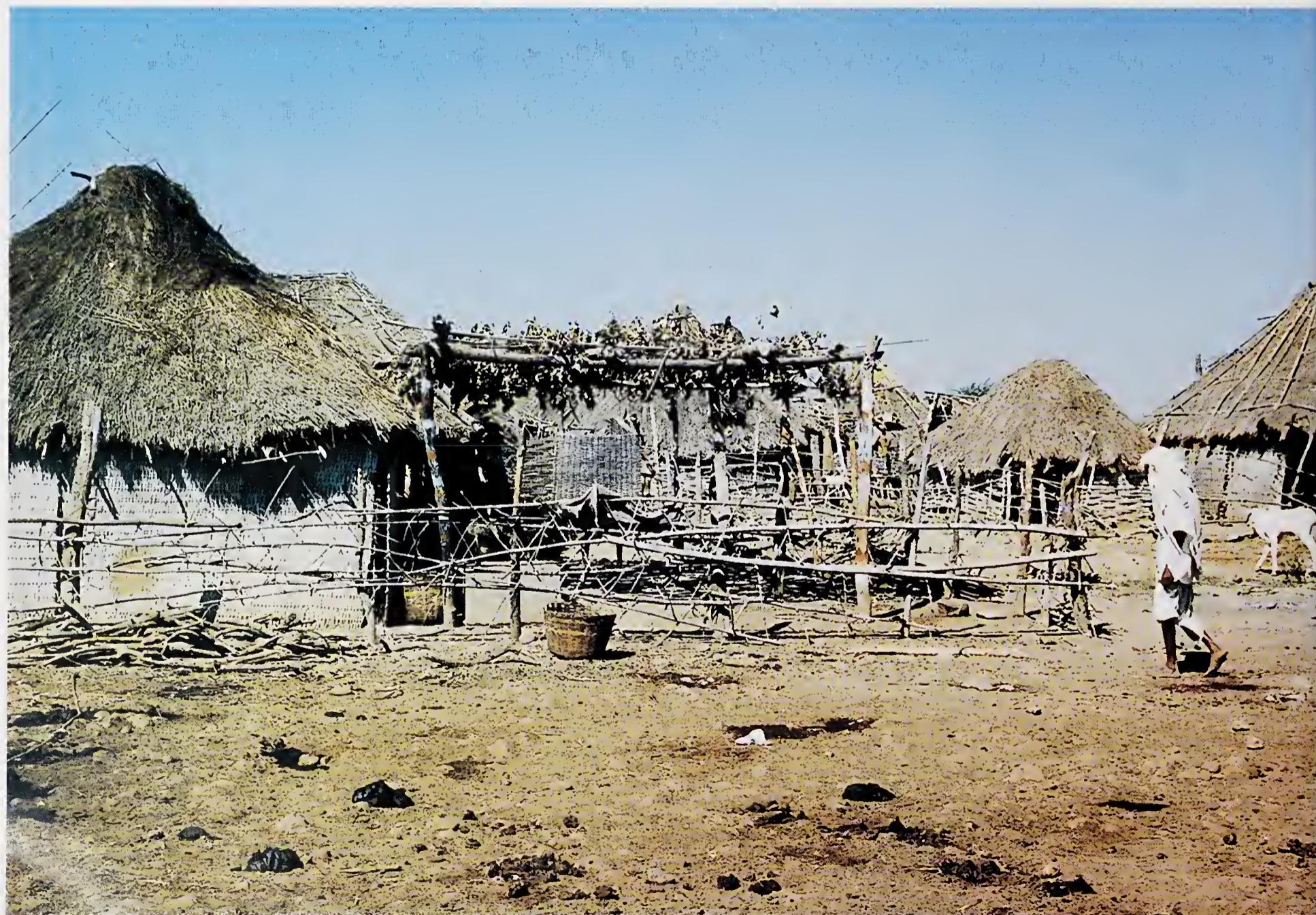
Gond

The Gonds of Andhra Pradesh are known as Naikpod and Raj Gond. They are mainly concentrated in Adilabad with a total population of 1,38,642 (Census, 1981). Apart from their mother tongue, Gondi, they are conversant with the

regional language, Telugu. They have phratries (*saga*) and exogamous clans which control their marriage alliances. The Gonds used to practise shifting cultivation in the past, but presently are settled cultivators. The Gonds, Naikpods and the Raj Gonds follow Hindu religious traits along with their traditional faith in animism.

Chenchu

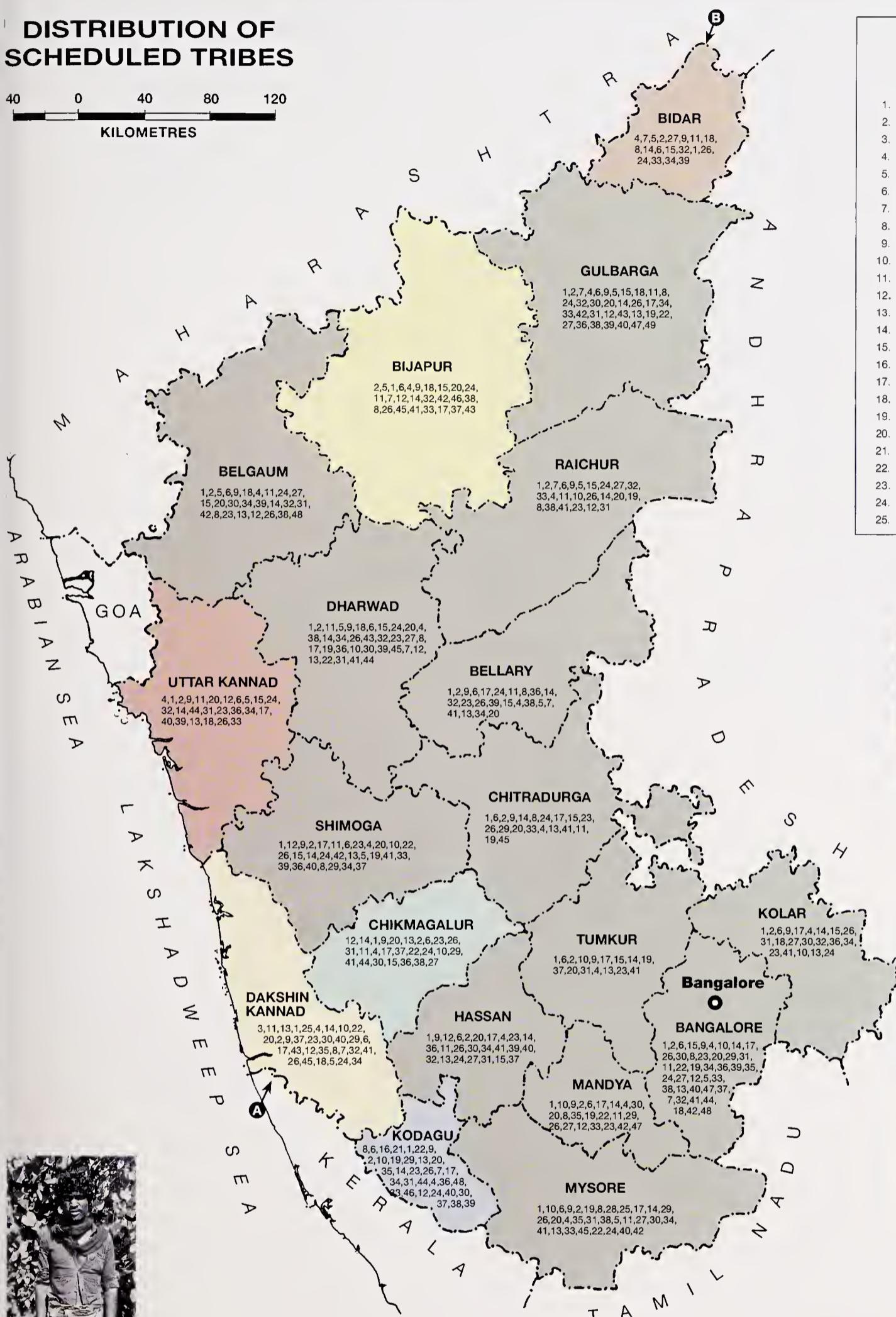
According to the 1981 Census the total population of the Chenchu in the state was 28,431. The word *chenchu* means a person living under a tree (*chettu*). They are distributed over three districts of Andhra Pradesh, viz. the Mahbubnagar (5,989), Kurnool (3,775), and Guntur (5,338). Telugu is their mother tongue, and they use the Telugu script under Dravidian family of languages. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood supported by collection of forest products. Formerly, they used to collect honey from forest. Though majority of them are followers of Hinduism, they worship and believe in their traditional deities and spirits. Their literacy rate is very poor.



A Sugali village

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

40 0 40 80 120
KILOMETRES



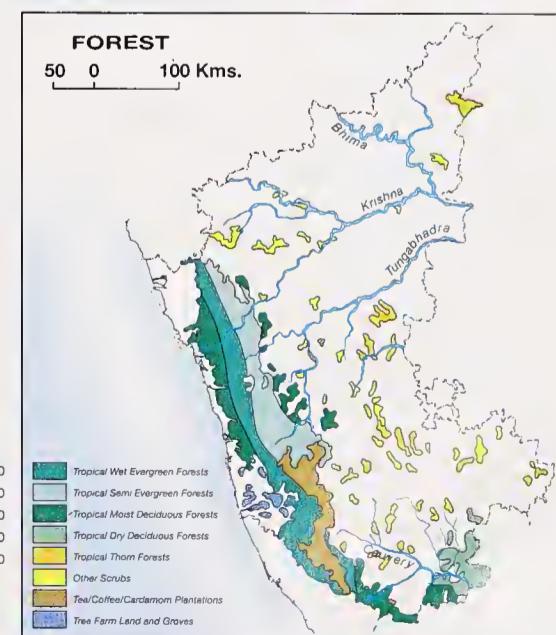
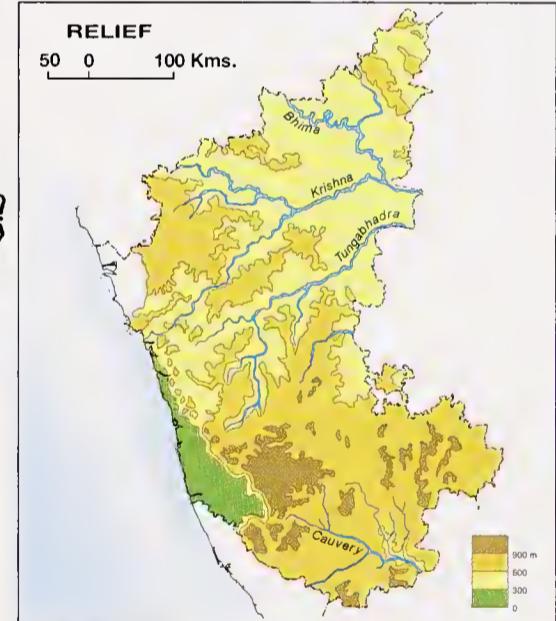
Jenu Kuruba man

SCHEDULED TRIBES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE 1981	
1. NAIKDA	26. PALLIYAN
2. KADU KURUBA	27. BARDA
3. MARATI	28. KANIYAN
4. GOND / NAIKPOD / RAJGOND	29. PANIYAN
5. KOLI DHOR	30. ADIYAN
6. JENU KURUBA	31. IRULAR
7. KOYA / BHINE KOYA	32. CHENCHU / CHENCHWAR
8. YERAVA	33. CHODHARA
9. MEDA	34. KURUMANS
10. SOLIGARU	35. TODA
11. KORAGA	36. KATTUNAYAKAN
12. HASALARU	37. MALAYEKANDI
13. MALAIKUDI	38. KONDA KAPUS
14. GOWDALU	39. BAVACHA / BAMCHA
15. IRULIGA	40. KOTA
16. KURUBA	41. MALASAR
17. HAKHIPIKKI	42. PATELLA
18. PARDHI / ADVICHINCHAR	43. KOKNA / KOKNI / KUKNA
19. SHOLAGA	44. GAMIT
20. BHIL	45. MAHA MALASAR
21. MARATHA	46. VITOLIA / KOTWALIA / BARODIA
22. KUDIYA / MELAKUDI	47. RATHAWA
23. MALERU	48. VARLI
24. KATHODI	49. DUBLA / TALAVIA / HALPATI
25. KAMMARA	

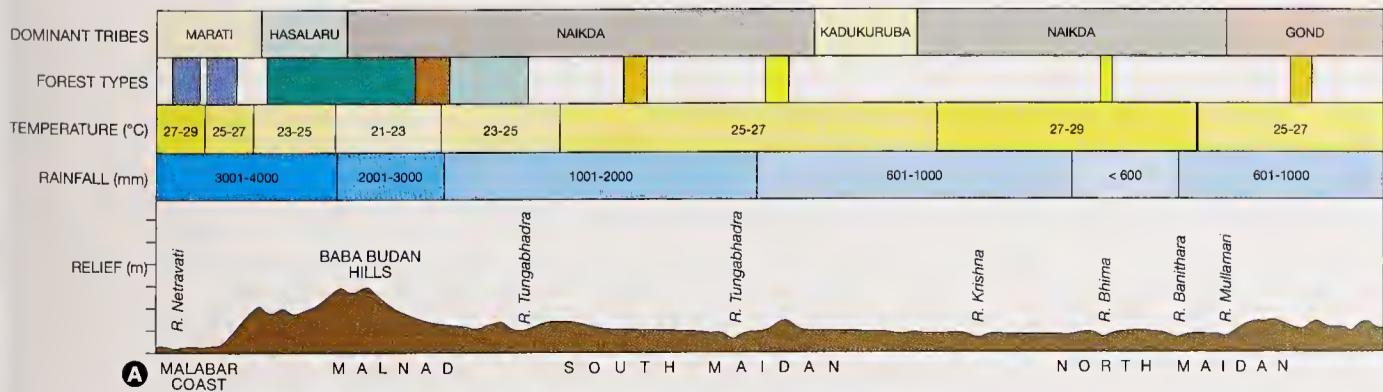


Kota boy and girl

DOMINANT TRIBES	
NAIKDA	
KADU KURUBA	
MARATI	
GOND	
YERAVA	
HASALARU	



HABITAT PROFILE



The erstwhile Princely state of Mysore was renamed as Karnataka in the year 1973. The state with an area of about 1,91,791 sq. km. is bounded by Andhra Pradesh in the east, Tamil Nadu in the south-east, Maharashtra in the north, the Goa and the Arabian Sea in the west and Kerala in the south-west. It has a latitudinal extent of 11°35'N to 18°30'N and longitudinal extent of 74°05'E to 78°35'E. The state was divided into 19 districts, viz. Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwad, Raichur, Uttar Kannad, Dakshin Kannad, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Bellary, Chikmagalur, Tumkur, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya, Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore as per the 1981 Census.

Habitat Profile

Physiographically Karnataka is divided into four distinct regions, viz. i) coastal plain (Kanara), ii) hill ranges (the Western Ghats), iii) Karnataka plateau (Maidan) and iv) the black cotton tracts. The state has a coastline of about 322 kms. extending up to Malabar. The Western Ghats or the central Sahyadri, which is called Malnad in Karnataka, rises abruptly to a height of 1,500 m. with steep slopes. It forms the eastern boundary of the coastal plain.

A vast stretch of the Karnataka plateau, east of the Sahyadri range, is locally known as the Maidan region consisting of a number of rolling plateaus, uplands and basins. This Maidan is again divided into north and south Maidan, mostly drained by the Krishna, the Tungabhadra and the Cauvery river systems. Bhima, a northern tributary of Krishna, flows across the Deccan trap region of northern Karnataka. Likewise, the Vedavati river flows across southern Maidan. Malnad is the source region of the Cauvery river. The southern part of the Karnataka coast is drained by the Netravati river, the most important river of the Karnataka coast.

Soil of the state is of varied character due to wide variation in the physical set-up of the state. The main soil types of the region are deep black and medium black soils (mostly found in the Deccan trap region of Karnataka), mixed red and black soils (mostly found in north Maidan region), laterite soil (covering mainly the Malnad range)

and sandy, sandy-loam and alluvial soils (mostly found in the coastal region).

The climate of the state is influenced by the south-west monsoon which causes copious rainfall along the Western Ghats, whereas the eastern part is influenced by the retreating monsoon. North Maidan receives more rain than the south, where

area in the extreme north of Maidan. Vegetation of moist deciduous type is found only along the coastal belt. The recorded forest area is 32,467 sq. km., which constitutes 16.93 per cent of the geographic area of the state. There are 27,066 villages in the state, of which 7,130 have forests. The total forest areas in these villages is 27,400 sq. km. (Forest Survey of India, 1999).

Tea, coffee, cashew-nut and cardamom plantations are practised on the slopes of southern Malnad due to occurrence of heavy rainfall and availability of well-drained soil.

Distribution of Tribal Population

As the region is not homogeneous, the distribution of population is also uneven. The Scheduled Tribe populations of different communities are mostly concentrated in the forest-covered hill slopes. The forested and rugged topography of Malnad and the south Maidan regions provides for tribal habitations. Though these regions are sparsely populated. According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the state was 3,71,35,714 and the total Scheduled Tribe population was 18,25,203 constituting 4.92 per cent of the total population of the state. Populationwise the Naikdas hold the first position among the 49 tribal communities of the state with a population of 12,60,160 followed by Kadu Kuruba (2,09,579), Marati (65,821), Gond (60,674), Koli Dhor (39,136), Jenu Kuruba (34,744), Koya (27,802), Yerava (19,260), Meda (18,684), Soligaru (16,254), Koraga (15,147), Hasalaru (10,656), etc.

Major Tribes

Naikda

The Naikdas are the largest tribal community in the districts of Bangalore (47,865), Belgaum (93,992), Bellary (1,54,610), Bijapur (26,199), Chitradurga (2,47,383), Dharwad (74,279), Gulbarga (31,022), Hassan (6,597), Kolar (1,07,647), Mysore (1,37,410), Raichur (1,40,335), Shimoga (40,773) and Tumkur (1,35,105). In the list of Scheduled Tribes, the Naikdas, Naiks, Nayakas have been notified together in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka. In Karnataka they are popularly known as Nayakas or Naikdas who are mainly divided into two groups, viz. the Aduvi Nayakas and the Ur Nayakas. It may be



Jenu Kuruba woman making basket

thick fog or mist is a common feature. The average annual rainfall in the state varies between 2,500 mm. and 5,500 mm. in the Western Ghats. But the rainshadow region of the Ghats extending from north to south receives low rainfall of about 450 mm. on an average. Temperature generally starts rising from the end of February and continues up to middle of June when the rain starts. The average temperature during summer varies between 30°C and 40°C and in winter it ranges from 10°C to 20°C and sometimes the temperature falls further below with the variation in physiographic characters. Western slopes of Malnad have rich Tropical wet evergreen forest. Tropical thorn forest and scrub vegetation cover a larger part of the Maidan region. Tropical dry deciduous forest is found only in the Deccan trap

noted that in this state a large number of castes use Naika / Naikda as their surnames. They speak Kannada and use the Kannada script. The community of the Naikdas is further divided into a number of exogamous clans. Marriage with father's sister's daughter and mother's brother's daughter is practised. They are traditionally agriculturists. Some of them are also involved in rearing livestock, forestry, etc. They are mostly followers of Hinduism with their traditional faith in spirit and nature.

Kadu Kuruba

The Kadu Kurubas are mainly distributed in Bijapur (52,700), Belgaum (14,638), Raichur (32,164), Gulbarga (25,283), Dharwad (51,345), Bangalore (11,320), Bellary (7,977) and Kolar (3,052). They speak a regional dialect very close to the Kannada language, and use the Kannada script. The Kadu Kurubas were divided into three divisions, viz. Ane, Bevina and Kali, but presently these groups are not identifiable. Cross-cousin and maternal uncle-niece marriages are prevalent among them. Their traditional occupation is cultivation, followed by basket making, collection of honey, minor forest produces and hunting. They have expertise in trapping wild elephants. They observe Hindu religious festivals in addition to their traditional belief in nature and spirit.



Yerava ritual performers

Marati

The Maratis also known as the Marathas in Karnataka are concentrated only in the district of Dakshin Kannad (65,821). Their habitations are mainly located on the western slopes of Malnad parallel to the coastal belt. Though Marathi is their mother tongue, they know Kannada and use the Kannada script. They came from Maharashtra either as soldiers or as camp followers in the armies of the Maratha invaders (Thurston, 1906). Marriage with father's sister's daughter or mother's brother's daughter is preferred. Cultivation is their main occupation. Some of them are engaged in livestock rearing, forestry, plantation, etc. and also work as agricultural labourers. They follow some traits of Hinduism along with their traditional faith.

Gond/Naikpod/Rajgond

The Gonds/Naikpods, belonging to the Gond community, are mainly distributed in the districts of Bidar (39,197), Gulbarga (11,512) and Uttar Kannad (5,998) in Karnataka. The total population of the Gonds in Karnataka is 60,674. They mostly inhabit the southern part of the Deccan trap and hilly terrain of Malnad. But in the district of Uttar Kannad they are settled in rich forest habitat of tropical moist deciduous and tropical wet evergreen forests. The Naikpods under the Gond community are concentrated in Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. In Chhattisgarh they are known as Raj Gond. The Gonds have been described separately under different states that they inhabit.

The Gonds in Karnataka appear to be an extension of their counterpart in Adilabad and other northern districts of Andhra Pradesh. They are mostly followers of the Hindu religious traits in addition to their traditional faith.

Koli Dhor

The Koli Dhors are mainly found in the districts of Bijapur (30,384),



Jenu Kuruba mother

Belgaum (3,786), Dharwad (2,891), Gulbarga (848) and Bidar (836) of Karnataka. They are also found in the districts of Raichur (296) and Uttar Kannad (54). They are largely cultivators. Some of them are engaged in Government and non-Government services also. They have imbibed some elements of Hinduism and worship Hindu gods and goddesses.

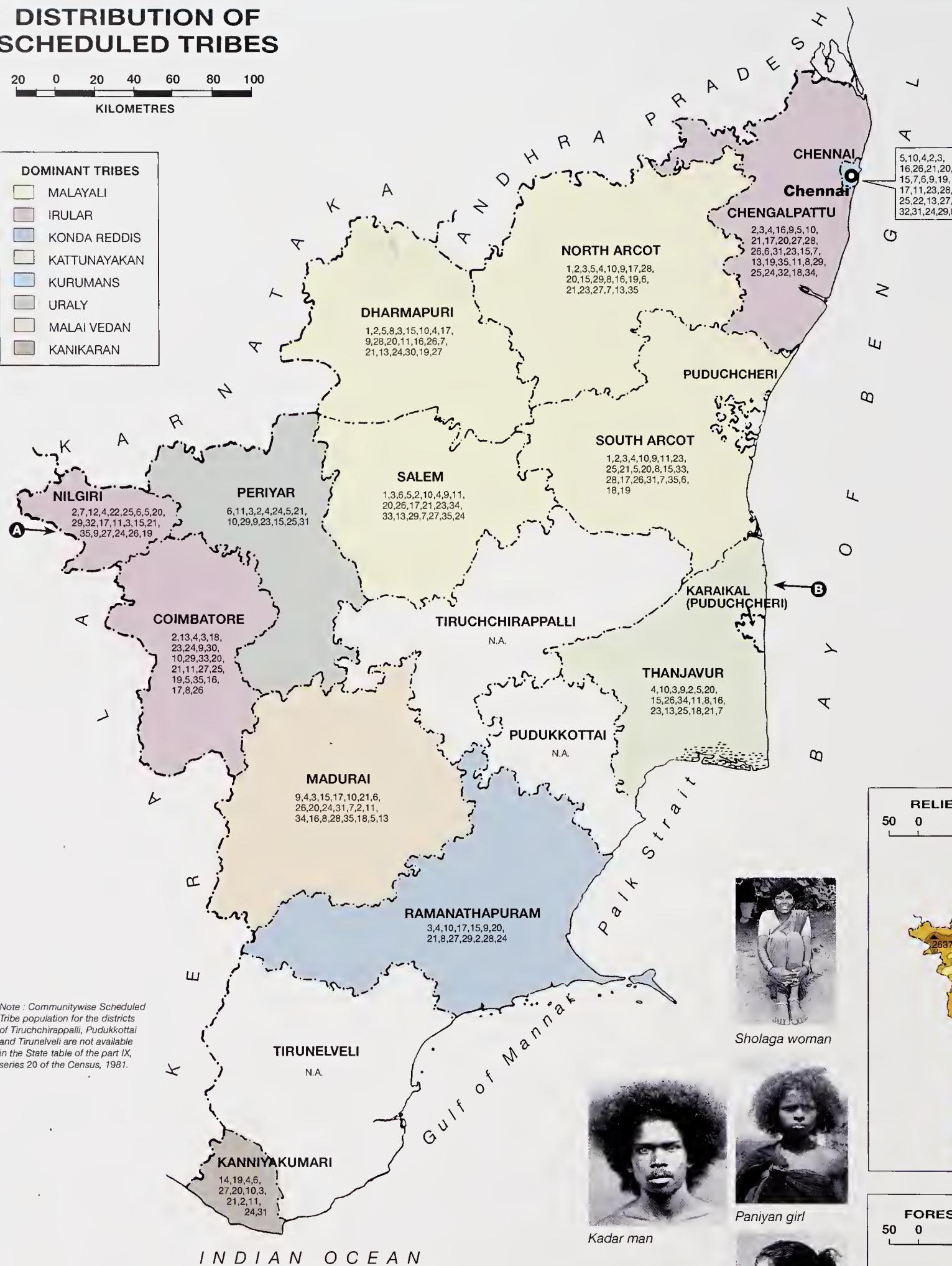
Jenu Kuruba

The Jenu Kurubas are a well-known tribal community in the Karnataka state and are distributed in almost all the districts. They prefer to live in the forest-covered plateau region. They belong to a sub-group of the Kurubas who derive their name from *jen* meaning honey which they collect from forests. The main concentration of the Jenu Kurubas lies in the Kodagu district (6,421) of Karnataka followed by Mysore (6,345), Bangalore (5,797), Bijapur (3,253), Tumkur (1,807), Gulbarga (1,793), Chitradurga (1,768), Belgaum (1,701), Dharwad (1,047), Kolar (996), Hassan (604) and Mandya (565). Their mother tongue is Jenu Nudi, a dialect of Kannada language. The collection of honey, herbs, roots and fruits from forests is their traditional occupation. Presently, they are cultivators and also work as agricultural labourers. They observe some religious traits of the Hindus along with their traditional animism.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

20 0 20 40 60 80 100
KILOMETRES

DOMINANT TRIBES	
MALAYALI	
IRULAR	
KONDA REDDIS	
KATTUNAYAKAN	
KURUMANS	
URALY	
MALAI VEDAN	
KANIKARAN	



SCHEDULED TRIBES

RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE
1981

- MALAYALI
- IRULAR
- KONDA REDDI
- KATTUNAYAKAN
- KURUMAN
- URALY
- PANIYAN
- KURICHCHAN
- MALAI VEDAN
- MALAKKURAVAN
- SHOLAGA
- KURUMBA
- MALASAR
- KANIKARAN / KANIKKAR
- PALLIYAN / PALLEYAN
- KONDA KAPU
- PALLIYAR
- ERAVALLAN
- KANIYAN / KANYAN
- MALAI PANDARAM
- ADIYAN
- TODA
- KADAR
- MUDUGAR / MUDUVAN
- KOTA
- KAMMARA
- MALAI ARAYAN
- KORAGA
- MUTHUVAN
- MAHA MALASAR
- ARANADAN
- KUDIYA / MELAKUDI
- MALAYEKANDI
- KOCHUVELAN
- MANNAN



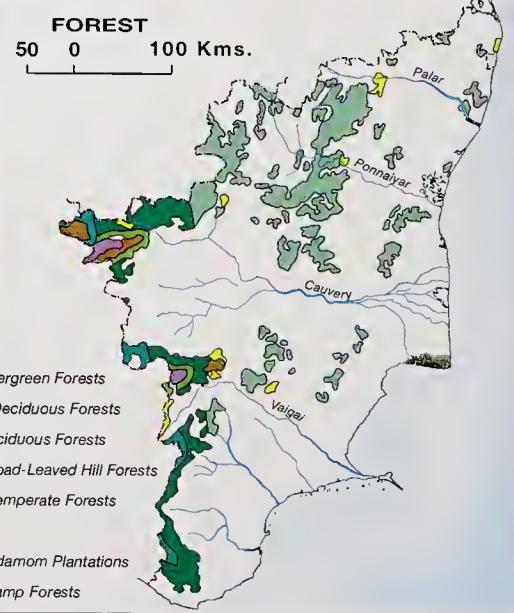
Sholaga woman



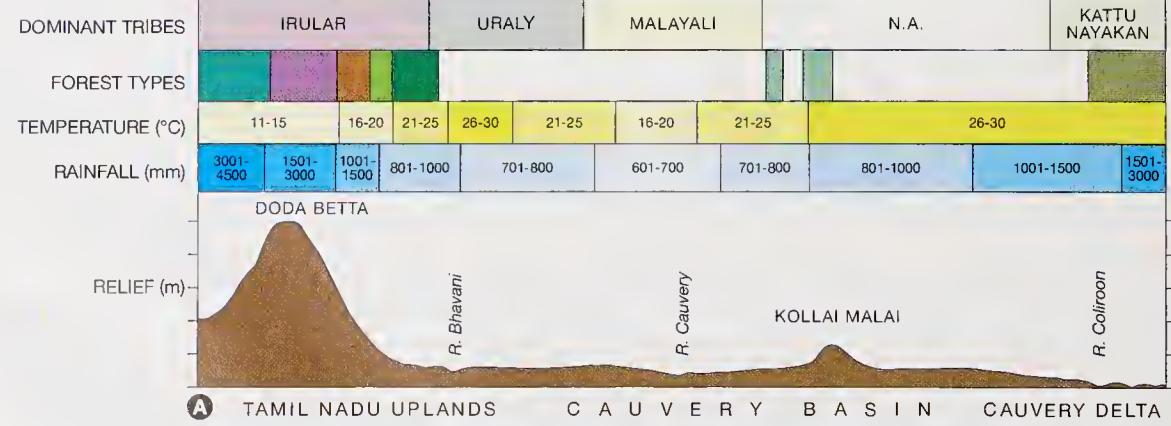
Kadar man



Paniyan girl



HABITAT PROFILE



Madras state was renamed as Tamil Nadu on 14th January, 1969 as a unilingual state with Tamil as its principal language. Tamil Nadu is located in the southern end of the Indian peninsula with an area of about 1,30,058 sq. km. Geographically, it lies between latitudes 0°05'N – 13°35'N and longitudes 76°15'E – 80°20'E. The state had 16 districts in 1981, viz. Chennai, Chengalpattu, North Arcot, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Periyar, Nilgiri, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanniakumari.

Habitat Profile

The relief of Tamil Nadu in the inset map shows the distinct physical divisions, viz. (i) Tamil Nadu uplands which extend from north to south with altitudes varying from 500 m. to 1,500 m., and are sub-divided into South-Sahyadri, Tamil Nadu Ghats and Coimbatore-Madurai uplands and (ii) Tamil Nadu coastal plain, extending from the Kanniakumari district in the south to Chennai (Madras) in the north along the east coast of the state with a maximum altitude of 160 m. The Cauvery basin lies in the central part of Tamil Nadu, which is narrow and well defined by the interfluvial tracts in the form of a delta along the coastal plain. This region is mainly drained by the rivers, Cauvery and Coleroon, a branch of the Cauvery. Other important rivers of the state are Vaippar, Vaigai, Ponnaiyar and Palar which drain into the Bay of Bengal.

Weather of Tamil Nadu is influenced by both the south-west and the north-east monsoons and thus receives rainfall twice a year. During summer rainfall occurs due to the south-west monsoon from June to September and in winter from October to December due to the north-east monsoon. The rainfall varies from 1,000 to 5,000 mm. with the highest rainfall in the western part of the Nilgiri district.

Three types of soils are available in the state – red, black and alluvial. Red soil of loamy, clayey and sandy varieties is found almost in all the districts. Red soil is sandy in North Arcot and loamy in the South Arcot district. The laterite soil occurs in the Nilgiri district. Black and alluvial soils are mainly available in coastal plains and deltaic zones.

The average annual temperature varies from 15°C to 29°C. The maximum temperature exceeds 43°C during summer between May and June and from September onwards the temperature starts declining and reaches 15°C specially in December. The tropical dry deciduous forests are found in patches on the northern part of the Cauvery river basin while the

tropical moist deciduous forests mainly cover the hill slopes of the Tamil Nadu uplands upto about 1,500 m. altitude. Above 1,500 m. tropical wet evergreen forests and montane wet temperate forests are found. Littoral and swamp forests are also present in the Cauvery delta. According to Forest Survey Report, 1999, the districts of Dharmapuri, Periyar, Madurai and North Arcot have dense forest cover of about 1,000 sq. km. each. The recorded forest area of the state is

North Arcot (2,12). The population of the Scheduled Tribes in other districts of the state is not significant. The Malayalis hold populationwise the first position among the tribal communities of the state with a population of 2,09,041 followed by Irular (1,05,756), Konda Reddi (31,526), Kattunayakan (26,383), Kuruman (14,932), Uraly (9,224), Paniyan (7,202), etc. The Todas have been included due to anthropological importance of being one of the earliest studied tribes in India. The population of the community is 874 only.

Major Tribes

Malayali

The Malayalis are mainly settled in Salem (1,08,394), Dharmapuri (20,249), South Arcot (27,355), and North Arcot (53,043). They are divided into a number of exogamous groups, a few of them are : Mangalathambha, Malathinupathur, Kottarampta, Vooruga and Punganuram Attu. They follow patrilocal rule of residence. Agriculture is the traditional and principal occupation of the Malayalis and about 71 per cent of them are engaged in cultivation. The Tamil language and the Tamil script are used by them. The majority of them follow Hindu religion in addition to their traditional belief in nature and spirit.

Irular

The Irulars are concentrated in Chengalpattu (33,943), North Arcot (27,692), South Arcot (15,045), Coimbatore (11,272), Dharmapuri (8,245) and the Nilgiri (7,045). Irula is their mother tongue. They know Tamil and Telugu and use the Tamil script. According to Thurston (1906), a few sub-divisions exist among them, namely, Poongkaru, Kudagar, Kalkethi, Vellakai, Devala, etc. Besides, the Irulars are divided into fourteen exogamous clans, viz.

Kuppey, Sambar, Pungey, Karatiga, Kurunegey, Kalkati, Deveney, Koduvey, Perathara, Kuppili, Uppili, Vellai, Kuppar and Anumoopu. Marriage through negotiation and elopement is the usual practice of acquiring mates. The Irulars observe some traits of the Hindu religion. Traditionally the Irulars were hunters and trappers, but they are now settled cultivators. They also work as labourers in agriculture and plantation. Basketry and food gathering are their secondary occupations.

Konda Reddi

The Konda Reddis are distributed in almost all the districts of Tamil Nadu, but their major concentration is in Salem (8,313), South Arcot (4,592), North Arcot (3,962), Periyar (3,222), Ramanathapuram (2,899), Coimbatore (1,768) and the Madurai (1458). They hold either the second or the third position on the basis of their population strength in almost all the districts of Tamil Nadu



Toda couple

17,078 sq. km., which constitutes 13.13 per cent of the total land area of the state. Of total forest, Reserved Forest comprises 86.12 per cent, Protected Forest 11.17 per cent and Unclassified Forest 2.71 per cent. There are 15,822 villages in the state of which 1,405 have forest cover.

Distribution of Tribal Population

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the state was 4,84,08,077, out of which 5,20,226 belong to the Scheduled Tribes that constitute about 1.07 per cent of the total population of the state.

In the map of Tamil Nadu, districtwise distribution of 35 communities under the Scheduled Tribes is shown on the basis of population strength. The Salem and Nilgiri districts of the state have comparatively high concentration of tribal population, i.e. 3.56 and 3.31 per cent respectively followed by the districts, Dharmapuri (2.31) and

except in Ramanathapuram where they acquire the first position. Telugu is their mother tongue under the Dravidian family of languages. They use the Telugu script. They are divided into exogamous sects, viz. Vallalu, Poteru, Kadapala, Sayanta and Kathula.

Traditionally, the Konda Reddis were shifting cultivators, but presently have turned to settled agriculture. Collection of forest produce is their secondary occupation. More than 99 per cent of them have imbibed some elements of Hinduism along with their traditional faith in animism.

Kattunayakan

In Tamil Nadu the Kattunayakans are also called Jenu Kurumba, and Kadu Kurumba. The name Kattunayakan is derived from the word *kadu* meaning forest and *nayakan* meaning the headman. The traditional habitat of the Kattunayakans is the trijunction area covering Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. In Tamil Nadu at present, they are dominant in the districts of South Arcot (4,308), Madurai (4,196), Thanjavur (3,704), North Arcot (2,992), Chengal Pattu (2,989) and

Ramanathapuram (2,808). They speak Kattunayakan which is a kin to Kannada. They are also conversant in Tamil and Malayalam languages. They use the Tamil script. Their traditional occupations are hunting, gathering, fishing, bird trapping, etc. Presently, they are cultivators and also work as agricultural labourers. Some of them are engaged



Toda women at embroidery work

in plantation animal husbandry and basket making. As per the 1981 Census, the rate of literacy in the Kattunayakans was 28.62 per cent, male being 37.78 and female 19.20 per cent. Almost all of them follow

some traits of Hinduism along with their traditional faith in their own religion.

Toda

The Todas are mostly concentrated in the district of Nilgiri having a population of 864. They speak Toda as their mother tongue which belongs to the Dravidian family of languages. They are also conversant with the Tamil language and use the Tamil script.

The Todas are considered a group of the Proto-Aryans who share some physical characteristics with the Ainu of Japan. They are divided into two endogamous groups, viz. Toroas and Towfily. The Christian Todas can be considered another group within the Todas. Traditionally, the Todas are pastoral. Of late, they have started agricultural activities particularly, cultivation of vegetables like potato and cabbage. According to the 1981 Census, 99.20 per cent of the Todas were recorded as followers of Hinduism and 0.80 per cent as followers of Christianity. However, their faith in their traditional religion is still strong. In the past the Toda men and women could be identified by their distinctive shawls, hair-style and tattoo marks.



Toda dairy-temple

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

20 0 20 40 60
KILOMETRES

CANNANORE
4,1,3,22,11,26,
13,10,30,12,5,
16,25,31,15,9,
7,2,28,21,20,
29,8,14,33

WAYANAD
1,5,3,10,11,14,13,
20,23,21,2,22,25,
19,8,9,28,32,34,31,
16,6,15,27,26,29

MAHE (PUDUCHCHERI)

KOZHIKODE
1,3,9,10,11,5,20,
13,28,8,15,19,22,
30,25,2,14,18

MALAPPURAM

1,9,10,5,29,20,21,8,
30,7,19,2,15,22,23,
11,3,13,28,6,12,25

PALGHAT

6,9,18,21,24,20,
19,17,10,1,16,5,8,7,
15,2,23,29,14,27,
25,26,28,30,32

TRICHUR

17,8,20,6,1,10,19,29,2,
11,15,30,23,25,7,9,13,16

ERNAKULAM

8,15,17,10,2,7,11,12,16,
13,1,14,24,25,5,23,9,28,
3,20,25,27,34,22,31

IDUKKI

2,9,12,8,13,15,17,25,
27,16,19,10,21,23,26,
5,20,28,31,7,32,11,1,
24,3,6,22,34

KOTTAYAM

2,8,16,15,14,13,12,10,
19,23,28,1,27,17,26,
33,25,24,9

ALLEPPEY

8,16,7,19,14,23,28,10,
27,11,15,13,9,12,
17,26,3,21

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

7,19,16,23,14,15,
2,28,10,13,21,5,
12,17,25,33,
11,3,8,20

Thiruvananthapuram

SCHEDULED TRIBES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE 1981

- PANIYAN
- MALAI ARAYAN
- KURICHCHAN
- MARATI
- KURUMAN
- IRULAR
- KANIKKAR/KANI KARAN
- ULLADAN
- MUDUGAR/MUTHUVAN
- KATTUNAYAKAN
- ADIYAN
- MANNAN
- HILL PULAYA
- URALY
- MALAYA RAYAR
- MALAI VEDAN
- MALAYAN
- ERAVALLAN
- MALAI PANDARAM
- KADAR
- KURUMBA
- KORAGA
- KONDA REDDI
- MALASAR
- PALLIYAN
- KUDIYA/MELA KUDI
- PALLIYAR
- MALAKKURAVAN
- ARANDAN
- KAMMARA
- KOTA
- KONDA KAPU
- KOCHU VELAN
- MAHA MALASAR

DOMINANT TRIBES

- PANIYAN
- MALAI ARAYAN
- ULLADAN
- MARATI
- IRULAR
- KANIKKAR
- MALAYAN



Thakru man



Kurichchan man



Ulladan mother & child



Paniyan man



LAKSHADWEEP

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

40 0 40 80
KILOMETRES

CHERBANIAN REEF

BYRAMGORE REEF

BITRA I.

CHETTLATT I.

KILTAN I.

KADAMATT I.

PERUMALPAR REEF

AGATTI I.

KAVARATTI

CANNANORE ISLANDS

SUHEU I.

CHERIYAM I.

KALPENI I.

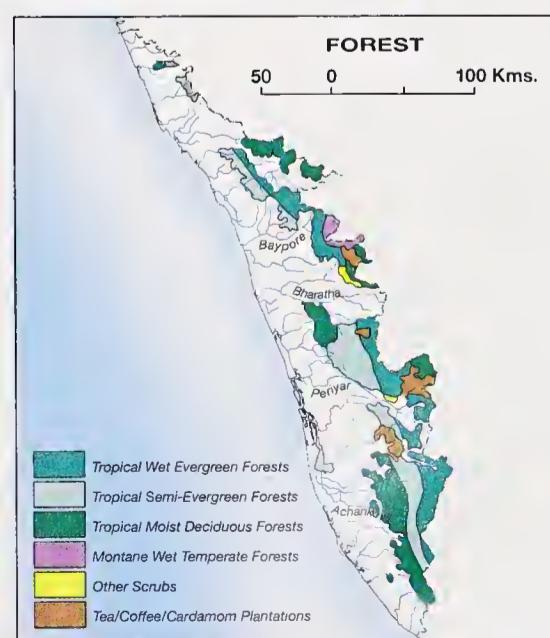
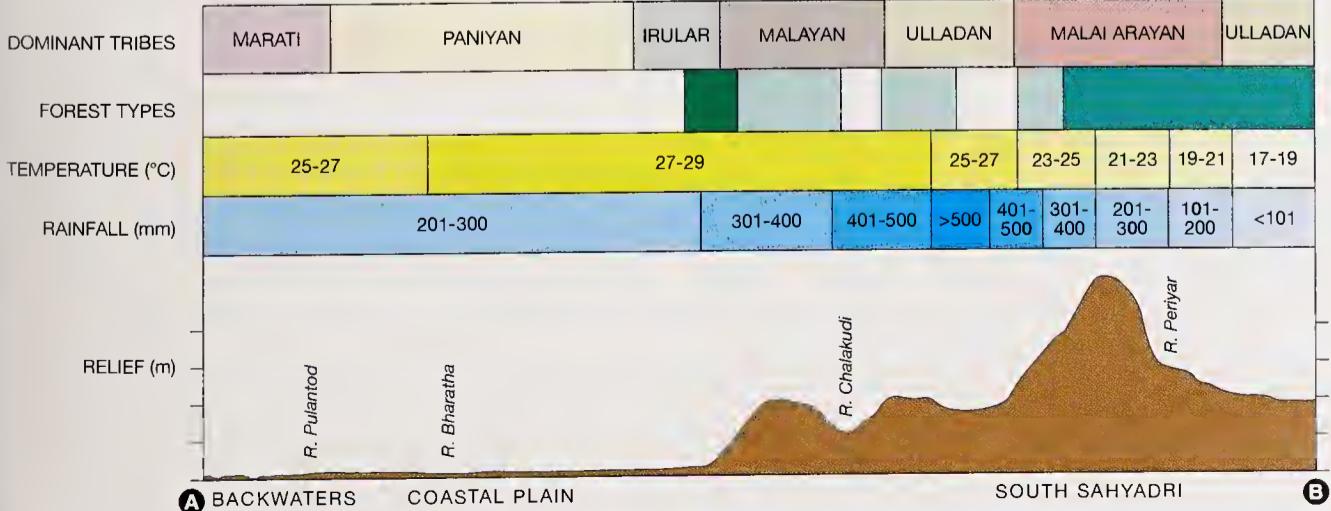
NINE DEGREE CHANNEL

MINICOY I.

SCHEDULED TRIBES 1981

- KOYA
- MANIKFAN
- MALMI
- MELACHERI
- THAKRUFAN
- THAKRU
- RAVERI

HABITAT PROFILE



Kerala is situated in the south-west corner of the Indian Peninsula, bounded by Karnataka to the north-east and Tamil Nadu to the south-east.

It lies, in fact, between the mighty Sahyadri range in the east and the Lakshadweep Sea in the west. Kerala has an area of 38,863 sq. km. Geographically the state is located between latitudes 08°17'N – 12°47'N and longitudes, 74°52'E – 77°24'E. It is divided into 12 districts, viz. Cannanore, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palghat, Trichur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kottayam, Alleppey, Quilon and Triruvananthapuram.

Habitat Profile

Physiographically Kerala can be divided into three broad zones : i) coastal lowland characterised by sandy beaches, sand dunes, backwater lagoons and estuaries, ii) lateritic plateau landscape with erosional surfaces in the middle as midland zone and iii) Sahyadri ranges along the eastern boundary of the state, a highland zone with an elevation between 760 m. and 2,500 m. Its continuity is interrupted by the presence of a few ghats or gaps. The railways use the Palghat gap to connect the Malabar coast with Tamil Nadu.

The state is drained by a number of rivers, streams and streamlets flowing west to the Arabian Sea. Among the important streams are Vaitarani, Ulhas, Amba, Netravati, Chalakudi and Periyar. Lakes and backwaters characterise the greater part of the Malabar coast. Backwaters are connected with man-made canals.

The mean annual temperature varies from 17°C to 27°C. The maximum temperature rarely exceeds 32°C and the minimum rarely falls below 17°C. The zone of high temperature lies in the middle plateau region of central Kerala.

The maximum annual rainfall (67%) is received between June and September. The south-west monsoon provides an average rainfall of 3,500 mm. In winter during October - November, Kerala receives rainfall (about 17%) from the north-east monsoon.

The major types of soil in Kerala are sandy, alluvial, laterite, red and black soil. Sandy soil is available along the coasts. Alluvial soil is mainly found in the Kuttanad, Trichur and Mukundapuram talukas. Laterite soil covers a large longitudinal belt in the state, whereas red soil occurs only in a small pocket of the Neyyathinkara taluka. Black soil is available in the eastern part of Palghat and in the Chittur taluka.

The recorded forest area of the state is 11,200 sq. km. which constitutes 28.87 per cent of the total land area. Out of this, Reserve Forest constitutes 84.22 per cent and the remaining 15.78 per cent has been declared as Vested Forest under the Kerala Private Forest Scheme (Forest Survey of India, 1999). Dense forest cover exists almost all along

the western faces of the Ghats mainly in the districts of Quilon, Idukki, Trichur and Malappuram. The abundant rainfall and wide altitudinal variation have helped the growth of the following forest types in the state : i) tropical wet evergreen forests, ii) tropical semi-evergreen forests, iii) tropical moist deciduous forests, iv) montane wet temperate forests, v) other scrubs and vi) tea / coffee / cardamom plantations. The highland forest zone possesses unique species diversity including ebony, cedar, rose wood, sandal wood, teak, etc. There are 1,384 villages in the state, of which 317 villages



Kurumba woman at basketry

have forest cover. The total forest area in the state is 10,323 sq. km (26.56%).

Distribution of Tribal Population

The total population of Kerala is 2,54,53,680, of them the population of the Scheduled Tribes is 2,61,475 (1.03 per cent only). The total tribal population is sub-divided into 34 different ethnic groups. The Paniyans (56,952) are predominant in



Paniyan farmer ploughing field

the state followed by the Malai Arayans (23,251), Kurichchans (22,215), Maratis (22,195), Kurumans (20,741), Irulars (18,698), Kanikkar (1,725), Kurumbas (1,283), etc.

Major Tribes

Paniyan

The Paniyans are mainly distributed in the hilly and forest tracts of Wayanad (40,975), Cannanore (8,790), Malappuram (4,931), Kozhikode (1,975) and Palghat (156). The Paniyans hold the highest position according to population strength in the state. Malayalam is their mother tongue and also the common language in the state. They have exogamous lineages, such as Koyimouten, Mutettan, Nattilapadam, Padikan, Anjili, Parrier, Pakkattie, Vallattee, Maniyankoden, and Pappali. Marriage with MBD (mother's brother's daughter) and FSD (father's sister's daughter) is preferred. They are mainly engaged in fishing, settled cultivation and services. Some of them are wage labourers working in agriculture, construction, mining, quarrying, house hold industries, etc. More than 99 per cent of the Paniyans observe some festivals and rituals of the Hindu religion. They usually worship Kali, Siva, Kuzhian and Mariamman. Besides Kerala, the Paniyans are also found in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Kurichchan/Kurichian

The Kurichchans are concentrated in Wayanad (15,269), Cannanore (5,888) and Kozhikode (1,043). The total population of the Kurichchan in Kerala is 22,215. They are divided into four groups, namely Jati Kurichchan or Kurichian of Wayanad, Pathiri Kurichchan, Anchilla Kurichchan and Kunnam Kurichchan. They are further divided into a number of exogamous clans, viz. Chelpa, Puthoor, Nellukudian, Palodan, Kunnakkole, Maradi, Edathana, Othankolan, Enniyora, etc. They follow the matrilineal system. Cross-cousin marriages with MBD (mother's brother's daughter) and FSD (father's sister's daughter) are prevalent. They are mostly Hindus and worship Athiralan, Munnam Daivam, Malakkari, Bhagawati, Vishnu, Ayyappan, Siva, Sastha, Murukan, etc. Traditionally they were shifting cultivators, but presently they are engaged in settled cultivation, fishing, animal husbandry, etc. Some of them are employed in white collar jobs. According to the 1981 Census about 37.53 per cent of the Kurichchans are literate. They are also widespread in Tamil Nadu.

Kuruman

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of the Kurumans in Kerala is 20,741. They are concentrated in the Wayanad district (20,232) followed by the Malappuram (379), Kozhikode (39) and the Cannanore (33) districts of the state. The Kurumans in Kerala have been referred to as Mullu Kuruman and Uraly Kuruman. The exogamous clans (*kulam*) of the Mullu Kurumans are Kediya, Venkata, Villippa and Vadakka. Among the Uraly Kurumans the exogamous clans (*keera*) are Vagode, Nanchi, Vagare and Kupplich. Both

the groups follow patrilocal rule of residence. The dialect of the Mullu Kurumans is called Kurumba, while the mother tongue of the Uraly Kurumans is Kannada which is close to Malayalam. Both the

of the Ernakulam (100) district. The community on population strength holds the second position in the state with the total population of 23,251. Earlier the Malai Arayans were dependent on shifting cultivation, hunting and food-gathering, but presently they have become settled cultivators and agricultural labourers. Some of them are also engaged in animal husbandry and other services. Malayalam is their mother tongue and they use the Malayalam script. They follow patrilocal rule of residence. According to the 1981 Census, 46.66 per cent of the community belong to the Christian religion and rest of them follow their traditional religion along with some traits of Hinduism. Literacy rate of this community is quite high in the state, covering about 76 per cent of the total population.

Lakshadweep

Lakshadweep, literally meaning hundred thousand islands, is situated in the Arabian Sea as a group of islands including Minicoy, the southern most island which is separated by the 9° Channel from the rest of the group. It consists of a group of 36 coral islands, of which 22 islands are inhabited. These islands lie scattered between the latitudes 08°15'N - 11°45'N and longitudes 72°0'E-74°0'E. Administratively the Lakshadweep islands include Amindivi and Cannanore group of islands and Minicoy island with the headquarter in Kavarati covering a total area of about 32 sq km. Minicoy is the largest of the islands with an area of about 4.53 sq. km. Lakshadweep is the tiniest union territory of India.

Habitat Profile

The average elevation of the islands varies from 3 to 5 m. The islands are of coral origin developed around volcanic peaks. Physiographically this union territory consists of lagoons, reefs, atolls and submerged sandbanks. There is a bed of fine coral sand extending to the surface of all the islands. Below this exists a compact crust of fine conglomerated limestone with embedded bits of shell. The coral stone is used as good building stone. The climatic condition does not show much variation in different parts of Lakshadweep. The average rainfall ranges from 1,000 mm. to 2,000 mm. and the temperature varies from 23°C to 35°C. The territory is devoid of any natural forest. There is no recorded forest area. The plantation of coconut is abundant and treated as cash crop. Fishing is the most



Thakru man

important economic resource of the people inhabiting this union territory.



Thakru man drying fish

Distribution of Tribal Population

According to the 1981 Census, the total population of Lakshadweep was 40,249, out of which 37,760 belonged to the Scheduled Tribes, constituting about 94 per cent of the total population. In Lakshadweep the Koyas, Manikfans, Malmis and the Melacheris are tribal communities. Population figures of the separate tribal groups are not available. In Minicoy the tribes are divided into seven groups, viz. the Koyas, Malmis, Melacheris, Manikfans, Thakrufans, Thakrus and the Raveris. According to the 1981 Census, the population of the Thakrufans was 1,162 and of the Thakru 2,276, while the population of the Raveris was 2,936. The population of the Manikfans, Koyas, Malmis and the Melacheris are not available. As reported the people belonging to the Thakrufans and the Manikfans are mostly in service while a few of them are engaged in small business. The Thakrus are sailors and fishermen, whereas the Raveris are cultivators. They are mostly Muslims.

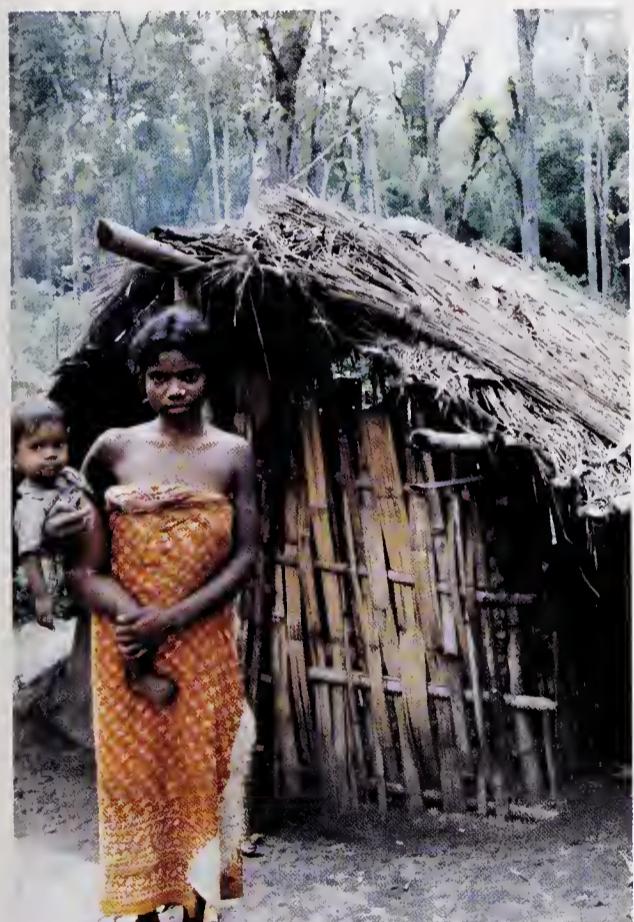


Kuruman women pounding grain



Kanikkar village

groups also know Malayalam and use the script. The Mullu Kurumans were traditionally shifting cultivators followed by animal husbandry, hunting and fishing. They have adopted settled agriculture and also practise plantation of crops like coffee and pepper. The Uraly Kurumans were an artisan group



Urali mother before her hut

concentrated in the Wayanad district having proficiency in blacksmithy, handmade pottery, basketry and wood-carving. Some of them work as wage labourers. According to the 1981 Census, about 99 per cent of the Kurumans follow Hinduism and worship Hindu gods and goddesses. They are also found in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

Malai Arayan

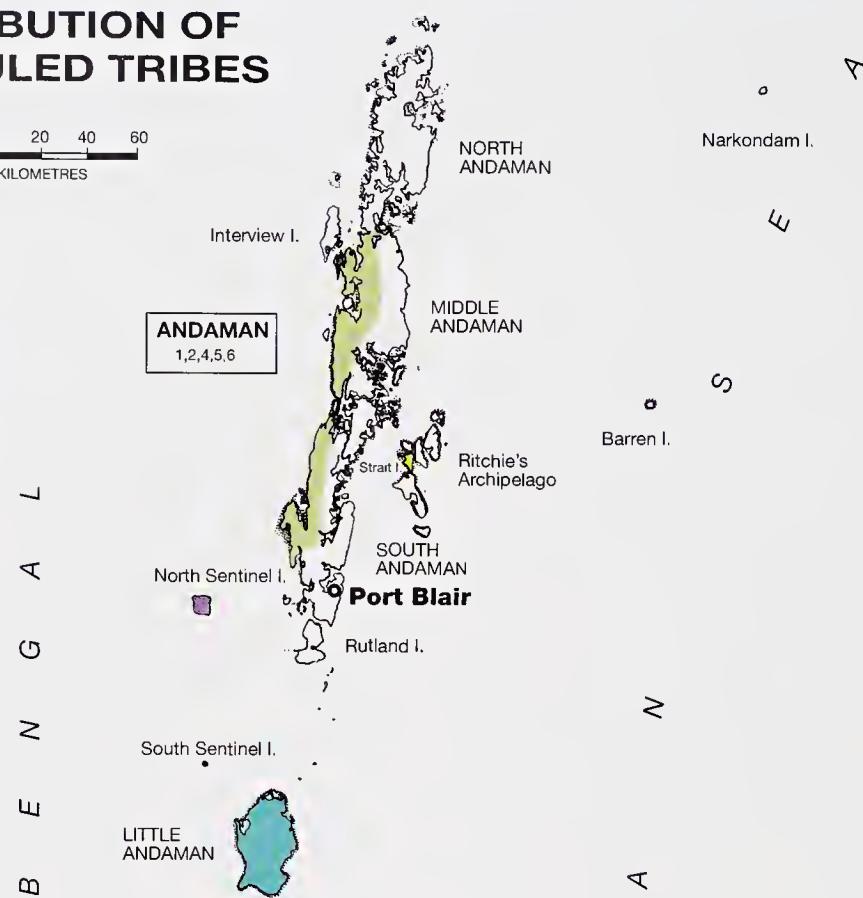
The Malai Arayans are mainly concentrated in the hilly tracts of the Idukki (12,554) and Kottayam (10,202) districts of Kerala and also in some parts

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

PLATE NO. 31

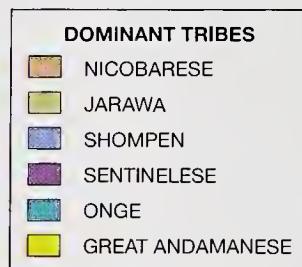
DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

20 0 20 40 60
KILOMETRES



SCHEDULED TRIBES RANKED ON POPULATION SIZE 1981

1. NICOBARESE
2. JARAWA
3. SHOMPEN
4. SENTINELESE
5. ONGE
6. GREAT ANDAMANESE



TEN DEGREE CHANNEL

Car Nicobar I.

NICOBAR
1,3

Chaura I.

Tilanchung Dwip

Tarasa Dwip

Camorta I.

Nancowry I.

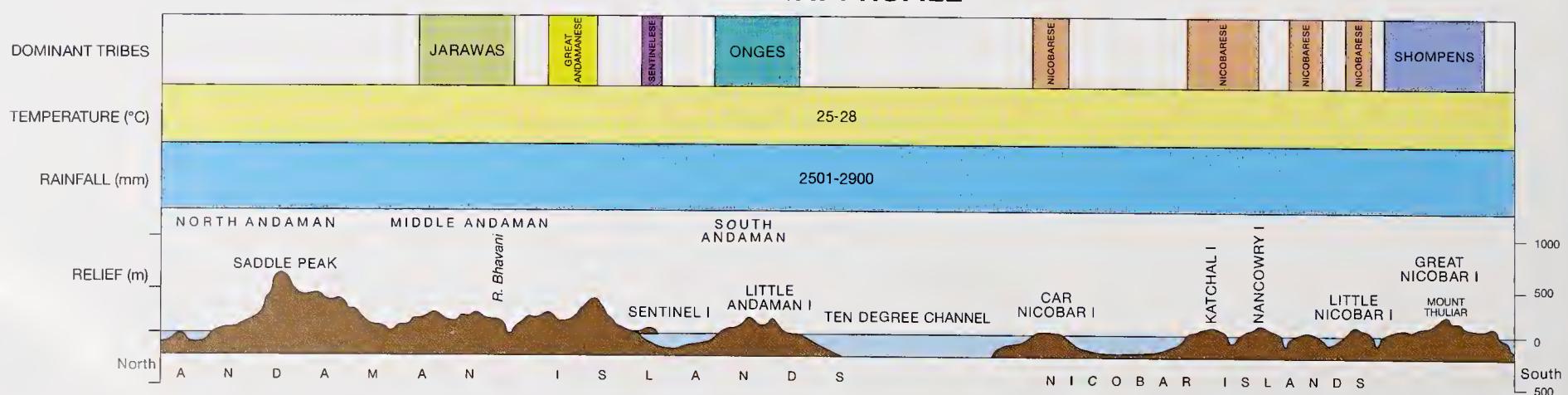
Katchal I.

LITTLE
NICOBAR

GREAT
NICOBAR

I N D I A N O C E A N

HABITAT PROFILE



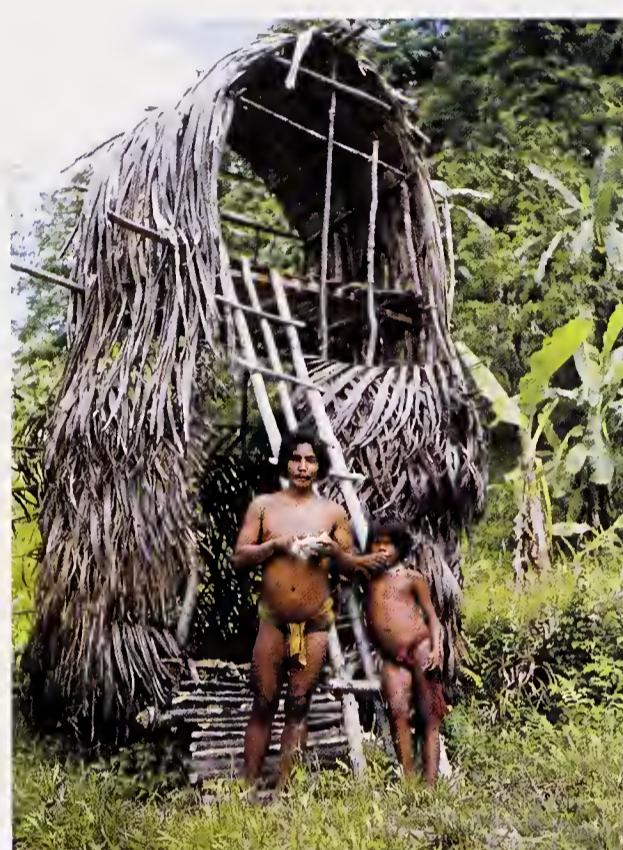
ndaman and Nicobar are two groups of islands in the Bay of Bengal, north of the Indian Ocean, treated as a union territory of India. There are more than 572 islands and islets (36 are inhabited) with a total area of 8,249 sq. km. approximately (Forest Survey of India, 1999). The Bay islands lie between latitudes 06°45'N – 13°45'N and longitudes 92°10'E – 94°15'E, extending from north to south for about 726 km. in a crescent shape with a maximum width of about 58 km. The Andaman and Nicobar groups of islands are separated from each other by the 10° Channel with a uniform depth of 400 fathoms and width of 128 km. The most northerly of the islands is about 190 km. from the nearest coast of Burma and the most southerly about 160 km. from Sumatra. Port Blair is about 1,250 km. away from Kolkata (Bay head).

Habitat Profile

The Islands of the archipelago can be put into two broad groups, viz. (i) the Andaman group and (ii) the Nicobar group. The Andaman group of islands consists of North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman and Little Andaman separated from each other. The Ten Degree Channel separates Andaman group of islands from the Nicobar group. The Saddle peak is the highest point (732 m.), which represents tertiary fold axis, followed by Mount Harriet (365 m.) and Ford's Peak (432 m.) (Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1990). The small islands have hardly any big river, except Kalpong, the longest one flowing in the North Andaman Island originating from the Saddle Peak. There are three rivers in the Great Nicobar Island, viz. Alexandra, Dagmar and Galathea which are navigable. There are two volcanic islands viz. i) Barren and ii) Narcondam, situated within 80 km. east of the Andamans. The islands of Andaman and Nicobar, surrounded by coral reef enjoy a warm and humid climate. Rainfall continues throughout the year with an average annual rainfall of about 2,000 mm. The mean maximum temperature as recorded is 29.7°C and the mean minimum temperature is 23.7°C. In the valleys and the lower slopes of hills, the soil is clayey loam. On the hills it is stiff clay with dark red loam. The natural vegetation is dominated by tropical evergreen and tropical semi-evergreen forests which covers about 80 per cent of the total area followed by tropical moist deciduous forests. Large creeks and estuaries are lined with littoral and swamp forests. Hardwoods such as Andaman redwood, called *padauk* and *garjan*, are in great demand for furniture making while softwood is supplied mainly for plywood industry and match factory. Other common species are *badam*, white and black *chuglam*, *papita*, *bakota*, etc. The coconut is the principal cash crop, and the chief item of trade. Out of 92.21 per cent land under forest, about 40 per cent is reserved and 60 per cent is under protected forest (Forest Survey of India, 1999). The tribal communities are mainly dependent on forest and sea resource. From the forest they hunt pigs, and collect roots, tubers, fruits, honey, etc. while fish, turtle and mollusc are the main catch from the sea. In fact the indigenous island communities have mastery over the varied land and water resource with their rich knowledge of the habitat.

Distribution of Tribal Population

As per the record of the 1981 Census, the total population of Andaman and Nicobar islands was 1,88,741, of which 22,361 belonged to the Scheduled Tribes constituting 11.85 per cent of the total population. In the Andaman group of islands the total population is 1,58,287, out of them, 1,189 are tribals who constitute 0.75 per cent of the total population of Andaman Islands, whereas in the Nicobar Islands the tribes are more in number with a total population of 21,172 being 69.52 per cent of the total population (30,454) of the Nicobar Islands. The oldest stock of the tribal communities of these islands belongs to the Negrito. However, the Nicobarese of the Nicobar



Shompen man with his child standing in front of a temporary hut.

Islands belong to the Mongoloid stock. In 1901 the tribal population was 10.5 per cent of the total population, which dwindled to only 0.4 per cent in 1961. They were originally divided into several territorial groups according to past history, but presently six groups are predominant, viz. Great Andamanese, Jarawa, Nicobarese, Sentinelese, Onge and Shompen. The Great Andamanese belong to a combination of different ethnic groups, such as Cari, Kora, Bo, etc. The Great Andamanese inhabit Strait Island, while the Jarawas are found in South and Middle Andaman, the Onges in Little Andaman and the Sentinelese in the North Sentinel Island. The Nicobarese are found scattered over several Nicobar islands and the Shompens are concentrated in the Great Nicobar Island. The distribution of population in these islands is highly uneven.

Major Tribes

Onge

The Onge are now confined only in two settlements of Little Andaman, viz. Dugong Creek and South Bay with a total population of 97 (Census, 1981). They belong to the Negrito stock, being short statured with a broad nasal profile and pepper corn head hair. They are divided into three territorial groups, viz. Engakwaleye, original dwellers of the inland forest

region, Giremekaye or the dwellers of the north and east coastal plains and Gireraratwaye of the south and west coast (Danda and Mukherjee, 1990), each group consisting of a number of patrilineal descent units (*beyra*). A *beyra* is composed of five to seven nuclear families. The *beyra* are linked through agnatic relations. Marriage between member of *beyra* is the norm. The Onge speak their own dialect which belongs to the Andamanese family of languages. They depend on forest and sea resource for sustenance. Their traditional and principal occupation is hunting, fishing and gathering. Presently some of them are working as labourers in coconut plantation and a few of them are involved in the preparation of baskets. They like to paint their face and body with clay. The Onge believe in spirits dwelling in the jungle, the sea and the sky.

Great Andamanese

As per the record there are only 27 members of this tribe, the Great Andamanese who are mostly concentrated in a colony in Strait Island of Andaman. They speak their own dialect under Andamanese language family. The Great Andamanese consist of many groups, viz. Cari, Bo, Jeru, Kora, etc. Presently there are only three groups to be found in Andaman. They are the Jerus, Caris and the Bos. They follow their traditional religion. Their main occupation is hunting, fishing and gathering. A few of them are in government jobs also.

Jarawa

The Jarawas are mainly concentrated in the South and Middle Andaman islands with an estimated population of 250 (Census, 1981). They belong to the stock of Negrito tribes. They are monolingual and do not know any other language apart from their mother tongue, Jarawa, which is included in the Andamanese family of languages. They have three major territorial divisions. They move in small groups within their respective territory for hunting, fishing and gathering. The gathered items are shared among them. They are dependent on forest and forest products and do fishing from creeks, estuaries and sea coast for their livelihood. Men, women and children paint their bodies with red ochre or white clay in various geometric patterns. They believe in animism and propitiate spirit and nature.

Sentinelese

The Sentinelese are a very ancient and isolated tribal community in India. The name, Sentinelese is derived from the name of their homeland, North Sentinel. Their estimated population is 100 who are confined to North Sentinel island. They belong to the Negrito stock. They speak their own dialect which is considered



Sentinelese man rowing his boat

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

under the Andamanese language family. Hunting and gathering is their traditional occupation supplemented by fishing, turtle-hunting with the help of bows, arrows and spears. They do not show any inclination to have any contact with the outside world and are also reluctant to come out from their island. They



Shompens in their traditional hut

neither allow outsiders to be on their shore and aggressively defend their territory. It seems that culturally they are similar in many respects with the other Negrito hunter-gatherers of the Andamans.

Shompen

According to the 1981 Census the estimated population of the Shompens is 223, who are mainly confined to the Great Nicobar Island. They are territorially divided into two groups, viz. (i) coast dwellers and (ii) forest dwellers. The coast dwellers prefer to live near sea shore or rivers like Jubilee, Dagmar, Alexandra, etc., while forest dwellers prefer to live in the interior jungle and move in small groups for livelihood. Limited and very irregular contact with them has restricted our knowledge of their cultural background in detail. However, the studies carried out by the Anthropological Survey of India show that the

Shompens live in bands or groups of four to five families in the interior jungles of the island. Sometimes they are found either in river basins or in the hills. Probably, they do not have permanent settlements and live in small mobile groups. It is reported that their rule of residence after marriage is duolocal and occasionally neolocal. Their language is not distinctly classified, but according to the opinion of linguists they are monolingual and their mother tongue is considered to be one of the Austro-Asiatic languages. Hunting, fishing and gathering are the main sources of their sustenance.

Nicobarese

The tribal people who live in the Nicobar Islands are known as the Nicobarese. They are of Mongoloid



Onge boy rowing canoe in Dugong creek, Little Andaman

origin. They live in settled villages spread over the different islands of the Nicobar archipelago. They are quite advanced in comparison to other tribal communities of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Nicobarese live in dome-shaped as well as rectangular huts with sloping roof. Their villages consist of clusters of huts with an open space in the centre. This space is kept very clean. The villages are located near the



Nicobarese girl grating coconuts

shores of the islands. Every village has its own community house; and common birth and death houses on the shore. The 1981 Census has recorded that the total population of the Nicobarese was 21,956, out of them 20,940 were in Nicobar and 1,016 in Andamans. The Nicobarese of different islands speak different dialects of the Nicobarese language which belongs to the Khmer-Nicobarese sub-group of the Austro-Asiatic language family. But the majority of the Nicobarese understand the Car Nicobarese dialect.

The Nicobarese are endogamous. Marriages between the inhabitants of the different islands and between the Muslim and Christian Nicobarese are common. The Nicobarese are in general patrilocal, but a few cases of matrilocal residence are also reported. In spite of the widespread influence of Christianity and also the Islamic faith to some extent, their faith in traditional religion is still strong which is reflected in their socio-religious rituals.

Horticulture is the main occupation with coconut being the mainstay of the economy. It is supplemented by livestock. They rear pigs whose number is the measure of their wealth. They use canoes for fishing and inter island trade.



Nicobarese rowing his out rigger canoe

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Glossary of Terms

Agnatic relation – The relationship which is traced by the male line of descent.

Animism – The belief in both animate and inanimate objects by a group of population.

Atoll – A ring shaped coral reef or a string of closely spaced small coral islands enclosing a shallow lagoon (see lagoon).

Backwaters – A shallow stretch of water stagnated in a low lying coastal area due to high tide.

Band – Band is a small group defined by its simplicity and structure.

Clan – It is a social division composed of unilineal descent groups, which are united by known links to common ancestor. It is usually exogamous and regulates marriage alliances.

Community endogamy – The rule of marriage restricted to one's own community.

Coral reef – A chain of rocks or coral or a ridge of sand at or near the surface of seawater.

Cross cousin marriage – It is a type of marriage between the child of siblings of the opposite sex.

Cultural milieu – Man's cultural environment. The physical or social in which a culture thrives.

Dendritic drainage – A drainage system resembling or having dendrites branching like a tree.

Duo local – It is a rule of residence in which each spouse continues to reside with his or her kin after the marriage.

Ecological niche – 1. The geographical position that a group occupies for existence in relation to its natural environment. 2. A habitat supplying the factors necessary for the existence of an organism or species.

Ecology – 1. A branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments. 2. The totality or pattern of relations between organisms and their environment.

Ecosystem – The complex of a community of organisms and its environment functioning as an ecological unit in nature.

Environment – External circumstances or surroundings of a geographical location.

Ethnic group – A group with a common cultural tradition and a sense of separate identity from other groups with whom they interact or coexist in terms of some distinct criteria which may be linguistic, biological or cultural.

Excommunication – Expelling a person from a society by the members of the respective community.

Geographical region – A large territorial area having similar terrain, climate, soil, flora and fauna.

Habitat profile – A composite chart developed over a topographic cross-profile to depict basic environmental characters which a group of population lives in.

Inter-fluvial – The land area between two river courses.

Jhum cultivation – See shifting cultivation.

Junior levirate – The custom of permitting a man to marry the widow of his elder brother.

Junior sororate – The custom by which on the death of a woman a husband may marry her younger sister.

Lagoon – A shallow stretch of water which is partly or completely separated from the sea by a narrow stretch of land.

Lineage – 1. Descent group in a line from a common progenitor 2. A group of individuals tracing descent from a known common ancestor.

Littoral forest – The forest grown in the zone lying between high and low tide levels pertaining to the sea shore.

Marriage by elopement – A rule of marriage by elopement of the bride without parental consent.

Matrilineal – A kinship relation where descendants (cognates) are traced in female line.

Matrilocal – The custom to reside in the wife's parental house by a married couple.

Meander loop – The portion of meandering river channel having bent almost a complete circle.

Moiety – A primary social division in which the tribal group is made up of two endogamous halves or subdivisions.

Monogamy – It is a form of marriage in which an individual has a single spouse.

Neo local – The pattern of post marriage residence whereby the couple resides in a new household or locality independent to the parents of either.

Orogenic soil – The soil developed in mountainous conditions or mountain soil.

Orogeny – The process of mountain formation especially by folding of the earth's crust.

Oxbow lake – A lake formed when a meandering river having bent in almost a complete circle, cuts across the narrow neck of land between the two stretches, and leaves a backwater, silt is gradually deposited by the river at the entrances to this backwater till the later is finally separated from its river and becomes an oxbow lake.

Patrilineal – A kinship relation where descendants are traced in the male line.

Patrilocal – The custom in which a married couple is to live in the husband's parental house.

Phratry – The word is derived from the Greek word 'phrater' which means a kinship unit of brotherhood, which is usually formed by a union of two or more clans. It may matrilineal or patrilineal.

Polyandry – It is the sub-type of polygamy in which a woman has multiple husbands at any given time.

Polygyny – It is the sub-type of polygamy in which a man has multiple wives at any point of time.

Salt pan – The deposit of salt left behind when the water on an inland lake has disappeared owing to great evaporation.

Shifting cultivation – A type of agricultural practice found in forestclad hilly regions. A patch of forest land is cleared by slash and burn method for cultivation of mixed crops under broadcasting and hoe method. The practice of cultivation in the same plot continues for two to four years till the loss of fertility. That patch is left for regeneration of forest and a new patch of forest is selected for cultivation.

Spit – A narrow coastal low-lying tongue of sand or gravel, connected with the land at one end, usually formed across the mouth of estuaries.

Tableland – An extensive land area having a relatively level surface raised sharply above adjacent land on at least one side.

Tattoo – The coloured patterns on the human body made by placing pigments under the skin surface.

Terrace cultivation – An agricultural system by which mountain or hill slopes are cultivated. Terraces are cut into the slopes, walls are built round the small leveled patch obtained, so that irrigation water and soil can be retained.

Territorial group – A group organized on the basis of residence within a given geographical area.

Totem – A totem is an object with which the members of a kinship group have a special mystical relationship and sometimes the name of the group is expressed in terms of the totem object. The totem may be animal, plant object or heavenly body.

Transhumance – A system practised by pastoral communities who usually move with their herds or flocks seasonally between two climatic regions under different altitudes.

Tributary – A river or stream which contributes its water to a main or another river.

Wet cultivation – A type of cultivation using irrigation water, especially for paddy.



Appendix

Scheduled Tribes and their Languages in India

Sl. No.	Name of Community	Mother Tongue	Language Family	State / U.T.	Sl. No.	Name of Community	Mother Tongue	Language Family	State / U.T.	Sl. No.	Name of Community	Mother Tongue	Language Family	State / U.T.
	A					G					Gongbo	Kongbo	TB	Ap
1.	Abor	Abor	TB	Ap	94.	Gadaba / Gadoa	Gadaba	AU	Ch, O, Mp	186.	Konyak	Konyak	TB	N
2.	Adi	Adi	TB	Ap	95.	Gadaba	Gadaba	AU	Anp	187.	Kora	Kora	AU	Wb, B, O
3.	Adi Gallong	Adi Gallong	TB	Ap	96.	Gaddi	Gaddi pahari	IA	Hp	188.	Koraga	Koraga	DV	Kar, T, K
4.	Adi Miniyong	Adi Miniyong	TB	Ap	97.	Gallong	Gallong	TB	Ap	189.	Koireng	Koireng	TB	M
5.	Adi Padam	Adi Padam	TB	Ap	98.	Gamit / Gamita / Gavit / Mavchi / Padvi	Gamti	IA	G, Kar, Ms	190.	Koira	Koira	TB	M
6.	Adi Pasi	Adi Pasi	TB	Ap	99.	Gandia	Chhattisgarhi	IA	O	191.	Korang Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap
7.	Adiyan	Kannada	DV	T. Kar, K, Anp	100.	Gangte	Gangte	TB	M	192.	Korku / Bopchi / Mouasi	Korku	AU	Ms, Mp
8.	Agariya	Chhattisgarhi	IA	Ch, Mp	101.	Garasia / Girasia	Garasia	IA	R	193.	Korua	N.A.	AU	O
9.	Aimol	Aimol	TB	M	102.	Garo	Garo	TB	A, Me, Mi, N, Tri, Wb	194.	Korwa / Kodaku	Korwa	AU	Mp, Wb, B
10.	Aka	Aka/Hrusso	TB	Ap	103.	Ghara	N.A.	N.A.	O	195.	Kota	Kota	DV	Kar, T, K
11.	Anal	Anal	TB	M	104.	Gond / Gondo	Gondi	DV	Jh, B, O, Wb	196.	Kotia	Oriya	IA	O, Anp
12.	Andh	Marathi	IA	Mp, Anp, Ms	105.	Gond / Arakh / Arrakh / Rajgond / Naikpod	Gondi	DV	Anp, G, Kar, Mp, Ms	197.	Koya	Koya	DV	Anp, L
13.	Angami	Angami	TB	M, N	106.	Gorait	Sadri	IA	B, Wb	198.	Koya / Bhine Koya / Raj Koya	Koya	DV	Kar, Ms, O
14.	Ao	Ao	TB	N	107.	Gowdalu	Kannada	DV	Kar	199.	Kudiya / Mela Kudi	Tulu	DV	Kar, T, K
15.	Apatani	Apatani	TB	Ap	108.	Goudi	Oriya	IA	Anp	200.	Kuki	Kuki	TB	A, Mi, Me, N, Tri
16.	Aranadan / Arandan	Malayalam	DV	T.K	109.	Great Andamanese	Andamanese	AN	A & N	201.	Kulia	Oriva	IA	Anp
17.	Ashing / Bomdo / Janbo	Ashing	TB	Ap	110.	Gujjar	Gujjari	IA	Hp	202.	Kulis	N.A.	N.A.	O
18.	Asur	Asuri	AU	Jh, Wb, B,						203.	Kunbi	Kunbi	IA	G
	B					H				204.	Kurichchan	Kannada	DV	T, K
19.	Bagata	Telugu	DV	Anp, O	111.	Hajang	Hajong	IA	Wb	205.	Kuruba	Kuruba	DV	Kar
20.	Bagi	Bagi	N.A.	Ap	112.	Hajong	Hajong	IA	Me, N, Me	206.	Kuruman	Kannada	DV	Kar, T, K
21.	Baiga	Baigani	IAMs, Mp, Ch, Wb, O, B, Jh		113.	Hakkipikki	Wagdi	IA	Kar	207.	Kurumba	Kurumba	DV	T, K
22.	Bangni	Bangni	TB	Ap	114.	Halam	Halam	TB	Tri					
23.	Bangro	Bangro	TB	Ap	115.	Halba / Halbi	Halbi	IA	Ch, Mp, Ms					
24.	Banjara / Banjari	Banjari	IA	Jh, B, O	116.	Hasalaru	Tulu	DV	Kar					
25.	Barda	Marathi	IA	Kar, G, Ms	117.	Havi Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap					
26.	Barman / Kachari Barman	Kachari	TB	A	118.	Hill Miri	Miri	TB	Ap					
27.	Bathudi	Panchpargania	IA	Jh, B, O	119.	Hill Pulaya	Tamil	DV	K, Kar					
28.	Bavacha / Bamcha	Gujarati	IA	G, Kar, Ms	120.	Hill Reddis	Telugu	DV	Anp					
29.	Bedia / Bediya	Bengali/Hindi	IA	Wb, B, Jh	121.	Hmar	Hmar	TB	A, M, Mi, Me					
30.	Bhaina	Chhattisgarhi	IA	Ch, Mp, Ms	122.	Ho	Ho	AU	Jh, B, O, Wb					
31.	Bhania	N.A.	Ch, Mp		123.	Hojai	Assamese	IA	A					
32.	Bharia / Bhumia	Bharia	DV	Ch, Mp, Ms	124.	Holva / Halva	N.A.	N.A.	O					
33.	Bharwad	Gujarati	IA	G										
34.	Bhatra	Bhatra	IA	Ch, Mp, Ms										
35.	Bhil	Bhil	IA	Anp, Kar, Tri										
36.	Bhil / Bhil Garasia / Dholi Bhill	Bhil	IA	R, G, Ms	125.	Irular / Irulan	Irular	DV	K, Kar, T					
37.	Bhil / Bhilala / Barela / Patelia	Bhil	IA	Ch, Mp	126.	Iruliga	Iruliga	DV	Kar					
38.	Bhil Mina	Bhil / Brajbhasha / Wagdi	IA	Up, Ut										
39.	Bhoksa	Hindi	IA	Up, Ut	127.	Jad / Lamba / Khampa	Khampa	TB	Hp					
40.	Bhot / Bodh	Bhotia	TB	Hp	128.	Jamatia	Jamatia	TB	Tri					
41.	Bhotia	Bhotia	TB	Up, Ut	129.	Janbo	N.A.	N.A.	Ap					
42.	Bhottada	Basturia	IA	O	130.	Jarawa	Jarawa	AN	A & N					
43.	Bhumia	Jabalpuri	IA	O	131.	Jatapu	Jatapu	DV	Anp, O					
44.	Bhumij	Bhumij	AU	Jh, Wb, O	132.	Jaunsari	Jaunsari	IA	Up, Ut					
45.	Bhunia	NA	NA	O	133.	Jenu-kuruba	Kuruba	DV	Kar					
46.	Bhunjia	Bhunjia	IA	Mp, Ms, O	134.	Juang	Juang	AU	O					
47.	Bhuiya / Bhuyan	Bhuiya	AU	O										
48.	Bhutia / Sherpa / Toto / Drukpa	Bhutia	TB	S, Tri, Wb	135.	Kabui	Kabui	TB	M					
49.	Biar / Biyar	Chhattisgarhi	IA	Mp	136.	Kachari / Sonowal	Kachari	TB	A, N					
50.	Binjhal	Sambulpuri	IA	O	137.	Kacha Naga	Naga	TB	M					
51.	Binjha / Binjhoa	Binjha	AU	B, O	138.	Kadar	Kadar	DV	T, K					
52.	Binjhwar	Binjhwar (Chhattisgarhi)	IA	Mp, Ms	139.	Kadukuruba	Kuruba	DV	Kar					
53.	Birhor	Birhor	AU	B, O, Wb	140.	Kamar	Regional language	-	Ms, Mp					
54.	Birhul / Birhor	Birhor	AU	Mp, Ms	141.	Kaman / Miju Mishimi	Mishimi (Kaman)	TB	Ap					
55.	Birja	Birja	AU	B, Wb	142.	Kamnara	Telugu	DV	Anp, Kar, T, K					
56.	Bogum	N.A.	N.A.	Ap	143.	Kandha Gauda	Kuvi	DV	O					
57.	Bokar	Bokar	TB	Ap	144.	Kanikaran / Kanikkar	Malayalam	DV	K					
58.	Bolak Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap	145.	Kaniyan / Kanyan	Kannada	DV	T, Kar					
59.	Bondo Poraja	Bondo	AU	O	146.	Karka	N.A.	N.A.	Ap					
60.	Bori	Bori	IA	Ap	147.	Karku	Korku	AU	Mp					
61.	Boro-Kachari	Kachari	TB	A	148.	Karmali	Karmali	AU	Wb, B					
62.	But Monpa	Monpa	TB	Ap	149.	Kathodi / Katkari / Dhorkathodi	Kathodi	IA	Kar, Ms, R, G					
	C				150.	Kattunayakan	Kattunayakan	DV	Anp, K, T, Kar					
63.	Chaimal	N.A.	N.A.	Tri	151.	Kawar / Kanwar / Kaur	Chhattisgarhi	IA	Ms, Mp					
64.	Chakhesang	Chakhesang	TB	N	152.	Kawar	Sadri	IA	O					
65.	Chakma	Chakma	IA	Me, Mi, Tri, Wb	153.	Keer	Mandiali	IA	Mp					
66.	Chang	Chang	TB	N	154.	Kemsing Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap					
67.	Charan	Charan	IA	G	155.	Khairwar / Kondar	N.A.	N.A.	Ap, Ms					
68.	Chaudhri	Gujarati	IA	G	156.	Khamba	Khamba	TB	Ap					
69.	Chenchu / Chenchwar	Chenchu	DV	Anp, Kar, O	157.	Kharia / Kharian	Kharia	AU	B, O					
70.	Chero	Chero	IA	Jh, B, Wb	158.	Kharia	Kharia	AU	Ms, Mp					
71.	Chik Baraik	Panchpargania	IA	Jh, B, Wb	159.	Kharwar	Sadri	IA	Wb, B, O					
72.	Chirr	N.A.	N.A.	N	160.	Khasi / Jaintia / Synteng / Pnar	Khasi/Jaintia	AU	Mi, A, Tri, Me					
73.	Chiru	Chiru	TB	M	161.	Khamiyang	Khamiyang	TB	Ap					
74.	Chodhara	Chodhara	IA	Kar, Ms, G	162.	Khampti	Khampti	TB	Ap					
75.	Chothe	Chote	TB	M	163.	Khamnangan	Khamnangan	TB	N					
76.	Chulikata Mishmi / Idu	Chulikata/Idu/Mishmi	TB	Ap	164.	Khond / Kond / Kandha	Khond	DV	Wb, B, O					
	D				165.	Khowa	Khowa	TB	Ap					
77.	Dafla	Nishi	TB	Ap	166.	Khrodeng								

Scheduled Tribes and their Languages in India (contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Community	Mother Tongue	Language Family	State / U.T.	Sl. No.	Name of Community	Mother Tongue	Language Family	State / U.T.	Sl. No.	Name of Community	Mother Tongue	Language Family	State / U.T.
288.	Muthuvan / Muduvan / Mudugar	Tamil	DV	T, K	332.	Ponthai Nocte	Nocte	TB	Ap	380.	Tagin Bangni	Tagin	TB	Ap
N					333.	Poria / Parengi Porja	Parji	DV	Anp	381.	Taisen Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap
289.	Naga	Naga	TB	Ap, A, Me, Mi, N	334.	Purum	Purum	TB	M	382.	Tangkhul	Tangkhul	TB	M
290.	Nagesia / Naiyaka / Naikda Syn	Nagesia	DV	Mp, Ms, Wb	R					383.	Tanggam (Adi)	Tangam	TB	Ap
291.	Naikda / Naiyaka / Naikda Syn	Naikda	IA	Ms, Ga, R, Kar G, D, Du	335.	Rabari	Rabari / Gujarati	IA	G	384.	Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap
292.	Namsang Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap	336.	Rabha	Rabha	TB	Wb, A	385.	Taram	N.A.	N.A.	Ap
293.	Nayaks	Telegu	DV	Ap	337.	Ralte	Ralte	TB	M	386.	Tawang Monpa	Monpa	TB	Ap
294.	Ngimong Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap	338.	Rajuar	Oriya	IA	O	387.	Thadou	Thadou	TB	M
295.	Nicobarese	Nicobarese	AU	A & N	339.	Raji	Jangli	TB	Up, Ut	388.	Thai Khampi	Thai Khampi	TB	Ap
296.	Nishang	Nishi	TB	Ap	340.	Ramo(Adi)	Ramo	TB	Ap, Ut	389.	Thakru	Mahal	-	L
297.	Nishi	Nishi	TB	Ap	341.	Rathawa	Rathawa/Gujarati	IA	G, Ms, Kar	390.	Thakrufan	Mahal	-	L
298.	Noatia	Noatia	TB	Ap, Tri	342.	Raveri	Mahal	-	L	391.	Thakur / Thakar	Marathi	IA	Ms
299.	Nocte	Nocte	TB	Ap	343.	Reddihoras	Telugu	DV	Anp	392.	Tharu	Tharu	IA	Up, Ut
300.	Nonong	N.A.	N.A.	Ap	344.	Rengma	Rengma	TB	N	393.	Tharua	Oriya	IA	O
O					345.	Riang	Riang	TB	Tri	394.	Thoty / Thotiya	Thoty	DV	Anp, Ms
301.	Omanatya	Oriya	IA	O	346.	Rona / Rewa	Telugu	DV	Anp	395.	Tikhak Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap
302.	Onge	Onge	AN	A & N	347.	Rongrang Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap	396.	Tikhir	Tikhir	TB	N
303.	Orang	Tripure	TB	Tri	S					397.	Toda	Toda	DV	Kar, T
304.	Oran	Kurukh	DV	Wb, B, O, Jh	348.	Sahariya / Saharia	Hindi	IA	Mp	398.	Tripure / Tripper	Tripure (Kak-Barak)	TB	Tri
305.	Oran / Dhanka / Dhangad	Oraon/ Kurukh	DV	Mp, Ms, Ch	349.	Sangtam	Sangtam	TB	N	499.	Tutchu Nocte	Nocte	TB	Ap
P					350.	Sanke Tangsa	Tingsa	TB	Ap	U				
306.	Padam	Padam	TB	Ap	351.	Santal	Santali	AU	Tri, Wb, B, O, Jh	400.	Uchai	Uchai (Kak-Bark)	TB	Tri
307.	Padhar	Gujarati	IA	G	352.	Saonta / Saunta	Saunta	IA	Mp, Jh	401.	Ulladan	Malayalam	DV	K
308.	Pailibo / Libo	Pailibo	TB	Ap	353.	Saora / Saaur / Saura / Sahara	Saora	AU	O, Mp	402.	Uraly	Malayalam	DV	T, K
309.	Paité	Paité	TB	M	354.	Saur	Hindi	IA	Mp, Ch	V				
310.	Palliyan*	Tamil	DV	Kar, T, K	355.	Sauria / Paharia	Malto	DV	Wb, B, Jh	403.	Valmiki	Valmiki	DV	Anp
311.	Palliyar	Tamil	DV	T, K	356.	Savar	Savar	AU	Wb, B, Jh	404.	Vaghri	Vaghri	IA	G
312.	Panchen Monpa	Monpa	TB	Ap	357.	Savaras	Savar	AU	Ap	405.	Vaiphei	Vaiphei	TB	M
313.	Pangi	Pangi	TB	Ap	358.	Sawar / Sawara	N.A.	N.A.	Ms, Mp, Ch	406.	Varli	Varli / Warli	IA	Ms, Ga, Kar, G, D
314.	Panika	Malayalam	DV	Mp	359.	Seharia / Sehria / Sahariya	Hindi	IA	R, Ch	407.	Vitolia / Kotwalia / Barodia	N.A.	N.A.	Kar, Ms, G
315.	Pangwala	Pangwala	IA	Hp	360.	Sema	Sema	TB	M, N	W				
316.	Paniyan	Paniyan	DV	Kar, T, K	361.	Sentinelese	Sentinelese	AN	A & N	408.	Wancho	Wancho	TB	Ap
317.	Pradhan / Pathari / Saroti	Pardhan	DV	Anp, Mp, Ms	362.	Shabar / Lodha	Oriya	IA	O	Y				
318.	Pardhi / Advi Chinccher	Pardhi	IA	Ms, Kar, G	363.	Sherdupken	Sherdukpen	TB	Ap	409.	Yenadi	Yenadi (Telugu)	DV	Anp
319.	Pardhi / Bahelia	Pardhi	IA	Mp	364.	Sholaga	Sholaga	DV	Kar, T	410.	Yerava	Yerava	DV	Kar
320.	Parenga	Parenga	AU	O	365.	Shompen	Shompen	AU	A & N	411.	Yerukulas	Yerukulas	DV	Anp
321.	Parhaiya	Parhaiya	AU	Wb, B, Jh	366.	Siddi	Siddi	IA	Ga, G, D, Du	412.	Yimchunger	Yimchunger	TB	N
322.	Paroja	Paroja / Oriya	DV / IA	O	367.	Simong / Shimong(Adi)	Simong	TB	Ap	413.	Yobin	Yobin	NA	Ap
323.	Parja	Oriya	IA	Ms, Mp, Ch	368.	Simte	Simte	TB	M	414.	Yongkuk Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap
324.	Pasi (Adi)	Pasi	TB	Ap	369.	Singpho	Singpho	TB	Ap	415.	Yougil Tangsa	Tangsa	TB	Ap
325.	Patelia	Gujarati	IA	Ms, Kar, R, G	370.	Siram	Siram	-	Ap	Z				
326.	Pao	Hindi	IA	Mp, Ch	371.	Soligaru	Kannada	DV	Kar	416.	Zakhring	Zakhring	TB	Ap
327.	Pawi	Pawi	TB	Me, Mi	372.	Sonr	Magadhi	IA	Mp, Ch	417.	Zeliang	Zeliang	TB	N
328.	Pentia	Oriya	IA	O	373.	Sounti	Oriya	IA	O	418.	Zou	Zou	TB	M
329.	Phom	Phom	TB	N	374.	Sugali / Lambadi	Banjari	IA	Ap	ABBREVIATION		STATE / UNION TERRITORY		
330.	Pomla	Pomla / Gujarati	DV / IA	G, Ms	375.	Shute	N.A.	N.A.	M					
331.	Pongkong	N.A.	N.A.	Ap	376.	Sulung	Sulung	TB	Ap	ABBREVIATION		STATE / UNION TERRITORY		
					377.	Sulung Bangni	Sulung	TB	Ap					
					378.	Swangala	Manchat	TB	Hp					
					379.	Tagin	Tagin	TB	Ap					

*Palliyan and Palleyan have been merged as Palliyan in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. N.A. - Not available.

Primitive Tribal Groups in India

1. Andhra Pradesh	2. Kotwalia	2. Kolam	4. Irula
1. Bodo Gadba*	3. Padhar	3. Maria Gond*	5. Paniyan
2. Bodo Poroja*	4. Siddi	4. Marram Naga*	6. Toda
3. Chenchu	5. Kolgha	5. Dongria Khond*	12. Tripura
4. Dongaria Khond*		6. Birhor	1. Riang
5. Gutob Gadaba*		7. Bonda	2. Raji
6. Khond Poroja*		8. Didayi	13. Uttar Pradesh
7. Kolam		9. Dongria Khond*	1. Bhoksa / Buxa
8. Konda Reddy		10. Juang	2. Raji
9. Konda Savara*		11. Kharia	14. West Bengal
10. Kutia Khond*		12. Lanjia Soura*	1. Birhor
11. Parengi Poroja		13. Soura	2. Lohra
12. Thoti		1. Seharia	3. Toto
2. Bihar	4. Kurnia	2. Kattu Nayakan	15. Andamam & Nicobar Islands
1. Asur	5. Baiga	2. Kota	1. Great Andamanese
2. Birhor	6. Bawaria	3. Kurumba	2. Jarawa
3. Birjia	7. Biharia	4. Mankidi	3. Onge
4. Hill Kharia*	8. Hill Korba/Hill Korwa	12. Paudi Bhuyan	4. Sentenelese
5. Korwa	9. Kamar	13. Soura	5. Shompen
6. Mal Paharia	10. Salaria		* They belong to a section of the main tribe of the respective states, as given in the list of the Scheduled Tribes.
7. Parhaiya	7. Birhor		
8. Sauria Paharia			
9. Savar			Source : Report of the working group on Development and Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes - 8th five year plan 1989 (pp105), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
3. Gujarat	7. Maharashtra	1. Katkaria (Kathodia)	
1. Kathodi		2. Kattu Nayakan	
		3. Kurumba	

Growth and Variation of Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1961-1991

Country / State / U.T.	Percentage of S. T. Population				Growth Index (1961 as 100 percent)
	1961	1971	1981	1991	
Andhra Pradesh	3.68	3.81	5.93	6.3	317
Arunachal Pradesh	89.12	79.02	69.82	63.7	185
Assam	14.67	10.99	NA	12.8	247
Bihar (including Jharkhand)	9.05	8.75	8.31	7.7	215
Goa	NA	0.89	0.07	negl	158 (1971 as 100 percent)
Gujarat	13.35	13.99	14.22	14.9	224
Himachal Pradesh	4.8	4.09	4.61	4.2	178
Karnataka	0.81	0.79	4.92	4.3	997
Kerala	1.26	1.26	1.03	1.1	151
Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	20.63	20.14	22.97	23.3	249
Maharashtra	6.06	5.86	9.19	9.3	305
Manipur	31.93	31.18	27.3	34.4	254
Meghalaya	83.07	80.48	80.58	85.5	237
Mizoram	98.1	94.26	93.55	94.8	250
Nagaland	93.09	88.61	83.99	87.7	309
Orissa	11.67	12.13	12.21	12.4	166
Rajasthan	24.07	23.11	23.27	22.4	237
Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	22.43	22.2	123 (1981 as 100 percent)
Tamil Nadu	0.75	0.76	1.07	1	228
Tripura	31.53	28.95	28.44	30.9	237
Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal)	N.A.	0.23	0.21	0.2	136 (1971 as 100 percent)
West Bengal	5.88	5.72	5.62	5.6	185
A & N Island	22.2	15.72	11.85	9.5	189
Dadra & N. Haveli	88.43	86.89	78.82	78.9	213
Daman & Diu	N.A.	18.5	12.7	11.5	With Goa
Lakshadweep	97.03	92.86	93.82	93.2	200
INDIA	6.87	6.94	7.76	8.1	

N.A. : Not available

Development Indicators of the Scheduled Tribes in India, 1961-1991

Indicators	1961		1991	
	Total	STs	Total	STs
Population (in Million)	439.2	30.1	486.3	67.8
Sex Ratio (Females/1000 Males)	941	987	927	972
Literacy Rate (Percentage)				
Total	24.0	8.5	52.2	29.6
Female	12.9	3.2	39.3	18.2
Work Participation Rate (Percentage)	42.9	56.9	37.5	49.3
No. in Govt. Services (in lakhs) (1984 & 1994)	30.0	1.5	35.7	1.9
Below Poverty Line (Rural %) (1977-78 & 1993-94)	53.1	72.4	37.3	51.9

Source : Planning Commission (Backward Classes and Tribal Development Division)
Government of India

State / District Level Percentage of Schedule Tribes in India, 1981

* The districtwise percentage of population of 1961 Census is projected on the districts of 1991 as there was no census operation during 1981.

Note : 1. The population figures for the new states Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are segregated from the 1981 Census tables of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar respectively. Those are listed separately.

Note : 1. The population figures for the new states Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are seen.
2. The 1981 Census did not record any scheduled tribe community in Jammu and Kashmir.

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981

Arunachal Pradesh

Rank in State	District Tribes	Tirap	Lohit	Dibang Valley	East Siang	West Siang	Upper Subansiri	Lower Subansiri	East Kameng	West Kameng	Total
1.	Nishi	53 (26)	28 (19)	45 (10)	60 (15)	78 (15)	48 (7)	53871 (1)	1294 (3)	31 (14)	55508
2.	Adi Gallong	70 (24)	55 (13)	41 (11)	3728 (4)	31721 (1)	681 (4)	43 (18)	14 (16)	14 (19)	36367
3.	Wancho	32366 (1)	4 (31)	3 (25)	4 (33)	5 (31)	1 (24)	58 (16)	0	0	32441
4.	Bangni	9 (43)	9 (28)	2 (28)	2 (38)	10 (28)	4 (14)	935 (6)	30092 (1)	61 (12)	31124
5.	Tagin	18 (32)	14 (23)	4 (22)	26 (18)	236 (13)	26660 (1)	134 (10)	15 (15)	13 (20)	27120
6.	Adi Minyong	14 (35)	14 (24)	70 (9)	16233 (1)	8920 (2)	1 (25)	6 (33)	0	1 (38)	25259
7.	Adi	327 (15)	1389 (7)	2418 (2)	14420 (2)	4745 (3)	21 (9)	652 (8)	78 (7)	157 (11)	24207
8.	Monpa	28 (30)	35 (15)	7 (20)	30 (16)	570 (11)	3 (15)	77 (12)	67 (9)	20802 (1)	21619
9.	Nocte	19466 (2)	23 (20)	31 (14)	7 (29)	26 (20)	2 (19)	41 (19)	1 (30)	8 (24)	19605
10.	Apatani	76 (22)	30 (17)	17 (18)	65 (14)	66 (16)	106 (6)	16109 (2)	28 (11)	53 (13)	16550
11.	Tangsa	9815 (3)	30 (18)	7 (21)	8 (28)	13 (25)	1 (26)	23 (25)	2 (28)	5 (28)	9904
12.	Gallong	8 (44)	38 (14)	26 (15)	283 (12)	4367 (4)	4180 (2)	63 (14)	7 (20)	25 (15)	8997
13.	Nishang	17 (33)	1 (40)	0	29 (17)	15 (24)	41 (8)	8559 (3)	18 (13)	12 (21)	8692
14.	Chulikata Mishmi/Idu	13 (36)	132 (12)	7996 (1)	257 (13)	165 (14)	0	2 (40)	0	1 (39)	8566
15.	Mishmi	463 (12)	7868 (1)	3 (26)	3 (36)	13 (26)	1 (27)	16 (27)	0	6 (26)	8373
16.	Hill Miri	8 (45)	1 (41)	18 (16)	13 (21)	11 (27)	3669 (3)	3213 (4)	1 (31)	2 (36)	6936
17.	Padam	2 (59)	20 (21)	1279 (4)	5333 (3)	26 (21)	21 (10)	26 (24)	1 (32)	1 (40)	6709
18.	Tawang Monpa	1 (64)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6502 (2)	6503	
19.	Khampti	298 (16)	5768 (2)	18 (17)	7 (30)	26 (22)	1 (28)	47 (17)	11 (19)	5 (29)	6181
20.	Mishing / Miri	46 (27)	2600 (6)	748 (5)	1516 (7)	44 (18)	132 (5)	93 (11)	14 (17)	3 (31)	5196
21.	Sulung	5 (49)	1 (42)	0	0	0	6 (12)	1817 (5)	2373 (2)	25 (16)	4227
22.	Miji	0	156 (11)	0	6 (31)	1 (41)	3 (16)	39 (21)	1055 (4)	2826 (4)	4086
23.	Digaru/Taraon Mishmi	4 (50)	3948 (3)	37 (12)	2 (39)	0	0	0	0	0	3991
24.	Adi Padam	8 (46)	32 (16)	1792 (3)	2068 (6)	21 (23)	1 (29)	27 (23)	7 (21)	3 (32)	3959
25.	Kaman/ Miju Mishmi	1 (65)	3659 (4)	0	0	0	0	1 (42)	1 (33)	0	3662
26.	Deori	727 (10)	2635 (5)	72 (8)	12 (22)	40 (19)	7 (11)	74 (13)	19 (12)	24 (17)	3610
27.	Dirang Monpa	2 (60)	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 (18)	3584 (3)	3599
28.	Miniyong	6 (47)	2 (35)	8 (19)	2249 (5)	1263 (8)	2 (20)	40 (20)	3 (25)	1 (41)	3574
29.	Bokar	0	0	0	10 (23)	3365 (5)	0	0	0	0	3375
30.	Tutcha Nocte	3288 (4)	0	0	0	1 (42)	0	0	0	0	3289
31.	Liju Nocte/Lisu	3048 (5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3048
32.	Aka	15 (34)	6 (29)	2 (29)	4 (34)	2 (36)	2 (21)	8 (29)	583 (5)	2325 (5)	2947
33.	Memba	1 (66)	3 (32)	0	2 (40)	2672 (6)	1 (30)	1 (43)	0	0	2680

Arunachal Pradesh (Contd.)

Rank in State	District Tribes	Tirap	Lohit	Dibang Valley	East Siang	West Siang	Upper Subansiri	Lower Subansiri	East Kameng	West Kameng	Total
34.	Singpho	1811 (7)	523 (9)	0	2 (41)	3 (34)	0	12 (28)	0	1 (42)	2352
35.	Sherdukpen	2 (61)	0	4 (23)	9 (25)	6 (29)	0	4 (36)	33 (10)	2038 (6)	2096
36.	Monglum Tangsa	1911 (6)	3 (33)	0	2 (42)	1 (43)	0	0	0	0	1917
37.	Bori	10 (41)	0	0	17 (20)	1849 (7)	0	8 (31)	0	1 (43)	1885
38.	Lish Monpa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1567 (7)	1567
39.	Adi Pasi/Pasi	11 (38)	10 (27)	34 (13)	1421 (8)	4 (32)	0	8 (30)	1 (34)	0	1489
40.	Mosang Tangsa	1367 (8)	2 (36)	0	0	1 (44)	0	0	0	3 (33)	1373
41.	Pangi	3 (55)	18 (22)	1 (34)	1288 (9)	0	0	0	7 (22)	0	1317
42.	Komkar	0	1 (43)	77 (7)	1029 (10)	0	0	0	0	0	1107
43.	Bangro	1 (67)	3 (34)	0	3 (37)	2 (37)	1 (31)	829 (7)	144 (6)	1 (44)	984
44.	Lungchang Tangsa	855 (9)	1 (44)	0	0	1 (44)	0	0	0	0	856
45.	Panchen Monpa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	833 (8)	833
46.	Ramo	11 (39)	0	0	0	803 (10)	0	4 (37)	0	0	818
47.	Pallibbo/Libo	0	0	0	0	814 (9)	0	0	0	0	814
48.	Khamtiyang	27 (31)	766 (8)	2 (30)	9 (26)	0	0	1 (44)	0	7 (25)	812
49.	Millang	0	1 (45)	220 (6)	484 (11)	0	0	0	0	1 (45)	706
50.	Yougil Tangsa	667 (11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667
51.	Khowa	3 (56)	2 (37)	0	0	0	0	0	6 (23)	614 (9)	625
52.	Mikir	0	0	0	0	1 (45)	0	593 (9)	3 (26)	1 (46)	598
53.	Tikhak Tangsa	404 (13)	0	1 (35)	4 (35)	0	0	0	0	0	409
54.	Havi Tangsa	382 (14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (47)	383
55.	But Monpa	1 (68)	1 (46)	0	5 (32)	0	0	1 (45)	0	340 (10)	348
56.	Khamba	1 (69)	0	1 (36)	9 (27)	318 (12)	3 (17)	0	1 (35)	9 (22)	342
57.	Rongrang Tangsa	259 (17)	0	0	0	2 (38)	0	0	0	0	261
58.	Meyor	1 (70)	234 (10)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
59.	Lungphi Tangsa	171 (18)	1 (47)	0	1 (47)	0	0	0	0	0	173
60.	Lurigri Tangsa	148 (19)	6 (30)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
61.	Kemsing Tangsa	129 (20)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129
62.	Morang Tangsa	92 (21)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
63.	Muktum	72 (23)	2 (38)	0	0	1 (46)	0	8 (32)	0	1 (48)	84
64.	Bagi	0	0	2 (31)	0	0	0	0	76 (8)	0	78
65.	Ashing/Bomdo/ Janbo	4 (51)	2 (39)	4 (24)	2 (43)	57 (17)	0	5 (34)	0	0	74
66.	Abor	3 (57)	0	2 (32)	10 (24)	6 (30)	0	37 (22)	3 (27)	2 (37)	63
67.	Dafla	0	0	0	0	0	0	60 (15)	0	3 (34)	63
68.	Yongkuk Tangsa	59 (25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
69.	Ponthai Nocte	43 (28)	1 (48)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
70.	Bogum	11 (40)	1 (49)	0	0	1 (47)	0	1 (46)	1 (36)	21 (18)	36
71.	Longohang Tangsa	29 (29)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (49)	30
72.	Simono	0	1 (50)	0	22 (19)	3 (35)	0	0	0	0	26
73.	Darok Tangsa	0	1 (51)	1 (37)	0	0	0	0	17 (14)	3 (35)	22
74.	Millang Abor	0	0	0	0						

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

Arunachal Pradesh (Contd.)

Rank in State	District Tribes	Tirap	Lohit	Dibang Valley	East Siang	West Siang	Upper Subansiri	Lower Subansiri	East Kameng	West Kameng	Total
76.	Thai Khampi	10 (42)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 (27)	16
77.	Taram	1 (71)	12 (26)	0	0	0	2 (22)	0	0	0	15
78.	Tanggam	2 (62)	0	0	0	2 (39)	5 (13)	0	0	5 (30)	14
79.	Zakhrieng	0	14 (25)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
80.	Nonong	3 (58)	0	0	2	(44) 2	(40) 1	(32) 5	(35) 0	0	13
81.	Sanke Tangsa	12 (37)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
82.	Korang Tangsa	2 (63)	0	0	0	4 (33)	0	2 (41)	2 (29)	0	10
83.	Namsang Tangsa	4 (52)	1 (52)	0	0	1 (48)	0	3 (39)	0	0	9
84.	Naga	0	0	3 (27)	0	0	0	4 (38)	0	0	7
85.	Sulung Bangni	4 (53)	0	0	0	0	1 (33)	1 (47)	0	0	6
86.	Taisen Tangsa	6 (48)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
87.	Kongbo	0	0	0	0	1 (49)	3 (18)	1 (48)	0	0	5
88.	Siram	1 (72)	0	0	1 (49)	0	2 (23)	1 (49)	0	0	5
89.	Yobin	4 (54)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (50)	0	0	5
90.	Longin Tangsa	0	1 (53)	0	2 (45)	0	0	0	0	1 (50)	4
91.	Lowang Tangsa	0	1 (54)	0	1 (50)	0	1 (34)	0	0	0	3
92.	Bolok Tangsa	0	0	0	2 (46)	0	0	0	0	0	2
93.	Karka	0	0	0	1 (51)	0	0	0	0	1 (51)	2
94.	Langkai Tangsa	1 (73)	0	0	0	0	1 (35)	0	0	0	2
95.	Ngimong Tangsa	1 (74)	1 (55)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
96.	Pongkong	0	0	0	0	1 (50)	0	0	1 (37)	0	2
97.	Tagin Bangni	1 (75)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (38)	0	2

Assam

Rank in State	District Tribes	Cachar	Darrang	Goalpara	Kamrup	Lakhimpur	Nowrangpur	Sibsagar	Mikir & N.C	Total
1.	Boro/Boro Kachari	196 (1)	39388 (2)	160351 (1)	123758 (1)	11302 (3)	3436 (4)	75 52 (3)	0	3,45,983
2.	Kachari/Sonowal	154 (4)	72535 (1)	13184 (3)	52003 (2)	52551 (2)	20394 (2)	26115 (2)	0	2,36,936
3.	Miri	0	15292 (3)	3080 (4)	286 (6)	85086 (1)	4832 (3)	54877 (1)	0	1,63,453
4.	Mikir/Karbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116887 (1)	1,16,887
5.	Rabha	612 (5)	10673 (4)	49217 (2)	43758 (3)	2686 (6)	885 (7)	198 (8)	0	1,08,029
6.	Dimasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67284 (2)	67,284
7.	Lalung	0	45 (8)	0	1879 (4)	2669 (7)	54797 (1)	1925 (6)	0	61,315
8.	Deori	0	525 (7)	16 (7)	546 (5)	9163 (4)	1489 (5)	2137 (5)	0	13,876
9.	Barman	13114 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,114
10.	Naga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8338 (3)	8,338
11.	Kuki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7150 (4)	7,150
12.	Mech	0	719 (6)	147 (6)	8 (8)	11 (5)	550 (8)	2945 (4)	0	4,380
13.	Hmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4131 (5)	4,131
14.	Khasi/Jaintia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3931 (6)	3,931
15.	Hojai	0	1121 (5)	490 (5)	150 (7)	0	1155 (6)	701 (7)	0	3,626
16.	Garo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3329 (7)	3,329
17.	Mizo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284 (8)	284

Source: Census, 1961

Manipur

Rank in State	District Tribes	Manipur North	Manipur West	Manipur South	Tengnoupal	Manipur Central	Manipur East	Total
1.	Tangkhul	6566 (3)	27 (10)	317 (14)	450 (12)	3330 (2)	68339 (1)	79029
2.	Thadou	23061 (2)	4359 (3)	17196 (3)	5233 (3)	1508 (5)	5116 (2)	56473
3.	Mao	49942 (1)	12 (12)	6 (24)	17 (18)	697 (8)	41 (5)	50715
4.	Paite	201 (16)	17 (11)	29156 (1)	432 (13)	1045 (6)	109 (4)	30960
5.	Hmar	138 (18)	632 (6)	25650 (2)	290 (15)	2492 (4)	14 (7)	29216
6.	Kabuki	3702 (5)	11638 (1)	2484 (6)	9 (19)	8158 (1)	14 (8)	26005
7.	Vaiphei	3057 (7)	581 (7)	11026 (4)	152 (16)	350 (12)	296 (3)	15462
8.	Kacha Naga	3266 (6)	9408 (2)	10 (8)	1 (26)	69 (18)	0	12754
9.	Zou	1 (28)	3 (17)	9707 (5)	2150 (5)	706 (7)	8 (9)	12575
10.	Maring	1359 (10)	0	67 (19)	9863 (1)	619 (9)	3 (11)	11911
11.	Kom	2602 (8)	169 (9)	3310 (9)	999 (10)	2751 (3)	0	9831
12.	Anal	5 (21)	3 (15)	328 (13)	8780 (2)	230 (15)	2 (14)	9348
13.	Gangte	347 (14)	1225 (4)	5417 (13)	427 (14)	471 (10)	5 (10)	7892
14.	Maram	6468 (4)	1 (19)	8 (23)	6 (22)	61 (20)	0	6544
15.	Mizo	297 (15)	0	4608 (7)	833 (11)	367 (11)	20 (6)	6125
16.	Simte	200 (17)	209 (8)	4527 (8)	38 (17)	62 (19)	0	5036
17.	Chiru	2064 (9)	959 (5)	401 (12)	2 (24)	316 (13)	1 (16)	3743
18.	Lamgang	0	0	0	3412 (4)	39 (22)	1 (18)	3452
19.	Aimol	86 (19)	4 (13)	269 (15)	1196 (19)	0	1 (15)	1862
20.	Chothe	0	0	208 (17)	1429 (7)	45 (21)	1 (17)	1686
21.	Moyon	2 (25)	1 (20)	0	1559 (6)	79 (17)	0	1641
22.	Monsang	3 (24)	0	0	1113 (9)	23 (24)	0	1139
23.	Koireng	762 (12)	0	0	1 (27)	184 (16)	0	947
24.	Koirao	908 (11)	0	0	0	1 (27)	0	909
25.	Angami	18 (20)	0	511 (25)	7 (21)	30 (23)	0	566
26.	Purum	418 (13)	2 (18)	17 (20)	3 (23)	6 (25)	3 (12)	449
27.	Suthe	4 (22)	0	267 (16)	8 (20)	0	1 (19)	280
28.	Ralte	2 (26)	3 (16)	103 (18)	0	1 (28)	0	109
29.	Sema	1 (27)	4 (14)	10 (22)	2 (25)	4 (26)	3 (13)	24

Note : Numerical value within brackets denotes district ranking on the basis of population size.

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

West Bengal

Rank in State	District Tribes	Birbhum	Bardhaman	Puruliya	Bankura	Medinipur	Hugli	Haora	Calcutta	Twentyfour Parganas	Nadia	Murshidabad	Maldah	West Dinajpur	Darjiling	Jalpaiguri	Kochbihar	Total
1.	Santal	130493 (1)	232437 (1)	224097 (1)	208296 (1)	355322 (1)	104718 (1)	2816 (1)	1778 (1)	14781 (5)	11264 (2)	30737 (1)	122364 (1)	186282 (1)	11214 (5)	28905 (4)	1104 (3)	1666608
2.	Oraon	1249 (3)	5020 (4)	4512 (7)	274 (10)	1073 (9)	5573 (4)	1412 (2)	360 (3)	38307 (2)	18084 (1)	4619 (3)	8964 (2)	36888 (2)	47906 (1)	259282 (1)	4048 (1)	437571
3.	Bhumij	226 (10)	5998 (3)	73183 (2)	27225 (2)	74673 (2)	11472 (2)	177 (4)	93 (8)	32664 (3)	5912 (4)	334 (9)	32 (17)	211 (17)	144 (22)	1551 (16)	12 (21)	233907
4.	Munda	234 (9)	3441 (5)	6662 (4)	1157 (6)	33238 (3)	3111 (5)	1239 (3)	497 (2)	62685 (1)	11211 (3)	1582 (4)	3004 (5)	18476 (3)	13088 (4)	69468 (2)	922 (4)	230015
5.	Kora	9295 (2)	21493 (2)	17915 (3)	8364 (3)	17795 (5)	7389 (3)	105 (7)	97 (7)	1598 (9)	83 (20)	699 (6)	5224 (4)	5638 (4)	330 (21)	794 (20)	15 (19)	96834
6.	Lodha/Kheria / Kharia	0	351 (10)	1017 (10)	283 (9)	16534 (6)	2160 (7)	66 (13)	64 (11)	1102 (13)	399 (10)	24 (16)	12 (23)	223 (16)	2046 (10)	29268 (3)	169 (8)	53718
7.	Mahali	987 (4)	1761 (7)	5816 (6)	1472 (5)	8586 (7)	488 (9)	92 (10)	117 (5)	5170 (6)	1028 (7)	443 (8)	1737 (7)	2724 (5)	1099 (14)	18697 (6)	75 (13)	50292
8.	Bhutia	7 (20)	17 (31)	8 (31)	1 (28)	31 (29)	6 (32)	19 (24)	85 (9)	264 (23)	12 (27)	15 (21)	16 (21)	42 (26)	34091 (2)	5433 (10)	145 (9)	40192
9.	Savar	1 (31)	180 (16)	6450 (5)	1938 (4)	22542 (4)	2709 (6)	152 (5)	102 (6)	1107 (12)	289 (12)	2 (26)	9 (26)	116 (21)	337 (20)	1308 (18)	5 (26)	37247
10.	Bedia/Bediya	536 (6)	278 (13)	3843 (8)	533 (7)	140 (23)	339 (11)	103 (8)	56 (14)	18978 (4)	1578 (6)	572 (7)	68 (15)	1936 (6)	24 (32)	266 (28)	144 (10)	29394
11.	Mech	125 (12)	96 (22)	3 (35)	137 (12)	251 (17)	166 (14)	7 (30)	36 (16)	109 (27)	61 (21)	16 (20)	94 (14)	155 (18)	1252 (12)	24367 (5)	85 (11)	26960
12.	Lohara/Lohra	246 (8)	243 (14)	302 (13)	355 (8)	604 (13)	354 (10)	119 (6)	22 (27)	1934 (8)	872 (8)	14 (23)	669 (9)	1390 (8)	2103 (9)	14501 (7)	70 (14)	23798
13.	Lepcha	0	18 (30)	5 (34)	7 (20)	44 (28)	11 (29)	18 (25)	6 (33)	87 (29)	5 (33)	20 (17)	4 (29)	27 (27)	22749 (3)	397 (22)	12 (22)	23410
14.	Mal Paharia	383 (7)	900 (9)	113 (21)	15 (18)	47 (27)	199 (12)	16 (27)	29 (21)	304 (19)	2160 (5)	4889 (2)	1771 (6)	1770 (7)	1746 (11)	2664 (12)	11 (23)	17017
15.	Chik Baraik	0	3 (34)	495 (12)	2 (25)	19 (31)	19 (26)	0	0	77 (32)	245 (13)	0	32 (18)	320 (13)	2354 (7)	9023 (8)	36 (16)	12625
16.	Kharwar	7 (21)	149 (18)	231 (15)	1 (29)	672 (12)	163 (15)	24 (23)	59 (13)	395 (16)	188 (15)	6 (24)	6407 (3)	89 (23)	1171 (13)	2083 (15)	82 (12)	11727
17.	Rabha	28 (17)	22 (29)	7 (32)	1 (30)	244 (18)	34 (23)	28 (22)	5 (35)	183 (25)	0	38 (13)	135 (13)	46 (25)	0	8632 (9)	1813 (2)	11216
18.	Mahli	827 (5)	1848 (6)	1076 (9)	249 (11)	958 (11)	517 (8)	4 (32)	45 (15)	1313 (11)	12 (28)	102 (11)	578 (10)	633 (10)	104 (24)	2543 (14)	16 (18)	10825
19.	Nagesia	28 (18)	0	2 (36)	23 (15)	367 (15)	18 (27)	1 (34)	11 (30)	447 (15)	0	0	15 (22)	149 (20)	2899 (6)	3517 (11)	268 (7)	7745
20.	Kisan	0	84 (25)	84 (24)	1 (31)	202 (20)	163 (16)	30 (21)	68 (10)	1568 (10)	229 (14)	19 (18)	178 (12)	152 (19)	2190 (8)	390 (23)	11 (24)	5369
21.	Gond	3 (27)	127 (19)	94 (23)	19 (16)	238 (19)	49 (21)	100 (9)	326 (4)	2170 (7)	4 (34)	15 (22)	22 (20)	732 (9)	75 (25)	948 (19)	0	4922
22.	Asur	50 (14)	344 (11)	14 (28)	31 (14)	12 (34)	98 (18)	70 (12)	34 (17)	95 (28)	107 (19)	17 (19)	0	3 (34)	391 (18)	2648 (13)	369 (6)	4283
23.	Sauria Paharia	56 (13)	155 (17)	148 (19)	5 (22)	8 (35)	51 (20)	6 (31)	9 (32)	51 (33)	768 (9)	250 (10)	1343 (8)	375 (12)	868 (15)	182 (30)	5 (27)	4280
24.	Parhaiya	39 (15)	1028 (8)	120 (20)	6 (21)	191 (21)	26 (24)	18 (26)	10 (31)	351 (17)	328 (11)	729 (5)	366 (11)	283 (14)	133 (23)	115 (33)	2 (29)	3745
25.	Ho	7 (22)	63 (26)	23 (27)	0	2451 (8)	1 (34)	35 (19)	16 (29)	279 (22)	180 (16)	1 (29)	0	2 (35)	33 (29)	111 (34)	0	3202
26.	Garo	2 (29)	86 (23)	188 (17)	0	55 (26)	11 (30)	42 (17)	20 (28)	285 (20)	11 (29)	53 (12)	46 (16)	103 (22)	385 (19)	1430 (17)	484 (5)	3201
27.	Korwa	20 (19)	39 (27)	105 (22)	2 (25)	302 (16)	83 (19)	41 (18)	32 (19)	130 (26)	6 (31)	0	31 (19)	87 (24)	810 (16)	792 (21)	13 (20)	2493
28.	Gorait	2 (30)	188 (15)	588 (11)	19 (17)	399 (14)	20 (25)	54 (15)	6 (34)	328 (18)	160 (17)	35 (14)	10 (25)	5 (33)	13 (34)	365 (24)	0	2192
29.	Chero	29 (16)	105 (21)	140 (19)	52 (13)	162 (22)	189 (13)	62 (14)	25 (23)	537 (14)	24 (23)	2 (27)	6 (28)	13 (31)	21 (33)	280 (26)	1 (32)	1648
30.	Baliga	7 (23)	17 (32)	11 (29)	8 (19)	987 (10)	43 (22)	71 (11)	29 (22)	249 (24)	16 (26)	1 (30)	0	0	49 (28)	90 (35)	30 (17)	1608
31.	Karmali	5 (24)	16 (33)	284 (14)	1 (32)	127 (24)	0	0	32 (20)	281 (21)	22 (25)	0	12 (24)	472 (11)	9 (35)	151 (31)	4 (28)	1416
32.	Hajang	3 (28)	86 (24)	28 (26)	4 (23)	15 (33)	15 (28)	54 (16)	61 (12)	83 (30)	6 (32)	27 (15)	0	227 (15)	33 (30)	331 (25)	63 (15)	1036
33.	Magh	130 (11)	318 (12)	63 (25)	0	19 (32)	0	0	23 (24)	78 (31)	49 (22)	2 (28)	3 (30)	18 (29)	30 (31)	279 (27)	9 (25)	1021
34.	Birjia	0	0	10 (30)	2 (27)	6 (36)	0	0	3 (33)	2 (36)	38 (36)	24 (24)	0	7 (27)	0	597 (17)	224 (29)	0
35.	Birhor	0	32 (28)	198 (16)	4 (24)	25 (30)	9 (31)	10 (29)	23 (25)	39 (35)	110 (18)	3 (25)	0	16 (30)	54 (27)	134 (32)	2 (30)	659
36.	Khond	4 (25)	111 (20)	0	0	107 (25)	146 (17)	34 (20)	34 (18)	40 (34)	0	0	1 (31)	8 (32)	69 (26)	84 (36)	0	638
37.	Chakma	4 (26)	1 (35)	6 (33)	0	5 (37)	3 (33)	13 (28)	23 (26)	25 (37)	11 (30)	0	0	25 (28)	8 (36)	16 (37)	1 (32)	141

Bihar

Rank in State	District Tribes	Patna	Nalanda	Nawada	Gaya	Vaishali	Begusarai	Samastipur	Aurangabad	Rohtas	Bhojpur	Saran	Darbhanga	Madhubani	Saharsa
1.	Santal	495 (4)	9 (4)	330 (2)	185 (2)	52 (5)	124 (1)	10 (7)	26 (5)	26 (10)	79 (6)	20 (7)	10 (3)	218 (1)	7313 (1)
2.	Oraon	2686 (1)	32 (3)	209 (3)	464 (1)	224 (1)	48 (3)	147 (1)	155 (1)	7248 (2)	900 (2)	327 (2)	44 (1)	11 (7)	3063 (2)

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

Bihar (Contd.)

Rank in State	District Tribes	Siwan	Gopalganj	Paschim Champaran	Purba Champaran	Sitamarhi	Muzaffarpur	Purnia	Kathiagarh	Munger	Bhagalpur	Total
19.	Ho	14 (10)	0	0	7 (7)	0	9 (8)	23 (17)	8 (22)	18 (16)	34 (15)	456
20.	Karmali	0	0	16 (11)	0	0	1 (11)	131 (11)	21 (21)	55 (12)	1 (21)	345
21.	Asur	1 (13)	0	21 (9)	0	0	18 (6)	0	0	11 (17)	15 (17)	292
22.	Khond	0	0	3 (17)	0	0	0	1 (25)	106 (13)	46 (13)	42 (13)	245
23.	Baiga	0	1 (11)	0	0	0	0	5 (23)	25 (20)	7 (18)	0	225
24.	Banjara	24 (9)	0	0	0	0	0	17 (20)	48 (18)	0	36 (14)	140
25.	Savar	0	0	0	0	0	0	17 (19)	0	2 (19)	0	128
26.	Birjia	0	0	5 (15)	0	0	0	47 (13)	0	0	2 (20)	67
27.	Binjhia	0	0	4 (16)	0	0	0	0	49 (17)	0	0	56
28.	Birhor	0	0	0	0	0	1 (14)	0	0	0	0	44
29.	Mahali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
30.	Bathudi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (24)	0	0	0	1

Jharkhand

Rank in State	District Tribes	Santhal Paraganas	Dhanbad	Giridih	Hazaribag	Palamu	Ranchi	Singhbhum	Total
1.	Santal	1103511 (1)	153848 (1)	192030 (1)	54255 (1)	827 (13)	3388 (14)	306809 (2)	1814668
2.	Oraon	10104 (9)	7142 (4)	2058 (5)	34648 (3)	128191 (1)	749073 (1)	35197 (5)	966413
3.	Munda	2911 (11)	10211 (2)	9544 (2)	43797 (2)	14762 (5)	589599 (2)	164495 (3)	835319
4.	Ho	89 (20)	810 (8)	217 (13)	105 (18)	69 (20)	736 (20)	534045 (1)	536071
5.	Lohara/Lohra	27594 (5)	1716 (6)	689 (10)	2236 (7)	10667 (7)	97029 (4)	24330 (6)	164261
6.	Kharwar	46743 (3)	531 (10)	1082 (9)	2065 (9)	102423 (2)	10800 (9)	512 (19)	164156
7.	Kharia	2518 (12)	196 (15)	90 (16)	496 (13)	113 (19)	124568 (3)	12387 (9)	140368
8.	Bhumij	272 (18)	489 (11)	290 (12)	99 (19)	8 (28)	860 (19)	134095 (4)	136113
9.	Mahli	23973 (6)	7190 (3)	5493 (4)	2500 (6)	650 (14)	32719 (6)	16236 (8)	88761
10.	Mal Paharia	75210 (2)	15 (24)	11 (26)	32 (24)	357 (15)	108 (26)	1072 (15)	76805
11.	Bedia	529 (16)	411 (12)	1205 (8)	31221 (4)	175 (17)	24394 (7)	133 (22)	58068
12.	Gond	7654 (10)	1054 (7)	1817 (6)	787 (11)	2369 (10)	19288 (8)	18423 (7)	51392
13.	Chero	8 (27)	28 (23)	0	259 (15)	45632 (3)	245 (23)	50 (27)	46222
14.	Karmali	2290 (13)	568 (9)	7955 (3)	21628 (5)	38 (24)	7297 (12)	531 (17)	40307
15.	Chick Baraik	23 (25)	169 (17)	16 (23)	288 (14)	1062 (12)	37368 (5)	776 (16)	39702
16.	Sauria Paharia	37094 (4)	112 (19)	25 (20)	15 (29)	51 (22)	115 (25)	421 (20)	37833
17.	Kora	13408 (7)	6645 (5)	1669 (7)	93 (20)	14 (27)	182 (24)	3186 (10)	25197
18.	Parhiya	10319 (8)	10 (28)	12 (25)	521 (12)	12256 (6)	335 (22)	28 (29)	23481
19.	Kisan	538 (15)	97 (20)	22 (21)	27 (25)	10348 (8)	10460 (10)	522 (18)	22014
20.	Korwa	1095 (14)	298 (14)	49 (17)	21 (27)	15766 (4)	2401 (16)	1310 (13)	20940
21.	Binjhia	0	0	20 (22)	45 (22)	69 (21)	9739 (11)	79 (25)	9952
22.	Asur	1 (28)	32 (22)	33 (19)	0	231 (16)	7146 (13)	47 (28)	7490
23.	Gorait	194 (19)	155 (18)	48 (18)	245 (16)	18 (25)	2567 (15)	1271 (14)	4498
24.	Birhor	33 (24)	189 (16)	481 (11)	2164 (8)	122 (18)	959 (18)	382 (21)	4330
25.	Birjia	10 (26)	14 (25)	6 (27)	18 (28)	2744 (9)	1102 (17)	97 (24)	3991
26.	Baiga	1 (29)	14 (26)	0	790 (10)	2055 (11)	407 (21)	62 (26)	3329
27.	Savar	81 (22)	54 (21)	136 (14)	149 (17)	41 (23)	28 (28)	2392 (11)	2881
28.	Bathudi	37 (23)	5 (29)	0	73 (21)	0	9 (29)	1469 (12)	1593
29.	Khond	495 (17)	310 (13)	16 (24)	25 (26)	15 (26)	39 (27)	120 (23)	1020
30.	Banjara	88 (21)	11 (27)	103 (15)	34 (23)	4 (29)	5 (30)	25 (30)	270

Orissa

Rank in State	District Tribes	Puri	Ganjam	Koraput	Kalahandi	Balangir	Phulbani	Dhenkanal	Cuttack	Baleswar	Kendujhar	Mayurbhanj	Sundargarh	Sambalpur	Total
1.	Khond / Konda / Kandha	36684 (1)	63848 (3)	369231 (1)	129749 (2)	71386 (2)	251633 (1)	26501 (2)	5805 (6)	197 (20)	1214 (16)	197 (28)	2184 (15)	30693 (7)	989322
2.	Gond	718 (10)	348 (9)	88571 (4)	151582 (1)	83523 (1)	13159 (2)	25663 (3)	588 (17)	81 (26)	59134 (3)	21757 (8)	39977 (6)	117648 (1)	602746
3.	Santal	1878 (6)	138 (14)	1944 (24)	33 (34)	38 (32)	19 (27)	5474 (10)	9746 (5)	59466 (1)	41194 (6)	403423 (1)	7282 (9)	141 (29)	530776
4.	Saora	35418 (2)	69201 (2)	45941 (8)	5695 (8)	46587 (3)	3363 (4)	20298 (4)	12007 (4)	1622 (7)	7929 (11)	2903 (15)	1388 (16)	107697 (3)	360049
5.	Munda	2446 (4)	126 (15)	4612 (19)	4978 (10)	4250 (8)	424 (8)	17486 (5)	26705 (2)	6600 (5)	35628 (7)	25646 (6)	149418 (2)	60608 (4)	338927
6.	Shabar/Lodha	13878 (3)	112620 (1)	29972 (9)	49901 (3)	9681 (6)	180 (14)	33983 (1)	47473 (1)	3334 (6)	14540 (9)	8135 (12)	828 (20)	4682 (11)	329207
7.	Kolha	579 (12)	13 (26)	275 (32)	457 (20)	1634 (9)	235 (10)	10115 (8)	14231 (3)	23827 (3)	124472 (1)	143724 (2)	3790 (12)	3168 (12)	326520
8.	Paroja	43 (27)	82 (17)	247304 (2)	19451 (4)	8 (38)	46 (20)	23 (32)	55 (31)	47 (30)	17 (37)	11 (42)	62 (34)	34 (44)	267183
9.	Bhottada	39 (29)	1 (44)	233916 (3)	13573 (5)	0	33 (24)	17 (35)	5 (47)	3 (47)	72 (31)	13 (39)	18 (51)	19 (49)	247709
10.	Kisan	98 (23)	47 (21)	136 (36)	101 (25)	45 (31)	3 (38)	11602 (7)	139 (24)	9 (38)	3802 (13)	52 (35)	96951 (3)	115005 (2)	227990
11.	Oraon	171 (18)	27 (24)	177 (34)	50 (28)	48 (30)	31 (25)	412 (20)	294 (20)	965 (14)	3720 (14)	2944 (14)	177827 (1)	28670 (9)	215336
12.	Bhuiya/Bhuyan	812 (9)	0	616 (29)	0	115 (25)	38 (22)	4721 (11)	444 (18)	1290 (10)	64273 (2)	41580 (5)	67522 (5)	26025 (9)	207792
13.	Bhumij	285 (14)	173 (13)	462 (30)	8 (50)	8 (39)	18 (28)	3796 (12)	5658 (7)	36530 (2)	10103 (10)	94214 (3)	6235 (10)	124 (31)	157614
14.	Bathudi	198 (17)	6 (31)	33 (47)	20 (42)	1 (48)	13 (31)	31 (31)	684 (15)	10418 (4)	53988 (4)				

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

Orissa (Contd.)

Rank in State	District Tribes	Puri	Ganjam	Koraput	Kalahandi	Balangir	Phulbani	Dhenkanal	Cuttack	Baleswar	Kendujhar	Mayurbhanj	Sundargarh	Sambalpur	Total
30.	Kandha Gauda	2001 (5)	347 (10)	2784 (21)	565 (19)	1581 (10)	3704 (3)	504 (18)	645 (16)	102 (25)	531 (21)	877 (20)	882 (18)	668 (20)	15191
31.	Matya	371 (13)	622 (6)	2807 (20)	0	1 (50)	202 (13)	3554 (13)	1611 (8)	1319 (9)	1214 (17)	323 (24)	8 (57)	93 (34)	12125
32.	Mahali	30 (31)	61 (20)	106 (39)	71 (27)	70 (29)	7 (36)	659 (17)	26 (35)	361 (17)	275 (25)	6489 (13)	3196 (13)	417 (23)	11768
33.	Banjara	13 (35)	0	1870 (25)	6084 (7)	400 (14)	13 (32)	35 (30)	11 (42)	0	41 (33)	9 (44)	72 (33)	2376 (13)	10924
34.	Parenga	4 (44)	31 (22)	9377 (14)	110 (24)	3 (46)	0	0	9 (46)	0	5 (48)	3 (50)	52 (40)	27 (46)	9621
35.	Bhunjia	8 (38)	0	1851 (26)	6839 (6)	72 (26)	0	1 (50)	12 (39)	9 (39)	43 (32)	64 (34)	82 (30)	90 (35)	9071
36.	Holva	10 (36)	5 (36)	8193 (15)	619 (17)	0	2 (40)	0	0	0	9 (42)	8 (46)	27 (48)	8 (55)	8881
37.	Dharua	0	2 (43)	7189 (16)	214 (23)	117 (24)	42 (21)	2 (47)	139 (25)	169 (23)	9 (43)	495 (23)	59 (35)	173 (28)	8610
38.	Kawar	244 (16)	3 (41)	125 (38)	2501 (13)	193 (19)	37 (23)	48 (29)	22 (37)	7 (43)	9 (44)	36 (37)	3938 (11)	1385 (14)	8548
39.	Binjhia	1 (49)	1 (46)	81 (41)	45 (30)	332 (15)	0	0	0	14 (33)	6 (47)	0	7487 (8)	75 (36)	8042
40.	Pentia	1 (50)	6 (32)	4856 (18)	1 (54)	1 (51)	111 (16)	493 (19)	166 (22)	12 (35)	982 (18)	930 (18)	88 (29)	262 (27)	7909
41.	Kolam Lohara	23 (33)	70 (19)	1385 (27)	1435 (14)	568 (12)	365 (9)	188 (23)	245 (21)	75 (27)	436 (23)	930 (19)	1384 (17)	458 (21)	7562
42.	Bondo Poraja	0	0	5849 (17)	18 (45)	3 (47)	1 (42)	0	2 (54)	8 (41)	4 (51)	0	0	5 (58)	5890
43.	Kora	5 (40)	6 (33)	282 (31)	38 (32)	181 (21)	222 (11)	1520 (15)	12 (40)	1279 (11)	673 (20)	312 (25)	29 (47)	1263 (16)	5822
44.	Lodha	697 (11)	122 (16)	2 (62)	1 (55)	0	0	20 (33)	1140 (9)	12 (36)	0	2658 (16)	104 (27)	342 (25)	5098
45.	Koli Malhar	91 (24)	727 (5)	94 (40)	19 (43)	322 (16)	220 (12)	809 (16)	705 (14)	14 (34)	182 (28)	119 (33)	58 (36)	1359 (15)	4719
46.	Kol	62 (25)	4 (38)	158 (35)	33 (35)	230 (18)	10 (34)	68 (27)	319 (19)	1088 (12)	508 (22)	538 (22)	196 (23)	1023 (17)	4237
47.	Bagata	107 (21)	30 (23)	627 (28)	39 (31)	8 (41)	18 (29)	10 (38)	38 (33)	284 (18)	261 (26)	287 (26)	811 (21)	94 (33)	2614
48.	Rajuar	1 (51)	0	131 (37)	1 (56)	1 (52)	1 (43)	2 (48)	63 (30)	104 (24)	77 (30)	1828 (17)	57 (38)	48 (43)	2314
49.	Gandia	6 (39)	0	2099 (22)	31 (37)	72 (27)	6 (37)	4 (43)	3 (51)	1 (53)	4 (52)	3 (51)	22 (50)	12 (51)	2263
50.	Didai	0	0	1971 (23)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 (59)	3 (59)	1977
51.	Kulis	1 (52)	0	3 (59)	21 (41)	513 (13)	24 (26)	3 (45)	10 (44)	3 (48)	0	2 (52)	2 (60)	916 (19)	1498
52.	Kharwar	2 (47)	3 (42)	18 (53)	31 (38)	4 (42)	18 (30)	12 (37)	12 (41)	5 (46)	383 (24)	48 (36)	836 (19)	62 (40)	1434
53.	Desua Bhumij	139 (19)	0	56 (44)	81 (26)	1 (53)	0	0	76 (28)	48 (29)	0	724 (21)	50 (41)	8 (56)	1183
54.	Madia	109 (20)	4 (39)	33 (48)	1 (57)	71 (28)	0	6 (41)	158 (23)	523 (15)	83 (29)	10 (43)	55 (39)	11 (52)	1064
55.	Tharua	2 (48)	1 (47)	33 (49)	13 (48)	260 (17)	0	344 (22)	4 (49)	184 (21)	5 (49)	173 (30)	12 (55)	3 (60)	1034
56.	Mankirdia	3 (45)	0	3 (60)	25 (40)	142 (23)	0	66 (28)	0	65 (28)	224 (27)	256 (27)	151 (25)	69 (39)	1004
57.	Korua	1 (53)	6 (34)	74 (42)	37 (33)	4 (43)	1 (44)	8 (39)	31 (34)	184 (22)	8 (45)	165 (31)	328 (22)	139 (30)	986
58.	Ghara	0	0	7 (57)	14 (47)	155 (22)	54 (19)	15 (36)	2 (55)	2 (52)	10 (40)	23 (38)	15 (53)	320 (26)	617
59.	Mankidi	0	0	6 (58)	0	1 (54)	0	4 (44)	1 (57)	0	0	123 (32)	38 (43)	30 (45)	203
60.	Baiga	0	1 (48)	45 (46)	8 (51)	22 (35)	0	0	3 (52)	0	10 (41)	13 (40)	75 (32)	11 (53)	188
61.	Birhor	1 (54)	11 (28)	3 (61)	0	1 (55)	0	0	11 (43)	11 (37)	1 (54)	0	33 (45)	70 (38)	142
62.	Chenchu	0	10 (30)	13 (54)	6 (52)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (55)	1 (53)	8 (58)	0	39
63.	Bhunia	0	4 (40)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

Uttaranchal

Rank in State	District Tribes	Uttar Kashi	Chamoli	Tehri Garhwal	Dehra Dun	Garhwal	Pithoragarh	Almora	Nainital	Haridwar	Total
1.	Jaunsari	336 (2)	11 (4)	10 (2)	66587 (1)	397 (2)	20 (4)	385 (2)	114 (4)	0	67860
2.	Tharu	2 (5)	25 (3)	0	2 (5)	0	2 (5)	0	55573 (1)	0	55604
3.	Bhotia	1424 (1)	8114 (1)	53 (1)	535 (3)	243 (3)	16324 (1)	1647 (1)	800 (3)	257 (1)	29397
4.	Bhoksa	26 (3)	994 (2)	0	8864 (2)	454 (1)	182 (3)	14 (3)	17166 (2)	0	27700
5.	Raji	16 (4)	0	0	19 (4)	0	298 (2)	0	93 (5)	0	426

Uttar Pradesh

Rank in State	District Tribes	Mazaffarnagar	Bijnor	Meerut	Ghajabab	Buland Shahr	Moradabad	Rampur	Varanasi	Gazipur	Jaunpur	Azamgarh	Deoria	Gorakpur	Basti
1.	Tharu	0	42 (2)	1 (2)	0	0	0	1 (4)	53 (2)	12 (3)	0	49 (1)	9 (3)	159 (1)	3 (3)
2.	Bhoksa	0	3542 (1)	0	10 (2)	3 (2)	63 (2)	2 (2)	1 (4)	0	0	0	0	1 (4)	1 (4)
3.	Bhotia	56 (1)	41 (3)	39 (1)	34 (1)	15 (1)	452 (1)	43 (1)	42 (3)	33 (1)	3 (1)	27 (3)	35 (2)	109 (2)	10 (2)
4.	Raji	0	8 (4)	0	0	0	0	1 (3)	56 (1)	17 (2)	0	23 (4)	0	6 (3)	0
5.	Jaunsari	0	3 (5)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (5)	0	0	38 (2)	77 (1)	0	74 (1)
Rank in State	District Tribes	Mirzapur	Bareilly	Pilibhit	Sahjanpur	Aligarh	Mathura	Agra	Etah	Hardoi	Unnao	Lucknow	Raebarelli	Bahraich	Gonda
1.	Tharu	29 (2)	NA	0	0	0	0	234 (4)	0	NA	2022 (1)	0	47 (2)	6202 (1)	10821 (1)
2.	Bhoksa	0	NA	0	0	1 (2)	0	317 (3)	0	NA	13 (3)	33 (2)	1 (3)	12 (3)	45 (2)
3.	Bhotia	52 (1)	NA	110 (1)	18 (1)	12 (1)	37 (1)	573 (1)	63 (1)	NA	121 (2)	67 (3)	115 (1)	90 (2)	18 (3)
4.	Raji	0	NA	0	0	0	0	398 (2)	6 (2)	NA	0	146 (1)	0	0	0

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

Rajasthan

Rank in State	District Tribes	Ganganagar	Bikaner	Churu	Junjhunun	Alwar	Bharatpur	Sawai Madhopur	Jaipur	Sikar	Ajmer	Tonk	Jaisalmer	Jodhpur	Nagaur
1	Mina	2950 (1)	456 (2)	4959 (1)	22266 (1)	141940 (1)	55819 (1)	346098 (1)	368026 (1)	35508 (1)	11860 (2)	84703 (1)	36 (3)	673 (3)	2342 (1)
2	Bhil / Bhil Garasia/ Dholi Bhil	525 (3)	424 (3)	82 (4)	94 (4)	369 (3)	514 (2)	1121 (2)	1669 (4)	11 (5)	17610 (1)	7613 (2)	10532 (1)	37560 (1)	221 (3)
3	Garasia	74 (5)	23 (4)	5 (6)	0	2 (7)	0	22 (8)	22 (7)	14 (4)	8 (9)	1 (8)	8 (5)	34 (6)	1 (6)
4	Seharia/ Sahariya	20 (8)	0	4 (8)	0	0	168 (3)	12 (9)	7 (10)	0	0	0	0 (8)	0	0
5	Damor/Damaria	6 (10)	0	0	0	0	0	28 (7)	22 (8)	0	1 (10)	5 (4)	3 (6)	2 (10)	0
6	Bhil Mina	45 (6)	0	5 (7)	27 (5)	1 (9)	1 (7)	76 (4)	40 (6)	0	15 (6)	2 (6)	48 (2)	179 (4)	0
7	Dhanka/Tadvi/ Tataria/Valvi	897 (2)	2 (5)	285 (2)	440 (2)	1268 (2)	0	52 (6)	7593 (2)	709 (2)	2159 (3)	3 (5)	0	74 (5)	43 (4)
8	Naikda/Nayaka	406 (4)	556 (1)	200 (3)	214 (3)	100 (5)	13 (5)	64 (5)	2284 (3)	263 (3)	434 (4)	65 (3)	31 (4)	1338 (2)	324 (2)
9	Kathodi/ Katkari/ Dhor Kathodi	23 (7)	0	8 (5)	3 (6)	2 (8)	0	4 (11)	7 (11)	0	12 (7)	2 (7)	0	5 (8)	0
10	Koli Dhor/ Tokre Koli/ Kolcha	1 (12)	0	0	0	159 (4)	128 (4)	504 (3)	233 (5)	1 (7)	0	1 (9)	0	31 (7)	0
11	Patelia	3 (11)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (12)	0	35 (5)	0	0	0	0
12	Kokna/Kokni/ Kukna	19 (9)	0	1 (9)	1 (7)	4 (6)	4 (6)	7 (10)	12 (9)	9 (6)	11 (8)	0	1 (7)	4 (9)	2 (5)

Rank in State	District Tribes	Pali	Barmer	Jalor	Sirohi	Bhilwara	Udaipur	Chittaurgarh	Dungarpur	Banswara	Bundi	Kota	Jhalawar	Total
1	Mina	33864 (1)	551 (2)	14835 (2)	14550 (3)	51838 (2)	370519 (2)	140578 (1)	81971 (2)	29544 (2)	93826 (1)	138687 (1)	38297 (2)	2086696
2	Bhil / Bhil Garasia/ Dholi bhil	15069 (3)	56344 (1)	57112 (1)	51420 (2)	69114 (1)	392708 (1)	80687 (2)	331872 (1)	582724 (1)	23760 (2)	49950 (2)	51862 (1)	1840967
3	Garasia	20223 (2)	1 (7)	70 (4)	58484 (1)	103 (4)	38324 (3)	277 (6)	192 (5)	838 (5)	0	30 (11)	0	118756
4	Seharia/ Sahariya	0	0	11 (8)	1 (10)	10 (10)	178 (7)	474 (5)	0	0	5 (6)	39808 (3)	247 (4)	40945
5	Damor/Damaria	2 (10)	1 (8)	1 (9)	4 (9)	5 (12)	1153 (6)	531 (3)	22240 (3)	7317 (4)	2 (8)	55 (9)	1 (11)	31379
6	Bhil Mina	66 (5)	19 (3)	14 (6)	16 (8)	12 (9)	2147 (4)	191 (7)	3307 (4)	20875 (3)	5 (7)	36 (10)	7 (8)	27134
7	Dhanka/Tadvi/ Tataria/Valvi	10 (7)	0	0	41 (6)	25 (6)	18 (10)	187 (8)	4 (11)	51 (7)	0	247 (7)	4 (10)	14112
8	Naikda/Nayaka	196 (4)	17 (4)	1 (10)	21 (7)	440 (3)	177 (8)	495 (4)	29 (6)	46 (8)	256 (3)	1026 (4)	178 (5)	9174
9	Kathodi/ Katkari/ Dhor Kathodi	1 (11)	0	0	1 (11)	6 (11)	1919 (5)	10 (12)	9 (7)	0	0	379 (6)	162 (6)	2553
10	Koli Dhor/ Tokre Koli/ Kolcha	57 (6)	0	231 (3)	440 (4)	21 (7)	0	55 (10)	5 (10)	0 (12)	31 (5)	168 (8)	13 (7)	2079
11	Patelia	8 (8)	3 (5)	21 (5)	102 (5)	26 (5)	31 (9)	137 (9)	9 (8)	348 (6)	124 (4)	498 (5)	367 (3)	1713
12	Kokna/Kokni/ Kukna	6 (9)	2 (6)	12 (7)	1 (12)	15 (8)	12 (11)	12 (11)	7 (9)	8 (9)	2 (9)	6 (12)	7 (9)	165

Gujarat

Rank in State	District Tribes	Dangs	Valsad	Surat	Bharuch	Vadodara	Panch Mahal	Kheda	Ahmedabad	Gandhiagar	Mahesana	Sabar Kantha	Banaskantha	Kachchh
1.	Bhil/Garasia /DholiBhil	27071 (2)	6018 (8)	207151 (4)	456314 (1)	197173 (2)	712225 (1)	35276 (1)	20494 (1)	1178 (1)	7285 (1)	241295 (1)	109662 (1)	2235 (4)
2.	Dubla	179 (11)	188019 (2)	213707 (3)	45670 (3)	19792 (5)	342 (8)	992 (4)	771 (5)	42 (5)	4 (13)	235 (6)	3 (13)	20 (12)
3.	Dhodia	1980 (6)	359540 (1)	84018 (5)	532 (9)	438 (8)	2141 (7)	41 (12)	242 (8)	50 (3)	5 (12)	28 (16)	13 (9)	51 (8)
4.	Rathawa	5 (14)	271 (14)	124 (19)	613 (8)	251084 (1)	56249 (4)	141 (8)	28 (18)	26 (8)	0	38 (14)	0	28 (11)
5.	Naikda/Nayaka	331 (9)	79064 (5)	23922 (7)	1887 (6)	65737 (4)	99116 (2)	2830 (3)	1234 (4)	96 (2)	191 (4)	5147 (2)	243 (2)	62 (7)
6.	Gamit/Gamta /Gavit/Mavchi	4780 (5)	8219 (7)	231575 (1)	4436 (5)	256 (10)	28 (15)	156 (7)	151 (11)	31 (7)	32 (5)	549 (4)	37 (8)	49 (9)
7.	Chaudhri	0	3177 (9)	216720 (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Kokna/Kokni /Kukna	18275 (3)	159494 (3)	25213 (6)	234 (10)	70 (13)	55 (13)	4 (14)	69 (14)	3 (14)	0	1 (20)	92 (5)	1 (17)
9.	Dhanka/Tadvi /Tataria/Valvi	1 (17)	505 (11)	15750 (8)	58258 (2)	99834 (3)	4877 (6)	3682 (2)	706 (6)	25 (9)	26 (7)	1326 (3)	7 (7)	37 (10)
10.	Varli	15434 (4)	136464 (4)	395 (14)	92 (15)	141 (12)	250 (10)	65 (10)	38 (17)	0	27 (6)	14 (17)	5 (5)	5 (15)
11.	Patelia	5 (15)	91 (19)	441 (13)	164 (12)	290 (9)	68052 (3)	440 (5)	445 (7)	10 (10)	14 (10)	92 (8)	0	102 (5)
12.	KoliDhor/ Tokre Koli	267 (10)	21820 (6)	3549 (10)	163 (13)	10856 (6)	24783 (5)	69 (9)	208 (9)	0	0	149 (7)	109 (4)	74 (6)
13.	Koli	0	0	0	13 (19)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47877 (1)
14.	Kunbi	35214 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Vitolia/Kotwalia /Barodia	820 (7)	3004 (10)	11690 (9)	1585 (7)	184 (11)	5 (18)	62 (11)	57 (15)	0	23 (8)	78 (10)	0	0
16.	Padhar	1 (18)	309 (13)	485 (12)	47 (17)	50 (14)	4 (19)	0	4981 (2)	9 (11)	8 (11)	14 (18)	40 (7)	0
17.	Vaghri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7806 (2)
18.	Chodhara	34 (12)	82 (20)	139 (18)	5057 (4)	34 (15)	50 (14)	0	54 (16)	0	0	2 (19)	0	7 (14)
19.	Siddi0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Pardhi/Advichincher	23 (13)	131 (17)	231 (16)	24 (18)	14 (18)	220 (11)	14 (13)	86 (13)	4 (13)	0	66 (11)	0	4416 (3)
21.	Rabari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Bavacha/Bamcha	1 (19)	165 (16)	7 (21)	0	1017 (7)	268 (9)	215 (6)	0	0	326 (2)	40 (12)	141 (3)	0
23.	Kathodi/Katkari	431 (8)	222 (15)	1145 (11)	179 (11)	32 (16)	1 (20)	0	9 (20)	6 (12)	1 (15)	514 (5)	0	0

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

Gujarat

Rank in State	Tribes	District	Junagadh	Amreli	Bhavnagar	Surendranag	Rajkot	Jamnaga	Total
1.	Bhil/Garasia/DholiBhil	779 (4)	182 (2)	1946 (1)	701 (2)	2763 (1)	715 (3)	2030463	
2.	Dubla	0	0	78 (3)	0	0	4 (12)	469858	
3.	Dhodia	12 (15)	6 (9)	6 (13)	17 (9)	7 (9)	1 (13)	449128	
4.	Rathawa	19 (11)	0	10 (11)	1 (13)	0	0	308637	
5.	Naikda/Nayaka	32 (10)	43 (5)	17 (9)	125 (4)	22 (5)	1 (14)	280228	
6.	Gamit/Gamta/Gavit/Mavchi	62 (7)	69 (4)	27 (6)	62 (5)	209 (3)	111 (5)	250839	
7.	Chaudhri	0	0	0	0	0	0	219897	
8.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	0	0	1 (14)	1 (11)	0	0	203513	
9.	Dhanka/Tadvi/Tetaria/Valvi	7 (18)	9 (7)	38 (5)	1 (12)	0	1 (15)	185090	
10.	Varli	53 (8)	0	0	0	0	0	152983	
11.	Patelia	35 (9)	9 (8)	23 (7)	1 (13)	5 (10)	9 (9)	70228	
12.	KoliDhor/Tokre Koli	8 (16)	0	12 (10)	26 (6)	117 (4)	23 (6)	62233	
13.	Koli	0	0	0	0	0	0	47877	
14.	Kunbi	0	0	0	0	0	0	35214	
15.	Vitolia/Kotwalia/Barodia	18 (12)	0	0	217 (3)	5 (11)	0	17757	
16.	Padhar	1 (20)	0	0	4635 (1)	4 (12)	0	10589	
17.	Vaghiri	0	0	0	0	0	0	7806	
18.	Chodhara	0	0	0	0	0	6 (10)	5465	
19.	Siddi	3694 (2)	284 (1)	181 (2)	25 (8)	463 (2)	780 (2)	5427	
20.	Pardhi/Advichincher	0	0	0	0	0	0	5229	
21.	Rabari	3971 (1)	0	0	0	0	1076 (1)	5047	
22.	Bavacha/Bamcha	64 (6)	148 (3)	21 (8)	0	20 (6)	0	3714	
23.	Kathodi/Katkari	5 (19)	0	0	0	0	0	2545	
24.	Charan	1249 (3)	0	0	0	0	177 (4)	1426	
25.	Gond/Rajgond	15 (13)	0	6 (12)	7 (10)	0	0	1054	
26.	Pomla	8 (17)	0	0	0	17 (7)	6 (11)	794	
27.	Barda	14 (14)	14 (6)	44 (4)	26 (7)	9 (8)	15 (8)	755	
28.	Bharwad	500 (5)	0	0	0	0	19 (7)	519	

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Rank in State	Tribes	District	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total
1	Varli		51337 (1)	51337
2	Dhodia		13796 (2)	13796
3	Kokna		13770 (3)	13770
4	Dubla		1872 (4)	1872
5	Koli Dhor		692 (5)	692
6	Kathodi		74 (6)	74
7	Naikda		67 (7)	67

Source : People of India, volume III, 1994

Goa

Rank in State	Tribes	Goa (Total)
1.	Naikda/Nayaka	398
2.	Dubla/Halpati/Talavia	169
3.	Dhodia	63
4.	Siddi	42
5.	Varli	2

Daman and Diu

Rank in State	Tribes	Daman	Diu	Total
1.	Dubla/Halpati/Talavia	7427 (1)	9 (3)	7436
2.	Dhodia	1425 (2)	0	1425
3.	Varli	799 (3)	0	799
4.	Naikda/Nayaka	159 (4)	78 (2)	237
5.	Siddi	4 (5)	91 (1)	95

Maharashtra

Rank in State	Tribes	District	Greater Bombay	Thane	Raigarh	Ratnagiri	Nashik	Dhule	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar	Pune	Satara	Sangli	Solapur	Kolhapur
1.	Gond	5079 (6)	1308 (9)	221 (11)	47 (13)	1676 (8)	1143 (10)	1502 (9)	476 (6)	723 (7)	275 (6)	260 (7)	947 (7)	394 (8)	
2.	Bhil	1346 (10)	742 (11)	153 (14)	104 (7)	167321 (3)	531139 (1)	141561 (1)	69919 (2)	3475 (4)	97 (9)	139 (9)	592 (8)	107 (12)	
3.	Koli Mahadev	31820 (1)	50436 (4)	60903 (2)	6261 (2)	225521 (1)	2726 (9)	9872 (5)	75736 (1)	102193 (1)	8083 (1)	10924 (1)	34381 (1)	14759 (1)	
4.	Varli	8256 (2)	319560 (1)	654 (5)	259 (4)	32146 (5)	10 (28)	1 (39)	100 (14)	27 (21)	9 (19)	5 (22)	0	154 (11)	
5.	Kokna	1634 (9)	41476 (5)	104 (15)	16 (20)	221940 (2)	86514 (3)	365 (11)	92 (15)	298 (14)	40 (12)	13 (19)	21 (19)	13 (23)	
6.	Thakur	5773 (3)	90662 (3)	48070 (3)	2551 (3)	39435 (4)	5061 (7)	6894 (6)	35094 (3)	34579 (2)	543 (3)	371 (6)	2128 (3)	515 (7)	
7.	Halba	919 (14)	0	16 (23)	3 (25)	1132 (9)	43 (20)	100 (18)	554 (5)	644 (9)	47 (10)	47 (15)	30 (15)	25 (20)	
8.	Andh	566 (19)	109 (19)	15 (24)	18 (19)	41 (21)	20 (24)	133 (15)	110 (12)	431 (12)	31 (14)	73 (13)	11 (28)	40 (16)	
9.	Koli Malhar	2338 (7)	138617 (2)	347 (8)	78 (10)	1054 (10)	496 (13)	1626 (8)	124 (10)	577 (10)	352 (5)	151 (6)	337 (10)	106 (13)	
10.	Kolam	658 (17)	51 (23)	2 (32)	5 (22)	75 (17)	24 (22)	175 (13)	115 (11)	1095 (6)	10 (18)	3 (25)	390 (9)	1 (28)	
11.	Kathodi	824 (16)	0	75679 (1)	21265 (1)	4443 (6)	399 (14)	171 (14)	301 (8)	8885 (3)	2546 (2)	79 (11)	14 (22)	1486 (4)	
12.	Korku	58 (39)	24 (29)	4 (29)	0	14 (27)	32 (21)	48 (24)	0	7 (32)	0	1 (27)	3 (33)	22 (21)	
13.	Gamit	881 (15)	49 (24)	6 (27)	47 (14)	382 (13)	108859 (2)	54 (22)	6 (27)	11 (30)	1 (22)	5 (23)	13 (25)	20 (22)	
14.	Pardhan	115 (33)	147 (18)	169 (12)	51 (12)	119 (16)	155 (18)	123 (17)	314 (7)	60 (18)	28 (15)	0	14 (23)	92 (14)	
15.	Pardhi	2197 (8)	493 (13)	100 (17)	42 (15)	2223 (7)	6367 (6)	12774 (3)	3618 (4)	2723 (5)	510 (4)	715 (3)	7332 (2)	853 (6)	
16.	Koli Dhor	644 (18)	5840 (7)	365 (6)	38 (16)	803 (11)	35383 (5)	25062 (2)	109 (13)	246 (15)	33 (13)	640 (4)	291 (12)	1089 (5)	
17.	Oraon	924 (13)	676 (12)	1336 (4)	251 (5)	358 (14)	663 (12)	1355 (10)	163 (9)	494 (11)	100 (8)	470 (5)	1049 (6)	1592 (3)	
18.	Dhanwar	1307 (11)	158 (17)	102 (16)	1 (26)	49 (20)	3 (33)	125 (16)	80 (17)	75 (17)	2 (21)	78 (12)	1245 (5)	45 (15)	
19.	Dhanka	364 (24)	24 (30)	0	0	181 (15)	44010 (4)	11029 (4)	7 (25)	0	0	0	25 (17)	0	
20.	Naikda	562 (20)	819 (10)	364 (7)	126 (8)	404 (12)	5024 (8)	2192 (7)	16 (22)	700 (8)	261 (7)	51 (14)	289 (13)	232 (9)	
21.	Kawar	559 (21)	0	20 (21)	128 (7)	18 (26)	50 (19)	71 (19)	22 (21)	108 (16)	47 (11)	118 (10)	316 (11)	164 (10)	
22.	Dubla	5178 (5)	9933 (6)	319 (9)	0	0	375 (15)	0	0	1 (38)	0	0	0	0	
23.	Kharia	1026 (12)	0												

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

Maharashtra (Contd.)

Rank in State	District Tribes	Greater Bombay	Thane	Raigarh	Ratnagiri	Nashik	Dhule	Jalgaon	Ahmednagar	Pune	Satara	Sangli	Solapur	Kolhapur
37.	Baiga	38 (44)	24 (31)	1 (37)	0	19 (25)	2 (36)	9 (30)	12 (23)	21 (26)	0	0	14 (24)	8 (24)
38.	Koya	164 (29)	13 (32)	1 (38)	0	5 (33)	0	0	0	7 (34)	0	0	28 (16)	0
39.	Kondh	166 (28)	39 (26)	27 (20)	0	1 (40)	2 (37)	9 (39)	0	3 (37)	0	0	0	0
40.	Bavacha	57 (40)	8 (38)	0	0	0	24 (23)	14 (28)	7 (26)	26 (22)	0	33 (17)	16 (20)	0
41.	Sawar	74 (38)	43 (25)	0	31 (31)	2 (35)	0	3 (28)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (30)
42.	Pomla	81 (37)	64 (22)	6 (28)	0	0	0	1 (41)	0	46 (20)	0	0	12 (27)	0
43.	Birhul	28 (44)	12 (35)	0	0	0	4 (32)	0	1 (32)	7 (35)	0	0	0	0
44.	Thoti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45.	Chodhara	138 (31)	11 (37)	3 (31)	0	1 (41)	13 (27)	7 (33)	6 (29)	1 (39)	0	0	0	0
46.	Bhatra	36 (45)	0	2 (34)	0	10 (28)	2 (38)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47.	Nagesia	41 (43)	0	1 (37)	0	0	0	0	1 (33)	1 (40)	0	0	5 (32)	0

Maharashtra (Contd.)

Rank in State	District Tribes	Aurangabad	Parbhani	Bid	Nanded	Osmanabad	Buldana	Akola	Amravati	Yavatmal	Wardha	Nagpur	Bhandara	Chandrapur	Total
1.	Gond	881 (9)	777 (8)	382 (8)	22324 (5)	1419 (6)	995 (9)	10267 (5)	71385 (2)	141462 (1)	95385 (1)	174494 (1)	190726 (1)	438191 (1)	1162739
2.	Bhil	36835 (1)	513 (10)	3840 (2)	4709 (6)	153 (13)	9361 (5)	2499 (9)	1955 (8)	3262 (9)	2965 (6)	1457 (14)	8539 (3)	294 (18)	993077
3.	Koli Mahadev	9332 (3)	7283 (2)	4152 (1)	34890 (3)	28751 (1)	15960 (1)	16993 (2)	9718 (5)	8138 (6)	2595 (7)	5319 (5)	5200 (7)	5503 (6)	787449
4.	Varli	39 (20)	1 (33)	0	13 (32)	2 (30)	0	0	0	30 (25)	2 (36)	45 (30)	0	0	361313
5.	Kokna	104 (14)	5 (29)	3 (17)	0	10 (27)	22 (18)	13 (23)	72 (23)	16 (30)	59 (24)	48 (29)	52 (25)	3 (39)	352933
6.	Thakur	4240 (5)	1936 (5)	748 (4)	2210 (10)	1444 (5)	2573 (8)	4609 (7)	5059 (7)	2650 (11)	2412 (8)	14685 (3)	5232 (5)	3717 (9)	323191
7.	Halba	161 (12)	28 (19)	36 (13)	219 (18)	34 (19)	379 (12)	2867 (8)	9487 (6)	5346 (7)	12061 (2)	112863 (2)	64779 (2)	22500 (3)	234320
8.	Andh	331 (11)	57593 (1)	37 (12)	40774 (1)	11 (25)	9415 (4)	44204 (1)	256 (18)	77077 (2)	26 (27)	70 (27)	18 (28)	465 (17)	231875
9.	Koli Malhar	13514 (2)	312 (11)	430 (7)	3293 (9)	458 (9)	100 (13)	151 (17)	1416 (9)	714 (14)	2335 (9)	3707 (6)	2835 (8)	1902 (10)	177370
10.	Kolam	1360 (6)	1382 (7)	66 (10)	35952 (2)	39 (18)	74 (14)	258 (13)	480 (14)	65707 (3)	4863 (5)	365 (18)	13 (31)	4911 (8)	118074
11.	Kathodi	83 (16)	47 (15)	4 (16)	209 (19)	78 (14)	5 (25)	18 (22)	22 (28)	48 (21)	118 (18)	255 (21)	118 (17)	46 (28)	117143
12.	Korku	11 (22)	7 (26)	0	22 (26)	11 (26)	2904 (7)	4804 (6)	107015 (1)	48 (22)	504 (14)	302 (19)	65 (23)	68 (25)	115974
13.	Gamit	6 (24)	25 (20)	0	56 (20)	259 (11)	6 (24)	10 (24)	12 (32)	18 (29)	13 (28)	36 (33)	17 (29)	34 (30)	110826
14.	Pardhan	5 (26)	30 (17)	1 (18)	3450 (8)	174 (12)	10 (22)	215 (14)	401 (15)	38181 (4)	8029 (3)	2132 (11)	1441 (10)	43230 (2)	98666
15.	Pardhi	697 (10)	2331 (4)	2079 (3)	837 (11)	5451 (3)	9908 (2)	11271 (4)	13941 (4)	4410 (8)	1748 (10)	1300 (15)	84 (22)	1109 (14)	95113
16.	Koli Dhor	103 (15)	142 (13)	72 (9)	366 (13)	392 (10)	52 (16)	46 (19)	991 (10)	328 (16)	635 (12)	1669 (13)	773 (13)	1310 (13)	77422
17.	Oraon	1094 (7)	3390 (3)	674 (5)	22522 (4)	8490 (2)	749 (10)	579 (11)	638 (11)	3108 (10)	713 (11)	10157 (4)	1510 (9)	7924 (4)	70982
18.	Dhanwar	1078 (8)	632 (9)	16 (14)	700 (12)	464 (8)	9475 (3)	12764 (3)	16270 (3)	14553 (5)	5914 (4)	3063 (7)	236 (15)	1372 (12)	69807
19.	Dhanka	59 (18)	30 (18)	0	4 (36)	0	35 (17)	2 (32)	53 (26)	11 (31)	6 (33)	16 (39)	6 (35)	18 (32)	55880
20.	Naikda	5255 (4)	1472 (6)	482 (6)	3935 (7)	2396 (4)	3781 (6)	2000 (10)	116 (19)	2169 (12)	94 (20)	428 (17)	108 (19)	1565 (11)	34841
21.	Kawar	110 (13)	169 (12)	0	328 (14)	2 (31)	487 (11)	156 (16)	585 (12)	1228 (13)	212 (17)	2538 (9)	7509 (4)	5157 (7)	20102
22.	Dubla	1 (32)	0	0	15 (30)	2 (32)	1 (31)	21 (21)	0	1 (40)	1 (37)	13 (40)	61 (24)	96 (22)	16018
23.	Kharia	1 (33)	1 (34)	1 (19)	10 (33)	2 (33)	3 (27)	49 (18)	67 (24)	552 (15)	510 (13)	2748 (8)	496 (14)	5814 (5)	11376
24.	Dhodia	0	5 (30)	0	0	0	0	0	3 (36)	5 (34)	12 (29)	44 (31)	7 (34)	2 (43)	10978
25.	Barda	2 (31)	2 (31)	0	55 (21)	931 (7)	5 (26)	9 (25)	15 (30)	35 (24)	0	22 (37)	115 (18)	18 (33)	10296
26.	Blinjhwar	45 (19)	0	0	290 (15)	75 (15)	2 (29)	4 (28)	76 (22)	7 (33)	1 (38)	117 (25)	5209 (6)	77 (24)	6218
27.	Kamar	64 (17)	10 (23)	0	228 (17)	24 (21)	58 (15)	481 (12)	584 (13)	178 (18)	228 (15)	1907 (12)	895 (11)	827 (16)	5865
28.	Kol	0	91 (14)	10 (15)	22 (27)	20 (23)	0	5 (26)	58 (25)	25 (27)	213 (16)	2213 (10)	832 (12)	278 (19)	4189
29.	Khairwar	0	0	0	2 (37)	1 (34)	1 (32)	5 (27)	51 (27)	232 (17)	115 (19)	297 (20)	95 (21)	1006 (15)	2308
30.	Bhunjia	5 (27)	8 (24)	1 (20)	17 (29)	0	19 (19)	159 (15)	312 (17)	97 (20)	88 (21)	151 (22)	102 (20)	9 (37)	1939
31.	Bhaina	0	0	0	18 (28)	7 (29)	10 (23)	0	87 (20)	28 (26)	0	795 (16)	194 (16)	5 (38)	1292
32.	Patelia	0	0	0	6 (35)	31 (20)	0	3 (29)	2 (37)	9 (32)	9 (31)	96 (26)	21 (27)	11 (36)	1076
33.	Bharia	6 (25)	0	64 (11)	2 (38)	47 (17)	0	37 (20)	8 (33)	39 (23)	68 (22)	140 (24)	0	55 (27)	1022
34.	Vitolla	0	1 (35)	0	1 (39)	0	12 (21)	0	6 (35)	3 (35)	10 (30)	10 (42)	0	1 (44)	1013
35.	Rathawa	1 (34)	21 (22)	0	248 (16)	18 (24)	0	0	85 (21)	2 (39)	4 (34)	9 (44)	0	3 (40)	1009
36.	Parja	4 (29)	8 (25)	1 (21)	25 (25)	0	19 (20)	3 (30)	355 (16)	25 (28)	30 (26)	54 (28)	1 (37)	38 (29)	775
37.	Baiga	0	22 (21)	0	0	9 (28)	0	1 (33)	0	0	3 (35)	142 (23)	13 (32)	206 (20)	544

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

Madhya Pradesh (Contd.)

Rank in State	District Tribes	Jhabua	Dewas	Shajapur	Ujjain	Sidhi	Guna	Seoni	Chhindwara	Betul	Raisen	Sehore	East Nimar	West Nimar
13.	Halba	3 (18)	4 (14)	6 (11)	137 (6)	0	1 (21)	1448 (4)	5186 (4)	53 (10)	10 (24)	8 (18)	613 (5)	7 (21)
14.	Kawar	75 (7)	23 (8)	11 (7)	22 (12)	204 (10)	13 (14)	5 (14)	19 (17)	104 (7)	285 (11)	109 (7)	3093 (4)	1165 (4)
15.	Binjhwar	13 (15)	11 (12)	0	5 (20)	3 (23)	150 (7)	71 (7)	31 (14)	114 (6)	82 (15)	7 (20)	0	24 (15)
16.	Mawasi	0	0	0	0	1 (29)	0	3 (16)	8882 (3)	58 (9)	27 (22)	0	0	6 (22)
17.	Keer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2776 (4)	4467 (3)	0	0
18.	Khairwar	0	0	0	0	1573 (7)	378 (5)	0	2 (30)	1 (26)	217 (12)	60 (9)	0	0
19.	Pao	6 (16)	0	0	0	21 (16)	0	0	0	1 (27)	0	0	0	0
20.	Bhilmina	37 (10)	25 (6)	151 (2)	94 (7)	0	328 (6)	1 (24)	6 (23)	0	66 (17)	32 (14)	4 (20)	23 (16)
21.	Biar	0	0	0	0	4106 (6)	0	1 (23)	5 (24)	5 (19)	7 (27)	0	0	0
22.	Bhania	47 (8)	0	0	0	0	0	54 (8)	0	0	106 (14)	42 (13)	0	0
23.	Pardhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	318 (6)	96 (10)	19 (13)	304 (10)	956 (5)	76 (8)	0
24.	Dhanwar	2 (20)	6 (13)	0	818 (3)	10 (18)	4 (17)	22 (12)	104 (9)	84 (8)	19 (23)	5 (23)	58 (10)	95 (9)
25.	Majhi	3 (19)	47 (4)	5 (12)	145 (5)	8 (20)	22 (11)	0	7 (22)	10 (16)	113 (13)	82 (8)	71 (9)	0
26.	Kamar	0	0	0	10 (17)	130 (12)	0	1 (22)	4 (25)	8 (17)	4 (29)	4 (25)	0	8 (20)
27.	Bhunjia	20 (13)	19 (9)	16 (5)	53 (8)	9 (19)	21 (12)	3 (17)	1331 (6)	4 (20)	7 (26)	13 (17)	25 (13)	69 (11)
28.	Bhaina	0	1 (19)	0	0	0	4 (16)	0	14 (18)	0	0	0	1 (22)	57 (13)
29.	Sawar	0	0	0	0	52 (14)	37 (10)	25 (10)	1 (32)	1 (24)	48 (18)	6 (22)	0	228 (5)
30.	Oraon	102 (6)	0	0	10 (16)	217 (9)	0	24 (11)	9 (20)	14 (14)	27 (21)	1 (26)	1 (21)	59 (12)
31.	Damor	233 (2)	24 (7)	7 (9)	5 (21)	1 (30)	0	3 (18)	3 (29)	2 (23)	32 (19)	0	0	33 (14)
32.	Karku	0	1 (21)	0	0	3 (25)	59 (9)	1 (25)	4 (27)	135 (5)	0	50 (10)	12 (14)	1 (25)
33.	Mina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Kharia	0	0	0	26 (10)	0	112 (8)	0	24 (16)	1 (28)	0	0	0	0
35.	Bhattra	42 (9)	1 (18)	0	15 (15)	12 (17)	2 (19)	1 (21)	1 (31)	2 (21)	9 (25)	0	4 (19)	22 (17)
36.	Gadaba	0	0	13 (6)	4 (22)	3 (24)	1 (22)	0	4 (26)	1 (30)	3 (30)	5 (24)	0	0
37.	Parja	0	0	0	4 (23)	59 (13)	1 (23)	0	1 (36)	6 (18)	7 (28)	8 (19)	6 (18)	0
38.	Munda	0	0	0	0	7 (21)	0	0	9 (21)	0	0	0	0	0
39.	Saonta	0	0	0	0	0	2 (20)	0	1 (34)	0	0	0	0	1 (23)
40.	Andh	14 (14)	1 (23)	2 (13)	0	5 (22)	1 (24)	0	1 (37)	1 (32)	0	1 (29)	0	11 (18)
41.	Majhawar	0	0	0	23 (11)	0	0	0	29 (15)	1 (29)	0	0	0	0
42.	Birhul	0	0	0	0	2 (26)	0	0	0	1 (31)	2 (32)	7 (21)	0	1 (24)
43.	Nagasia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (20)	1 (33)	0	0	0	0	0
44.	Kolam	0	1 (22)	0	0	1 (31)	0	0	0	0	3 (31)	0	8 (17)	0
45.	Korwa	0	1 (20)	0	7 (18)	1 (28)	0	0	0	1 (25)	0	1 (28)	0	0
46.	Kond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (35)	0	0	0	1 (23)	0

Madhya Pradesh (Contd.)

Rank in State	District Tribes	Indore	Dhar	Rewa	Satna	Damoh	Chhatarpur	Tikamgarh	Datia	Shahdol	Sagar	Mandla	Shivpuri
1.	Gond	0	577 (2)	9509 (2)	33945 (1)	73913 (1)	6176 (2)	857 (4)	230 (2)	309060 (1)	63864 (1)	526902 (1)	309
2.	Bhil	60406	546764 (1)	1 (18)	1 (25)	36 (11)	0	10 (6)	25 (5)	59 (19)	166 (8)	52 (14)	2399
3.	Sahariya	9 (19)	37 (8)	0	5 (19)	327 (5)	347 (6)	1028 (3)	3761 (1)	14 (27)	5236 (4)	0	75471
4.	Baiga	74 (10)	22 (10)	346 (3)	98 (8)	40 (9)	5 (13)	0	2 (6)	106388 (2)	6 (17)	45532 (2)	0
5.	Bharla	225 (6)	199 (4)	26 (9)	2665 (3)	1420 (4)	20 (8)	0	0	20775 (5)	874 (5)	4514 (4)	0
6.	Kol	108 (8)	5 (14)	27383 (1)	21758 (2)	257 (6)	0	5 (8)	0	25201 (4)	577 (6)	4263 (5)	0
7.	Korku	2797 (2)	94 (6)	0	2 (22)	1 (19)	0	0	0	15 (26)	0	1 (34)	1
8.	Saur	0	0	1 (19)	0	2464 (3)	7048 (1)	21303 (1)	0	0	15937 (3)	3 (34)	361
9.	Panika	0	0	44 (7)	54 (9)	0	16 (10)	4 (10)	0	29566 (3)	0	0	0
10.	Sonr	0	0	0	0	4587 (2)	4443 (3)	7206 (2)	53 (3)	5 (32)	24512 (2)	33 (18)	197
11.	Agaria	120 (7)	18 (2)	21 (12)	0	0	1 (17)	0	28 (4)	9455 (6)	4 (22)	2412 (6)	180
12.	Pardhan	0	0	0	0	213 (7)	0	0	0	305 (13)	0	5001 (3)	0
13.	Halba	7 (21)	7 (12)	52 (6)	125 (7)	0	5 (14)	0	0	13 (28)	16 (12)	62 (13)	0
14.	Kawar	1165 (4)	3 (17)	18 (14)	53 (10)	17 (14)	16 (9)	0	0	5358 (7)	5 (20)	37 (16)	0
15.	Binjhwar	24 (15)	0	13 (15)	0	5 (16)	0	0	0	30 (21)	0	19 (23)	12
16.	Mawasi	6 (22)	0	0	1365 (4)	0	0	0	0	110 (16)	1 (24)	6 (29)	0
17.	Keer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Khairwar	0	0	0	394 (6)	38 (10)	1167 (4)	0	0	802 (11)	20 (11)	0	0
19.	Pao	0	0	0	754 (5)	0	0	0	0	5331 (8)	0	0	0
20.	Bhilmina	23 (16)	361 (3)	7 (16)	1 (28)	0	0	0	2 (7)	1 (36)	6 (19)	23 (21)	0
21.	Biar	0	1 (19)	0	39 (11)	0	0	0	0	35 (20)	11 (16)	13 (24)	0
22.	Bhania	0	0	0	3 (20)	0	0	0	0	3009 (9)	0	0	0
23.	Pardhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156 (10)	0
24.	Dhanwar	95 (9)	5 (15)	58 (5)	3 (21)	28 (12)	0	9 (7)	1 (9)	668 (12)	15 (13)	269 (8)	0
25.	Majhi	0	0	201 (4)	6 (18)	21 (13)	34 (7)	5 (9)	0	290 (14)	54 (10)	254 (9)	0
26.	Kamar	8 (20)	48 (7)	24 (11)	1 (26)	4 (17)	0	1 (13)	0	1847 (10)	2 (23)	12 (25)	0
27.	Bhunjia	69 (11)	0	29 (8)	0	0	0	0	0	22 (23)	67 (9)	25 (20)	1
28.	Bhaina	57 (13)	108 (5)	26 (10)	0	0	4 (15)	0	0	0	13 (15)	1391 (7)	0
29.	Sawar	228 (5)	0	0	2 (23)	6 (15)	495 (5)	1 (12)	0</				

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

Madhya Pradesh (Contd.)

Rank in State	District Tribes	Gwalior	Bhind	Morena	Vidisha	Rajgarh	Narsimhapur	Hoshangabad	Jabalpur	Bhopal	Balaghat	Mandsaur	Ratlam	Panna	Total
1.	Gond	1409 (3)	251 (1)	819 (3)	4877 (2)	414 (4)	74877 (1)	84778 (1)	193037 (1)	6189 (1)	210201 (1)	1884 (3)	1064 (2)	42863 (1)	2791482
2.	Bhil	2121 (2)	3 (7)	1520 (2)	3966 (3)	20580 (1)	74 (5)	4408 (3)	121 (11)	3564 (2)	40 (11)	58756 (1)	165142 (1)	84 (8)	2499979
3.	Sahariya	20389 (1)	150 (2)	64005 (1)	19070 (1)	957 (3)	1 (14)	12 (20)	0	2393 (4)	0	34 (8)	6 (16)	4 (14)	260939
4.	Baiga	20 (9)	0	4 (8)	25 (14)	2 (15)	0	7 (23)	5357 (4)	5 (28)	14206 (2)	70 (6)	3 (17)	7 (13)	205681
5.	Bharia	24 (8)	0	0	212 (7)	2176 (2)	3186 (2)	812 (4)	51840 (2)	88 (13)	107 (9)	222 (4)	162 (4)	17795 (2)	125333
6.	Kol	0	0	0	69 (11)	7 (12)	219 (4)	37 (16)	23028 (3)	14 (23)	91 (10)	0	0	246 (6)	120973
7.	Korku	180 (4)	0	2 (11)	0	0	7 (10)	12045 (2)	36 (18)	48 (17)	6 (19)	0	0	0	68914
8.	Saur	7 (14)	0	115 (5)	1031 (5)	29 (9)	0	335 (7)	60 (15)	142 (10)	0	0	0	3514 (3)	54260
9.	Panika	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12 (10)	52979
10.	Sonr	2 (19)	0	3 (10)	1665 (4)	30 (8)	0	794 (5)	0	53 (16)	8 (16)	0	0	1763 (4)	46615
11.	Agaria	0	56 (4)	0	104 (9)	3 (14)	1 (16)	1 (27)	42 (17)	59 (14)	138 (8)	7 (12)	37 (6)	1 (18)	21113
12.	Pardhan	1 (22)	0	11 (6)	0	0	516 (3)	575 (6)	1156 (5)	12 (24)	1101 (5)	0	0	0	16724
13.	Halba	13 (11)	0	4 (9)	4 (21)	1 (18)	1 (15)	60 (14)	371 (8)	453 (6)	6340 (4)	5 (13)	14 (12)	0	15029
14.	Kawar	8 (12)	15 (5)	0 (17)	1 (24)	293 (5)	10 (8)	260 (9)	110 (12)	413 (7)	167 (6)	1 (20)	25 (8)	14 (9)	13117
15.	Binjhwar	140 (5)	112 (3)	1 (13)	101 (10)	80 (7)	0	12 (21)	4 (32)	95 (12)	10751 (3)	2 (16)	26 (7)	0	11938
16.	Mawasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	277 (8)	7 (30)	2 (34)	0	1 (22)	0	98 (7)	10850
17.	Keer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2651 (3)	0	0	0	0	9894
18.	Khairwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (29)	175 (9)	2 (33)	0	2 (18)	8 (15)	1733 (5)	6573
19.	Pao	0	0	0	0	1 (20)	0	0	0	4 (30)	1 (26)	0	0	0	6119
20.	Bhilmina	110 (6)	0	0	62 (12)	101 (6)	0	55 (15)	1 (40)	115 (11)	6 (20)	2543 (2)	1062 (3)	4 (15)	5250
21.	Biar	0	0	0	15 (15)	0	0	10 (22)	16 (23)	2 (35)	1 (25)	10 (11)	20 (11)	1 (19)	4298
22.	Bhania	0	0	0	154 (8)	0	0	0	15 (25)	0	0	0	0	0	3430
23.	Pardhi	0	0	0	0	0	69 (6)	221 (10)	569 (6)	571 (5)	23 (13)	0	0	0	3378
24.	Dhanwar	3 (18)	0	2 (12)	27 (13)	27 (10)	13 (7)	198 (11)	28 (19)	30 (20)	161 (7)	36 (7)	8 (14)	0	2911
25.	Majhi	68 (7)	8 (6)	0	0	0	6 (13)	32 (18)	511 (7)	169 (9)	9 (15)	2 (19)	0	10 (11)	2193
26.	Kamar	0	0	0	1 (25)	0	0	36 (17)	19 (22)	20 (21)	0	0	10 (13)	0	2202
27.	Bhunjia	2 (20)	0	0	14 (17)	14 (11)	0	62 (13)	53 (16)	9 (26)	4 (23)	25 (9)	24 (9)	8 (12)	2018
28.	Bhaina	7 (15)	0	0	0	4 (13)	6 (12)	0	0	36 (19)	7 (17)	2 (17)	0	3 (17)	1741
29.	Sawar	5 (17)	0	366 (4)	0	2 (16)	0	16 (19)	9 (28)	15 (22)	2 (24)	3 (14)	0	3 (16)	1660
30.	Oraon	7 (13)	0	0	14 (16)	0	6 (11)	3 (24)	72 (14)	205 (8)	28 (12)	1 (21)	1 (18)	0	1120
31.	Damor	2 (21)	0	0	8 (18)	0	0	0	126 (10)	44 (18)	1 (29)	99 (5)	111 (5)	0	866
32.	Karku	18 (10)	0	0	0	0	7 (10)	63 (12)	3 (35)	1 (37)	0	0	0	0	399
33.	Mina	0	0	0	383 (6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	383
34.	Kharia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (37)	0	1 (27)	0	0	0	383
35.	Bhattra	0	0	0	0	1 (19)	0	1 (26)	83 (13)	3 (31)	4 (22)	0	0	0	360
36.	Gadaba	0	0	0	4 (22)	0	1 (17)	0	2 (38)	0	1 (28)	1 (23)	21 (10)	0	292
37.	Munda	0	0	1 (15)	0	0	0	1 (30)	4 (34)	0	0	0	0	0	156
38.	Saonta	0	0	1 (19)	4 (23)	0	0	1 (31)	2 (39)	5 (29)	0	0	0	0	137
39.	Andh	0	0	0	0	2 (17)	0	0	23 (21)	10 (25)	7 (18)	0	1 (19)	0	110
40.	Parja	7 (16)	0	6 (7)	5 (20)	1 (21)	0	0	16 (24)	55 (15)	5 (21)	17 (10)	0	0	93
41.	Majhawar	0	0	0	0	0	9 (9)	0	13 (26)	1 (36)	0	0	0	0	78
42.	Birhul	0	0	1 (16)	0	0	1 (18)	0	6 (31)	0	0	3 (15)	0	0	75
43.	Nagasia	0	0	0	6 (19)	0	0	1 (28)	8 (29)	7 (27)	12 (14)	0	0	0	52
44.	Kolam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 (36)	0	0	0	0	0	45
45.	Korwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 (25)	4 (33)	3 (32)	0	0	0	0	25
46.	Kond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13 (27)	0	0	0	0	0	21

Chhattisgarh

Rank in State	District Tribes	Raipur	Surguja	Raigarh	Rajnandgaon	Durg	Bilaspur	Bastar	Total
1	Gond	379849 (1)	348357 (1)	98683 (2)	197720 (1)	132939 (1)	347028 (1)	1050632 (1)	2555208
2	Kawar	57582 (2)	136709 (2)	165516 (1)	41049 (2)	4393 (3)	143665 (2)	1042 (7)	549956
3	Halba	14693 (4)	76 (25)	14 (29)	40912 (3)	96563 (2)	178 (28)	68676 (3)	221112
4	Bhattra	39 (23)	53 (28)	6 (35)	5 (19)	27 (16)	27 (38)	116796 (2)	116953
5	Oraon	56 (20)	33394 (4)	49262 (3)	24 (12)	56 (10)	4634 (10)	97 (14)	87523
6	Binjhwar	43674 (3)	1437 (15)	10386 (6)	32 (11)	50 (11)	24482 (5)	42 (20)	80103
7	Baiga	62 (19)	12790 (6)	6 (34)	13311 (4)	28 (15)	17130 (6)	32 (23)	43359
8	Sawar	476 (10)	84 (24)	28364 (4)	0	58 (9)	12656 (7)	787 (9)	42425
9	Bhania	0	39997 (3)	0	0	0	0	0	39997
10	Agaria	343 (12)	23040 (5)	3521 (13)	516 (5)	19 (19)	7102 (9)	7 (30)	34548
11	Bhaina	455 (11)	167 (22)	5311 (8)	0	34 (13)	27989 (3)	5 (35)	33961
12	Bharia								

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

Andhra Pradesh

Rank in State	District Tribes	Srikakulam	Vizianagaram	Vishakapatnam	Eastgodavari	Westgodavari	Krishna	Guntur	Prakasham	Nellore	Chittoor	Cuddapah	Anantapur	Kurnool	Mahabubnagar	Ranga Reddi
1.	Sugalis/ Lambadia	55 (18)	35 (21)	635 (19)	175 (15)	3697 (6)	28771 (1)	38327 (3)	7937 (3)	196 (5)	15198 (2)	11065 (3)	49319 (1)	16290 (2)	130911 (1)	62489 (1)
2.	Koya	46 (19)	349 (13)	1238 (17)	30263 (2)	33336 (1)	360 (8)	651 (5)	278 (6)	138 (6)	99 (7)	124 (4)	319 (4)	320 (5)	85 (5)	549 (4)
3.	Yenadis	598 (8)	356 (12)	216 (24)	2449 (8)	4672 (3)	9650 (3)	39185 (2)	40521 (1)	158057 (1)	48058 (1)	12658 (2)	959 (3)	815 (4)	108 (4)	50 (8)
4.	Yerukalas	1733 (6)	4721 (5)	2276 (15)	11229 (5)	11639 (2)	22582 (2)	52319 (1)	20959 (2)	15503 (2)	13705 (3)	13102 (1)	25102 (2)	18341 (1)	17461 (2)	7041 (2)
5.	Gond	74 (17)	4 (28)	38 (29)	163 (16)	352 (10)	41 (13)	53 (10)	1 (17)	2 (16)	39 (11)	0	0	5 (13)	3 (13)	35 (9)
6.	Kondadhora	4929 (4)	37772 (2)	83963 (2)	10778 (6)	630 (8)	830 (6)	51 (11)	1 (18)	46 (10)	66 (9)	5 (11)	1 (16)	0	0	13 (10)
7.	Bagata	377 (10)	872 (8)	86331 (1)	82 (18)	15 (20)	0	12 (18)	1 (19)	204 (3)	12 (13)	18 (9)	8 (10)	2 (15)	1 (18)	0
8.	Jatapu	19318 (2)	66348 (1)	231 (23)	10 (24)	6 (27)	24 (14)	40 (12)	28 (10)	49 (9)	4 (15)	3 (13)	2 (15)	70 (6)	49 (7)	3 (19)
9.	Savaras	62355 (1)	17827 (3)	661 (18)	226 (14)	140 (13)	196 (9)	337 (7)	92 (8)	30 (12)	6 (14)	0	1 (17)	30 (8)	1 (19)	1 (22)
10.	Konda Reddi	37 (21)	0	2715 (14)	41685 (1)	4521 (4)	559 (7)	79 (9)	18 (12)	41 (11)	41 (10)	15 (10)	0	14 (10)	25 (9)	0
11.	Valmiki	99 (15)	360 (11)	34187 (4)	8102 (7)	76 (14)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Kondhs	1769 (5)	199 (16)	37021 (3)	52 (19)	23 (18)	11 (17)	31 (13)	12 (14)	0	4 (16)	36 (8)	26 (7)	7 (12)	0	10 (13)
13.	Kammara	252 (12)	303 (14)	17694 (6)	15988 (4)	297 (12)	52 (12)	194 (8)	359 (5)	66 (8)	75 (8)	47 (6)	17 (9)	20 (9)	62 (6)	6 (16)
14.	Kotia	11194 (3)	659 (9)	19210 (5)	98 (17)	17 (19)	55 (11)	3 (25)	0	0	0	4 (12)	0	0	0	3 (20)
15.	Chenchu	109 (14)	30 (23)	101 (26)	354 (13)	600 (9)	894 (5)	5338 (4)	5689 (4)	99 (7)	683 (4)	122 (5)	37 (6)	3775 (3)	5989 (3)	1593 (3)
16.	Kondakapus	191 (13)	179 (17)	8224 (10)	16106 (3)	351 (11)	1088 (4)	352 (6)	216 (7)	202 (4)	108 (6)	41 (7)	41 (5)	69 (7)	5 (11)	217 (5)
17.	Gadaba	947 (7)	15202 (4)	11141 (9)	423 (12)	0	4 (20)	0	0	1 (17)	2 (20)	0	0	0	1 (20)	2 (21)
18.	Kolam	1 (31)	62 (18)	352 (21)	11 (23)	0	4 (21)	0	1 (20)	0	0	0	0	0	0	7 (15)
19.	Mannadhora	258 (11)	3424 (6)	4081 (13)	2230 (9)	26 (17)	3 (22)	17 (17)	1 (21)	0	4 (17)	0	4 (12)	3 (14)	1 (21)	13 (11)
20.	Mukhadhora	9 (23)	3078 (7)	14267 (8)	13 (21)	13 (21)	1 (24)	5 (22)	3 (15)	6 (14)	4 (18)	0	1 (18)	0	3 (14)	1 (23)
21.	Porja	5 (25)	8 (26)	15717 (7)	645 (11)	57 (15)	8 (18)	0	1 (22)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Pardhan	3 (27)	19 (24)	4 (32)	5 (27)	13 (22)	3 (23)	4 (23)	1 (23)	0	1 (22)	0	4 (13)	1 (16)	30 (8)	153 (6)
23.	Goudu	92 (16)	586 (10)	5273 (11)	1732 (10)	1148 (7)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Naiyaka	45 (20)	55 (19)	254 (22)	8 (26)	3702 (5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Andh	31 (22)	33 (22)	463 (20)	29 (20)	33 (16)	70 (10)	21 (15)	27 (11)	20 (13)	0	0	0	0	3 (15)	13 (12)
26.	Reddidhora	9 (24)	37 (20)	5047 (12)	12 (22)	0	8 (19)	11 (20)	0	6 (15)	0	0	0	8 (11)	1 (22)	6 (17)
27.	Mails	401 (9)	230 (15)	1717 (16)	3 (30)	10 (23)	1 (25)	7 (21)	0	0	4 (19)	2 (14)	3 (14)	0	0	87 (7)
28.	Thoti	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 (26)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (23)	0
29.	Kulia	4 (26)	6 (27)	186 (25)	10 (25)	7 (24)	1 (26)	12 (19)	38 (9)	0	2 (21)	0	23 (8)	0	2 (17)	5 (18)
30.	Hill Reddi	2 (29)	3 (29)	11 (31)	5 (28)	7 (25)	1 (27)	0	0	0	0	0	7 (11)	0	8 (10)	0
31.	Kattunayakan	2 (30)	0	46 (28)	1 (31)	7 (26)	15 (15)	23 (14)	16 (13)	0	167 (5)	0	0	0	4 (12)	0
32.	Bhil	3 (28)	13 (25)	17 (30)	5 (29)	1 (29)	0	18 (16)	1 (24)	0	13 (12)	0	1 (19)	1 (17)	3 (16)	8 (14)
33.	Rona/Rewa	0	2 (30)	85 (27)	0	2 (28)	12 (16)	4 (24)	2 (16)	0	1 (23)	0	1 (20)	0	1 (24)	0

Andhra Pradesh (Contd.)

Rank in State	District Tribes	Hyderabad	Medak	Nizamabad	Adilabad	Karimnagar	Warangal	Khammam	Nalgonda	Total
1.	Sugalis/ Lambadi	7116 (1)	58072 (1)	82349 (1)	55213 (2)	27137 (1)	218391 (1)	157972 (2)	181093 (1)	1152443
2.	Koya	151 (7)	508 (3)	50 (8)	18505 (4)	1917 (4)	39824 (2)	230481 (1)	105 (5)	359796
3.	Yenadis	295 (4)	137 (5)	151 (5)	52 (15)	102 (12)	481 (6)	574 (7)	295 (4)	320439
4.	Yerukalas	3816 (2)	8937 (2)	4680 (2)	1270 (8)	9432 (3)	14248 (3)	8241 (3)	12223 (2)	300560
5.	Gond	0	6 (11)	1840 (3)	138642 (1)	15418 (2)	9203 (4)	3391 (5)	14 (8)	169324
6.	Kondadhora	11 (26)	1 (19)	0	2 (24)	1 (20)	21 (14)	114 (15)	0	139235
7.	Bagata	13 (24)	0	0	13 (21)	2 (19)	0	21 (21)	11 (9)	87995
8.	Jatapus	30 (15)	0	61 (7)	115 (13)	21 (14)	62 (10)	23 (20)	9 (12)	86506
9.	Savaras	42 (13)	1 (20)	7 (16)	1 (27)	54 (13)	11 (21)	74 (18)	5 (15)	82098
10.	Konda Reddi	11 (27)	0	15 (14)	2 (25)	17 (15)	283 (7)	4598 (4)	11 (10)	54687
11.	Valmiki	0	0	0	0	0	0	117 (14)	0	42941
12.	Kondhs	22 (18)	3 (16)	16 (13)	14 (20)	1 (21)	21 (15)	130 (13)	0	39408
13.	Kammara	34 (14)	4 (14)	116 (6)	303 (10)	103 (11)	60 (12)	465 (8)	33 (7)	36550
14.	Kotia	30 (16)	5 (13)	0	7 (23)	0	70 (9)	104 (16)	6 (14)	31465
15.	Chenchu	21 (19)	84 (7)	285 (4)	231 (11)	1089 (5)	544 (5)	88 (17)	676 (3)	28431
16.	Kondakapus	271 (5)	35 (9)	20 (12)	39 (17)	3 (18)	50 (13)	215 (10)	10 (11)	28033
17.	Gadaba	154 (6)	0	1 (22)	2 (26)	0	0	0	0	27880
18.	Kolam	59 (8)	254 (4)	27 (10)	20892 (3)	154 (7)	2 (25)	15 (25)	0	21841
19.	Mannadhora	50 (11)	79 (8)	8 (15)	8396 (6)	114 (9)	62 (11)	188 (11)	2 (16)	18964
20.	Mukhadhora	21 (20)	2 (18)	0	0	5 (17)	3 (22)	18 (22)	2 (17)	17455
21.	Porja	13 (25)	0	2 (20)	16 (19)	0	3 (23)	5 (28)	0	16480
22.	Pardhan	1627 (3)	19 (10)	3 (19)	13743 (5)	295 (6)	18 (18)	18 (23)	57 (6)	16021
23.	Goudu	0	0</							

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

Tamil Nadu

Rank in State	District Tribes	Madras	Chengal-pattu	North Arcot	South Arcot	Dharmapuri	Salem	Periyar	Coimbatore	Nilgiri	Madurai	Thanjavur	Ramanathapuram	Kanniyakumari	Total
1	Malayali	0	0	53043 (1)	27355 (1)	20249 (1)	108394 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209041
2	Irular	499 (4)	33943 (1)	27692 (2)	15045 (2)	8245 (2)	639 (5)	1238 (4)	11272 (1)	7045 (1)	20 (14)	94 (5)	5 (12)	19 (10)	105756
3	Konda Reddi	388 (5)	3259 (2)	3962 (3)	4592 (3)	979 (5)	8313 (2)	3222 (3)	1768 (4)	16 (14)	1458 (3)	595 (3)	2899 (1)	75 (8)	31526
4	Kattunayakan	514 (3)	2989 (3)	2992 (5)	4308 (4)	354 (8)	251 (7)	741 (5)	1787 (3)	1245 (4)	4196 (2)	3704 (1)	2808 (2)	494 (3)	26383
5	Kuruman	2189 (1)	597 (6)	3744 (4)	62 (11)	7350 (3)	800 (4)	37 (7)	4 (19)	91 (8)	1 (22)	57 (6)	0	0	14932
6	Uraly	47 (12)	109 (14)	15 (16)	2 (22)	0	3007 (3)	5200 (1)	0	203 (7)	154 (8)	0	0	487 (4)	9224
7	Paniyan	67 (11)	39 (18)	4 (20)	11 (20)	31 (16)	5 (19)	0	0	7020 (2)	23 (13)	2 (19)	0	0 (16)	7202
8	Kurichhan	1 (27)	8 (23)	33 (13)	56 (13)	7034 (4)	0	0	2 (23)	0	5 (18)	9 (12)	12 (9)	0	7159
9	Malai Vedan	47 (13)	709 (5)	182 (7)	279 (5)	191 (10)	152 (8)	11 (11)	515 (8)	7 (18)	4507 (1)	458 (4)	39 (6)	0	7097
10	Malakkuravan	533 (2)	569 (7)	1314 (6)	1420 (5)	355 (7)	398 (6)	26 (9)	189 (10)	0	690 (6)	926 (2)	556 (3)	102 (7)	7078
11	Sholaga	27 (16)	11 (22)	0	83 (7)	92 (13)	112 (9)	4423 (2)	16 (15)	17 (13)	17 (15)	12 (11)	0	17 (11)	4827
12	Kurumbas	0	0	0	0	0	0 (24)	0	0	4353 (3)	0	0	0	0	4353
13	Malasar	7 (21)	15 (19)	4 (21)	0	22 (18)	7 (17)	0	4099 (2)	0	1 (23)	7 (15)	0	0	4162
14	Kanikaran/ Kanikkar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3698 (1)	3698
15	Palliyar/ Palleyan	82 (10)	41 (17)	62 (11)	49 (14)	368 (6)	0	2 (13)	0	14 (15)	1093 (4)	30 (8)	95 (5)	0	1836
16	Konda Kapus	350 (6)	1158 (4)	26 (14)	0	69 (14)	0	0 (22)	4 (21)	0	10 (17)	9 (13)	0	0	1624
17	Palliyar	39 (15)	194 (9)	135 (8)	18 (17)	314 (9)	54 (12)	0 (23)	2 (22)	18 (12)	732 (5)	0	110 (4)	0	1616
18	Ervallan	0	3 (28)	0	2 (23)	0	0	0	1095 (5)	0	3 (21)	5 (17)	0	0	1108
19	Kaniyan/ Kanyan	45 (14)	14 (20)	16 (15)	1 (24)	3 (21)	0	0	5 (18)	1 (22)	0	0	0	953 (2)	1038
20	Malai Pandaram	88 (9)	150 (10)	105 (10)	57 (12)	102 (12)	98 (10)	0	21 (13)	88 (9)	109 (10)	35 (7)	21 (7)	149 (6)	1023
21	Adiyan	125 (8)	243 (8)	14 (17)	69 (10)	30 (17)	38 (13)	30 (8)	21 (14)	12 (16)	289 (7)	4 (18)	16 (8)	20 (9)	911
22	Toda	10 (20)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	864 (5)	0	0	0	0	874
23	Kadar	23 (17)	50 (16)	8 (18)	81 (8)	0	14 (14)	3 (12)	574 (6)	0	0	9 (14)	0	0	762
24	Mudugar/ Muduvan	4 (25)	5 (26)	0	0	11 (19)	1 (22)	47 (6)	532 (7)	2 (20)	91 (11)	0	1 (14)	1 (12)	695
25	Kota	14 (19)	6 (25)	0	77 (9)	0	0	2 (14)	7 (17)	491 (6)	0	6 (16)	0	0	603
26	Kammara	143 (7)	111 (13)	0	18 (18)	43 (15)	62 (11)	0	1 (24)	2 (21)	116 (9)	27 (9)	0	0	523
27	Malai Aryan	7 (22)	140 (11)	5 (19)	0	1 (22)	4 (20)	0	15 (16)	3 (19)	0	0	11 (10)	284 (5)	470
28	Koraga	17 (18)	118 (12)	130 (9)	21 (16)	125 (11)	0	0	0	0	4 (19)	0	5 (13)	0	420
29	Muthuvan	4 (26)	7 (24)	53 (12)	0	0	6 (18)	25 (10)	117 (11)	88 (10)	0	0	10 (11)	0	310
30	Maha Malasar	0	0	0	0 (33)	9 (20)	0	0 (31)	229 (9)	0	0	0	0	0	238
31	Aranadan	5 (24)	71 (15)	0	13 (19)	0	0	1 (15)	0	0	49 (12)	0	0	1 (13)	140
32	Kudiya/ Melakudi	7 (23)	4 (27)	0	0	0	0	0	0	80 (11)	0	0	0	0	91
33	Malayekandi	0	0	0	25 (15)	0	13 (16)	0	32 (12)	0	0	0	0	0	70
34	Kochu Velan	0	3 (29)	0	0	0	14 (15)	0	0	0	11 (16)	15 (10)	0	0	43
35	Mannan	0	14 (21)	1 (22)	5 (21)	0	2 (21)	0	4 (20)	10 (17)	4 (20)	0	0	0	40

Kerala

Rank in State	District Tribes	Cannanore	Waynad	Kozhikode	Malappuram	Palghat	Trichur	Ernakulam	Idukki	Kottayam	Alleppey	Quilon	Trivandrum	Total
1	Paniyan	8790 (2)	40975 (1)	1975 (1)	4931 (1)	156 (10)	73 (5)	16 (11)	3 (23)	10 (12)	2 (10)	21 (10)	0	56952
2	Malai Arayan	9 (19)	73 (11)	3 (16)	12 (16)	7 (16)	8 (9)	100 (5)	12554 (1)	10202 (1)	198 (2)	0	81 (7)	23251
3	Kurichchan	5888 (3)	15269 (3)	1043 (2)	4 (17)	0	0	6 (19)	1 (25)	0	0	2 (19)	2 (18)	22215
4	Marati	22195 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22195
5	Kuruman	33 (11)	20232 (2)	39 (6)	379 (4)	22 (12)	5 (21)	8 (15)	18 (16)	0	0	0	10 (12)	20741
6	Irular	0	1 (22)	0	1 (20)	18527 (1)	168 (4)	0	1 (26)	0	0	0	0	18698
7	Kanikaran	11 (17)	0	0	20 (10)	15 (14)	1 (15)	60 (6)	9 (20)	0	1 (14)	1054 (3)	12554 (1)	13725
8	Ulladan	1 (23)	16 (15)	12 (10)	32 (8)	20 (13)	647 (2)	2431 (1)	2340 (4)	2956 (2)	2632 (1)	1597 (1)	2 (19)	12686
9	Muthuvan	12 (16)	12 (16)	395 (3)	1331 (2)	2177 (2)	1 (16)	7 (17)	7271 (2)	1 (19)	0	6 (15)	0	11213
10	Kattunayakan	69 (8)	7436 (4)	180 (4)	520 (3)	180 (9)	31 (6)	132 (4)	71 (12)	39 (8)	24 (7)	57 (8)	45 (9)	8784
11	Adiyan	701 (5)	7266 (5)	103 (5)	6 (16)	0	7 (10)	40 (7)	4 (22)	0	2 (11)	19 (11)	3 (17)	8151
12	Mannan	40 (10)	0	0	1 (21)	0	0	35 (8)	5658 (3)	57 (7)	9 (9)	5 (16)	9 (13)	5814
13	Hill Pulaya	118 (7)	1199 (7)	20 (8)	4 (18)	0	1 (17)	21 (10)	1600 (5)	66 (6)	23 (8)	7 (14)	33 (10)	3092
14	Uraly	1 (24)	2254 (6)	1 (17)	0	4 (19)	0	16 (12)	0	547 (5)	0	782 (5)	159 (5)	3764
15	Malayaray	23 (15)	1 (23)	10 (15)	13 (13)	15 (15)	7 (11)	266 (2)	1548 (6)	559 (4)	159 (3)	17 (12)	117 (6)	2735
16	Malai Vedan	32 (12)	2 (21)	0	0	122 (11)	1 (18)	30 (9)	131 (10)	599 (3)	36 (6)	1090 (2)	341 (16)	2384
17	Malayan	0	0											

State/District Level Ranking on Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1981 (contd.)

Rank in State	District/Tribes	Bangalore	Belgaum	Bidar	Bijapur	Chikmagalur	Chitradurga	Dakshin Kannad	Dharmawad	Gulbarga	Hassan	Kodagu	Kolar	Mandy	Mysore	Raichur	Shimoga	Tumkur	Uttar Kannad	Total		
		Bangalore	Belgaum	Bidar	Bijapur	Chikmagalur	Chitradurga	Dakshin Kannad	Dharmawad	Gulbarga	Hassan	Kodagu	Kolar	Mandy	Mysore	Raichur	Shimoga	Tumkur	Uttar Kannad	Total		
1	Nākda/Nayaka	47865 (1)	93992 (1)	154610 (1)	8 (14)	26199 (3)	247383 (1)	4589 (4)	74279 (1)	31022 (1)	659 (1)	107647 (1)	5669 (1)	137410 (1)	140335 (1)	40773 (1)	135105 (1)	2082 (2)	1260160			
2	Kadu Kuruba	11320 (2)	14638 (2)	7977 (2)	484 (4)	52700 (1)	198 (7)	1615 (3)	130 (11)	51345 (2)	523 (5)	498 (8)	3032 (2)	1355 (4)	2570 (5)	32164 (2)	1301 (4)	1789 (3)	637 (3)	209579		
3	Marati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65821 (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65821 (1)		
4	Gond/Nalkopod/Raigón	1453 (6)	180 (7)	7 (16)	39197 (1)	788 (5)	106 (13)	3 (15)	203 (6)	96 (11)	11512 (4)	45 (8)	6 (23)	470 (6)	89 (8)	21 (15)	40 (12)	454 (9)	6 (13)	5998 (1)		
5	Koli Dhor/Tokre Koli	15 (27)	3786 (3)	4 (18)	836 (3)	30384 (2)	0	0	1 (30)	2891 (4)	848 (7)	0	0	0	0	5 (19)	296 (6)	16 (19)	0	54 (9)	39136	
6	Jenu Kuruba	5797 (3)	1701 (4)	604 (4)	26 (11)	3253 (4)	161 (8)	1788 (2)	34 (18)	1047 (7)	1793 (5)	604 (4)	6421 (2)	996 (3)	565 (5)	6345 (3)	1217 (4)	519 (7)	1807 (2)	86 (8)	34744	
7	Koya/Rhine Koya	5 (34)	0	4 (19)	1544 (2)	48(12)	0	0	12 (24)	1 (26)	24201(3)	0	26 (18)	0	0	0	1961 (3)	0	0	0	27802	
8	Yerava	188 (12)	4 (20)	64 (8)	65 (9)	6 (19)	0	83 (6)	16 (23)	7 (20)	124 (11)	0	17939 (1)	0	18 (11)	738 (7)	6 (19)	2 (26)	0	0	19260	
9	Mada/Meda	2181 (5)	775 (3)	255 (6)	516 (6)	784 (4)	879 (4)	105 (12)	1615 (5)	1260 (6)	1087 (2)	600 (7)	598 (4)	1374 (3)	2789 (4)	389 (5)	1837 (3)	259 (5)	303 (4)	18684		
10	Soligaru	909 (7)	0	0	0	0	14 (18)	0	175 (8)	5 (24)	0	421 (9)	2 (19)	1468 (2)	12502 (2)	23 (14)	136 (11)	599 (4)	0	16254		
11	Koraga	53 (17)	156 (8)	99 (7)	149 (7)	83 (11)	118 (12)	1 (18)	9439 (2)	4074 (3)	150 (10)	22 (12)	0	0	7 (15)	5 (20)	24 (13)	591 (6)	0	15147		
12	Hasalaru	19 (26)	2 (23)	0	0	44 (13)	4987 (1)	0	21 (21)	1 (29)	4 (23)	726 (3)	3 (28)	0	4 (19)	0	1 (23)	4705 (2)	0	139 (7)	10656	
13	Malai Kudi	9 (30)	3 (22)	3 (21)	0	0	212 (6)	3 (16)	6573 (3)	1 (30)	1 (25)	3 (20)	126 (12)	2 (20)	0	25 (18)	2 (14)	2 (22)	6967			
14	Gowdalu	501 (8)	7 (16)	22 (10)	30 (10)	39 (14)	4523 (2)	90 (5)	189 (7)	26 (13)	12 (16)	32 (10)	46 (15)	166 (7)	242 (7)	175 (11)	21 (16)	56 (15)	31 (8)	6223		
15	Iruliga	3347 (4)	99 (11)	9 (15)	12 (12)	323 (8)	5 (23)	19 (9)	0	539 (8)	592 (8)	1 (24)	0	128 (8)	0	0	262 (7)	71 (14)	109 (7)	19 (10)	5535	
16	Kuruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4595	
17	Hakkipukki	490 (9)	0	201 (5)	0	1 (24)	103 (14)	27 (8)	32 (19)	7 (21)	11 (18)	261 (7)	16 (19)	475 (5)	405 (6)	307 (10)	0	804 (5)	240 (6)	4 (19)	3384	
18	Pardhi/Advichinchar	1 (38)	255 (6)	0	88 (8)	459 (7)	0	0	2 (29)	1070 (6)	521 (9)	0	0	26 (11)	0	0	0	0	0	2 (23)	2424	
19	Sholaga	43 (19)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (19)	0	6 (22)	1 (26)	0	231 (10)	0	10 (13)	1608 (6)	7 (18)	8 (20)	28 (9)	0	1943	
20	Bhil	152 (14)	81 (12)	2 (23)	0	150 (9)	383 (5)	6 (13)	157 (10)	115 (10)	21 (15)	313 (6)	90 (13)	0	28 (10)	31 (14)	11 (17)	170 (10)	9 (11)	148 (6)	1867	
21	Maratha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1842	
22	Kudiyā/Mela Kudi	53 (18)	0	0	0	0	0	48 (16)	0	168 (9)	1 (31)	1 (27)	0	1414 (6)	0	8 (14)	1 (28)	0	88 (12)	0	1782	
23	Maleru	171 (13)	4 (21)	12 (12)	0	0	151 (9)	12 (10)	50 (14)	8 (18)	0	33 (9)	39 (16)	4 (17)	1 (4)	0	2 (22)	472 (8)	1 (15)	6 (16)	966	
24	Kathodi	23 (24)	143 (9)	103 (6)	2 (16)	146 (10)	26 (17)	64 (7)	1 (31)	160 (9)	101 (12)	2 (4)	3 (29)	1 (21)	0	1 (29)	115 (8)	30 (16)	0	17 (11)	938	
25	Kammara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357 (5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	487 (9)	0	0	0	844	
26	Palliyān	241 (10)	1 (24)	12 (13)	3 (15)	6 (20)	125 (10)	10 (11)	5 (27)	16 (15)	12 (17)	21 (13)	28 (17)	6 (17)	52 (13)	22 (15)	76 (13)	0	1 (24)	739		
27	Barda	21 (25)	131 (10)	0	429 (5)	0	1 (26)	0	0	8 (19)	1 (28)	2 (22)	0	16 (12)	5 (18)	4 (21)	109 (9)	0	0	0	727	
28	Kariyan/Kanyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	528 (8)	0	0	0	528		
29	Paniyan	136 (15)	0	0	0	0	0	12 (19)	7 (12)	38 (17)	0	0	0	178 (11)	0	7 (16)	97 (12)	0	2 (27)	0	477	
30	Adiyān	193 (11)	13 (13)	0	0	0	8 (22)	0	49 (15)	4 (25)	27 (14)	18 (14)	1 (31)	38 (9)	3 (22)	0	0	0	0	368		
31	Irular	69 (16)	5 (18)	0	0	0	121 (11)	0	0	1 (32)	5 (22)	2 (23)	8 (21)	80 (10)	0	7 (17)	1 (24)	0	7 (12)	313		
32	Chenchu/Chenchwar	5 (35)	7 (17)	18 (11)	9 (13)	33 (15)	0	0	7 (25)	14 (17)	47 (13)	4 (19)	0	12 (14)	0	0	103 (10)	0	0	17 (12)	276	
33	Chodhara	13 (28)	0	1 (17)	2 (23)	0	5 (14)	0	0	1 (32)	18 (14)	10 (19)	15 (15)	12 (20)	8 (16)	0	3 (23)	0	2 (26)	98 (11)	6 (22)	
34	Kurumans	41 (20)	12 (14)	3 (22)	1 (18)	0	0	0	0	20 (22)	0	0	0	49 (14)	0	14 (12)	18 (16)	0	0	5 (18)	131	
35	Toda	30 (23)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 (24)	0	0	6 (23)	1 (29)	31 (11)	5 (24)	11 (15)	0	4 (24)	0	6 (17)	130
36	Kattunayakan	34 (21)	0	27 (9)	0	0	0	1 (25)	52 (15)	0	52 (13)	0	0	1 (25)	1 (32)	0	0	1 (29)	14 (10)	0	129	
37	Malaye kandi	7 (33)	0	0	0	0	1 (25)	4 (25)	0	0	51 (12)	1 (30)	0	0	1 (33)	0	0	6 (18)	0	0	140	
38	Konda/Kapus	13 (29)	1 (25)	7 (17)	0	8 (18)	4 (25)	0	0	0	2 (26)	1 (31)	9 (17)	1 (34)	0	0	6 (18)	6 (20)	0	0	98	
39	Bavacha/Bamcha	32 (22)	11 (15)	12 (14)	1 (19)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (32)	9 (18)	3 (30)	0	0	1 (30)	0	0	2 (28)	5		
40	Kota	8 (31)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46 (16)	0	1 (32)	9 (18)	3 (30)	0	0	1 (30)	0	0	5 (18)	131	
41	Malasar	4 (36)	0	4 (20)	0	3 (22)	12 (20)	3 (17)	6 (26)	1 (33)	0	10 (16)	0									

**State Level Ranking on
Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1991**

Rank No.	Tribal Community	No. of Population	Rank No.	Tribal Community	No. of Population	Rank No.	Tribal Community	No. of Population	Rank No.	Tribal Community	No. of Population	Rank No.	Tribal Community	No. of Population
A. NORTH EASTERN REGION			91.	Lish Monpa	12	9.	Zou	16,803	21.	Parhaiya	7,885	5.	Saora/Savar/Saura/Sahara	4,03,510
Arunachal Pradesh			92.	Lowang Tangsa	11	10.	Maring	15,698	22.	Baiga	7,624	6.	Munda/Munda Lohara/	3,96,561
1. Nishi	63,055		93.	Pongkong	9	11.	Kom	13,004	23.	Karmali	7,101		Munda Mahalis	
2. Adi Gallong	55,268		94.	Langkai Tangsa	8	12.	Gangte	12,793	24.	Gond	5,966	7.	Shabar/Lodha	3,73,545
3. Wancho	45,182		95.	Bolok Tangsa	6	13.	Anal	10,642	25.	Kisan	5,827	8.	Paroja	3,53,336
4. Bangni	34,909		96.	Longin Tangsa	6	14.	Maram	9,592	26.	Korwa	4,948	9.	Bhottada	3,04,137
5. Monpa	33,133		97.	Rangai Tangsa	6	15.	Simte	8,833	27.	Asur	4,864	10.	Kisan	2,66,371
6. Tagin	32,720		98.	Khrodeng Bangni	5	16.	Mizo	8,240	28.	Sauria Paharia	4,590	11.	Oraon	2,57,829
7. Adi Minyong	26,562		Unclassified	11,506		17.	Chiru	6,032	29.	Magh	4,332	12.	Bhuiya/Bhuyan	2,46,573
8. Adi	24,423		All Scheduled Tribes	5,50,351		18.	Lamgang	4,031	30.	Garo	3,673	13.	Bhumij	1,78,214
9. Nocte	23,418					19.	Chothe	2,571	31.	Gorait	3,024	14.	Bathudi	1,71,074
10. Apatani	20,836		Assam			20.	Aimol	2,108	32.	Chero	2,283	15.	Kharia	1,68,407
11. Nishang	18,875		1.	Boro/Boro Kachari	12,42,421	21.	Moyon	2,081	33.	Hajang	1,527	16.	Koya	1,41,927
12. Kaman/Miju Mishmi	9,860		2.	Miri	4,67,780	22.	Monsang	1,803	34.	Birjia	1,238	17.	Binjal	1,19,929
13. Tangsa	9,682		3.	Mikir	2,85,811	23.	Koirao	1,716	35.	Birhor	855		Bhumia	1,09,538
14. Idu/Chulikata Mishmi	9,395		4.	Kachari/Sonwal	2,51,018	24.	Koireng	873	36.	Khond	829	19.	Sounti	96,251
15. Mishing/Miri	9,290		5.	Rabha	2,28,227	25.	Suhte	746	37.	Chakma	320	20.	Gadaba	67,138
16. Hill Miri	8,886		6.	Lalung	143,743	26.	Purum	388	Unclassified	21,970	21.	Ho	50,892	
17. Khampti	8,462		7.	Dimasa Kachari	65,009	27.	Angami	308	All Scheduled Tribes	38,08,760	22.	Juang	35,665	
18. Adi Padam	8,348		8.	Deori	35,840	28.	Ralte	250			23.	Mundari	31,147	
19. Gallong	7,237		9.	Kuki	21,993	29.	Sema	111	Bihar		24.	Mirdha	30,853	
20. Miniyong	7,005		10.	Garo	17,998	Unclassified	7,777	1.	Santal	2,82,453	25.	Kotia	28,607	
21. Digaru/Taraon Mishmi	6,127		11.	Naga	15,354	All Scheduled Tribes	6,32,173	2.	Oraon	77,052		Omanatya	25,915	
22. Padam	5,386		12.	Barmans	13,378			3.	Kharwar	69,250	27.	Dal	19,867	
23. Dirang Monpa	5,028		13.	Khasi/Jaintia/Synteng/Pnar	11,726	Mizoram		4.	Gond	60,397	28.	Kanda Gauda	19,278	
24. Deori	4,990		14.	Hmar	11,189	1.	Mizo	5,00,146	5.	Munda	20,986	29.	Konda Dhora	19,235
25. Miji	4,627		15.	Mech	6,704	2.	Chakma	54,217	6.	Kora	18,507	30.	Holva	13,662
26. Sulung	4,432		16.	Hojai	4,566	3.	Kuki	31,077	7.	Mal Paharia	7,636	31.	Mahali	13,585
27. Bokar	3,899		17.	Chakma	4,187	4.	Pawi	27,649	8.	Chero	7,331	32.	Matya	13,226
28. Aka	3,827		18.	Man	2,582	5.	Lakher	24,884	9.	Lohara/Lohra	6,838	33.	Banjara	12,843
29. Memba	3,801		19.	Hajong	1,638	6.	Hmar	12,535	10.	Kharia	4,601	34.	Kolah Loharas/Kol Lohara	12,321
30. Singpho	3,575		20.	Mizo	1,031	7.	Khasi/Jaintia	424	11.	Mahli	2,284	35.	Dharua	11,512
31. Sherdukpen	2,947		21.	Pawi	777	8.	Dimasa	131	12.	Gorait	1,993	36.	Pentia	11,399
32. Mishmi	2,775		22.	Lakher	36	9.	Garo	82	13.	Kisan	1,970	37.	Bhunjia	11,276
33. Moglum Tangsa	2,685		Unclassified	41,433	10.	Naga tribes	74	14.	Birjia	1,662	38.	Kora	10,313	
34. Mossang Tangsa	2,289		All Scheduled Tribes	28,74,441	11.	Mikir	15	15.	Khond	1,650	39.	Kawar	9,582	
35. Adi Pasi	2,278				12.	Hajong	10	16.	Parhaiya	1,165	40.	Jatapu	9,139	
36. Lungchang Tangsa	2,209		Meghalaya					17.	Ho	1,163	41.	Binjhia/Binjhoa	8,128	
37. Bori	2,098		1.	Khasi/Jaintia/Synteng/Pnar	8,70,322	Unclassified	2,321	18.	Sauria Paharia	935	42.	Lodha	7,458	
38. Pangi	1,697		2.	Garo	5,46,734	All Scheduled Tribes	6,53,565	19.	Chick Baraik	932	43.	Bondo Poraja	7,315	
39. Millang	1,573		3.	Hajong	29,997	Tripura		20.	Korwa	725	44.	Kulis	6,526	
40. Bogum	1,267		4.	Rabha	24,859	1.	Tripura/Tripuri/Tippera	4,61,531	21.	Asur	501	45.	Parenga	5,843
41. Abor	1,062		5.	Koch	18,370	2.	Riang	1,11,606	22.	Bedia	500	46.	Kol	5,777
42. Pailio	992		6.	Mikir	7,275	3.	Chakma	96,096	23.	Baiga	471	47.	Didayi	5,471
43. Khamiyang	947		7.	Kuki	4,054	4.	Jamatia	60,824	24.	Banjara	429	48.	Koli/Malhar	5,093
44. Bangro	926		8.	Boro Kachari	3,436	5.	Halam	36,499	25.	Karmali	385	49.	Bagata	4,806
45. Ramo	847		9.	Mizo	3,007	6.	Mag	31,612	26.	Binjhia	100	50.	Gandia	3,588
46. Mikir	833		10.	Naga	715	7.	Munda	11,547	27.	Bathudi	61	51.	Kharwar	3,280
47. Simong	706		11.	Chakma	700	8.	Kuki	10,628	28.	Savar	61	52.	Rajuar	3,146
48. But Monpa	665		12.	Hmar	651	9.	Garo	9,360	29.	Birhor	45	53.	Korua	1,989
49. Komkar	629		13.	Man	585	10.	Orang	6,751	Unclassified	1,388	54.	Desua Bhumij	1,880	
50. Dafla	579		14.	Dimasa/Kachari	371	11.	Lushai	4,910	All Scheduled Tribes	5,73,471	55.	Tharua	1,595	
51. Khamba	534		15.	Lakher	108	12.	Noatia	4,158		56.	Baiga	1,556		
52. Karka	507		16.	Pawi	28	13.	Santal	2,736		57.	Ghara	1,553		
53. Kemsing Tangsa	453		Unclassified	6,715		14.	Bhil	1,754		58.	Mankirdia	1,491		
54. Havi Tangsa	430		All Scheduled Tribes	15,17,927		15.	Uchai	1,637		59.	Madia	1,439		
55. Longsang Tangsa	355					16.	Khasia	358		60.	Mankidi	1,150		
56. Lungri Tangsa	346		Nagaland			17.	Lepcha	111		61.	Birhor	825		
57. Meyor	346		1.	Ao	1,65,893	18.	Bhutia	47		62.	Chenchu	275		
58. Phongle Tangsa	327		2.	Sema	1,50,780	Unclassified	1,154		Unclassified	31,214				
59. Pasi	307		3.	Konyak	1,36,458	All Scheduled Tribes	8,53,345	All Scheduled Tribes	70,32,214					
60. Muktum	282		4.	Angami	97,408									
61. Bagi	257		5.	Chakesang	89,166	B. EASTERN REGION								
62. Tanggam	246		6.	Lotha	82,586	Sikkim								
63. Lungphi Tangsa	225		7.	Phom	65,339	1.	Bhotia	59,449						
64. Libo</														

**State Level Ranking on
Scheduled Tribe Population in India, 1991 (contd.)**

TABLE NO. **VII** (contd.)

Rank	Tribal No.	Community	No. of Population	Rank	Tribal No.	Community	No. of Population	Rank	Tribal No.	Community	No. of Population	Rank	Tribal No.	Community	No. of Population
D. WESTERN REGION				2.	Bhil/Bhil Garasia/ Dholi Bhil/Dungri Bhil/ Dungri Garasia	13,44,554	26.	Karku	3,098	12.	Valmiki	55,836	7.	Uraly	10,229
Rajasthan			27,99,167	3.	Koli Mahadev/Dongar Koli	9,99,321	27.	Kamar	2,947	13.	Kammara	44,613	8.	Malai Vedan	8,910
1. Mina				4.	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	4,63,585	28.	Munda	2,888	14.	Kotia/Benthio Oriya/ Bartika/Dhulia/Holva	41,591	9.	Kurichchan	7,621
2. Bhil/Bhil Garasia/ Dholi Bhil/Dungri Bhil/ Dungri Garasia			23,05,982	5.	Varli	4,61,916	29.	Dhanwar	2,775	15.	Kolam/Mannervarlu	41,254	10.	Paniyan	7,124
3. Garasia			1,48,197	6.	Thakur/Thakar/Ka Thakur/ Ka Thakar/Ma Thakur	4,00,583	30.	Pardhi/Bahellia/ Bahellia/Chita Pardhi,	2,400	16.	Chenchu/Chenchwar	40,869	11.	Sholaga	5,964
4. Seharia/Sehria/Sahariya			59,810	7.	Andh	2,95,380	31.	Mina	2,005	17.	Konda Kapu	34,897	12.	Malasar	4,889
5. Damor/Damaria			43,612	8.	Halba/Halbi	2,78,378	32.	Damor/Damaria	1,813	18.	Gadaba	33,127	13.	Kurumba	4,768
6. Dhanka/Tadvi/Tetaria/Valvi			33,844	9.	Koli Malhar	2,06,741	33.	Nagesia/Nagasia	1,597	19.	Mukha Dhora/Nooka Dhora	29,680	14.	Kanikaran/Kanikkar	3,871
7. Bhil Mina			32,592	10.	Kathodi/Katkari/Dhor Kathodi/Dhor Kathodi	2,02,203	34.	Kharia	1,549	20.	Porja/Parangipera	24,154	15.	Ervallan	2,525
8. Naikda/Nayaka/Cholivala Nayaka/Kapadia Nayaka			11,627	11.	Kolam/Mannervarlu	1,47,843	35.	Bhattria	1,465	21.	Nayaka	23,564	16.	Palliyar	2,406
9. Kathodi/Katkari/Dhor Kathodi/Dhor Katkari			2,984	12.	Korku/Bopchi/Mouasi, Nihal/Nahul/Bondhi/	1,41,202	36.	Korwa/Kodaku	1,439	22.	Manna Dhora	21,309	17.	Konda Kapu	2,247
10. Koli Dhor/Tokre Koli/ Kolcha/Kolgha			2,973	13.	Pardhi/Advichincher/ Phans Pardhi/Phanse Pardhi	1,23,813	37.	Andh	1,414	23.	Pardhan	20,387	18.	Kadar	2,042
11. Patelia			2,554	14.	Gamit/Gamta/Gavit/ Mavchi/Padvi	1,22,407	38.	Bhunjia	1,240	24.	Goudu	11,279	19.	Malai Pandaram	1,930
12. Kokna/Kokni/Kukna			710	15.	Pardhan/Pathari/Saroti	1,20,836	39.	Kolam	1,240	25.	Andh	8,228	20.	Palliyar	1,890
Unclassified			30,829	16.	Koli Dhor/Tokre Koli/ Kolcha/Kolgha	1,17,091	40.	Sawar/Sawara	1,205	26.	Reddi Dhora	5,677	21.	Kaniyan/Kanyan	1,536
All Scheduled Tribes			54,74,881	17.	Oraon/Dhangad	96,524	41.	Gadaba/Gadba	1,204	27.	Thoti	3,854	22.	Adiyan	1,105
Gujarat				18.	Dhanwar	79,030	42.	Kondh/Khond/Kandh	925	28.	Mali	2,925	23.	Toda	1,100
1. Bhil/Bhil Garasia/ Dungri Garasia/Dholi Bhil			26,38,488	43.	Birhul/Birhor	668	29.	Kattunayakan	643	24.	Mudugar/Muduvan	787	24.	Kammara	763
2. Dubla/Talavia/Halpati			5,46,567	44.	Parja	661	30.	Kulia	516	25.	Kammara	763	25.	Kota	752
3. Dhodia			5,18,671	45.	Saonta/Saunta	452	31.	Hill Reddi	432	26.	Koraga	714	26.	Mannan	204
4. Rathawa			4,34,517	46.	Majhwar	451	32.	Rona, Rena	361	27.	Malai Arayan	889	27.	Malayekandi	249
5. Naikda/Nayaka			3,40,694	14.	Gamit/Gamta/Gavit/ Mavchi/Padvi	1,22,407	33.	Bhil	312	28.	Muthuvan	437	28.	Arandan	243
6. Gamit/Gamta/Gavit/ Mavchi/Padvi				15.	Pardhan/Pathari/Saroti	1,20,836	34.	Unclassified	91,196	29.	Maha Malasar	278	29.	Kudya/Melakudi	132
7. Kokna/Kokni/Kukna			2,59,253	16.	Koli Dhor/Tokre Koli/ Kolcha/Kolgha	1,17,091	35.	All Scheduled Tribes	96,81,910	30.	Malai Pandaram	278	30.	Palleyan	26
8. Chaudhri			2,51,503	17.	Oraon/Dhangad	96,524	1.	Gond/Arakh/Arrakh/ Agaria/Asur	31,52,237	31.	Kochu Velan	18	31.	Kochu Velan	18
9. Dhanka/Tadvi/Tetaria/Valvi			2,20,666	18.	Dhanwar	79,030	2.	Kawar/Kanwar/Kaur/ Cherwa/Rathia/Tanwar/ Chattri	6,47,659	32.	All Scheduled Tribes	41,99,481	32.	All Scheduled Tribes	5,74,194
10. Varli			2,00,080	19.	Naikda/Nayaka/Cholivala Nayaka/Kapadia Nayaka	72,029	3.	Oraon/Dhangad	5,30,406	33.	Karnataka		33.	Mannan	204
11. Patelia			1,10,003	20.	Dhanka/Tadvi/Tetaria, Kharwa/Rathia/Tanwar	62,110	4.	Halba/Halbi	2,64,550	1.	Naikda/Cholivala Nayaka/ Kapadia-Nayaka	13,70,455	34.	Kudya/Melakudi	132
12. Koli Dhor/Tokre Koli/ Kolcha/Kolgha			82,679	21.	Kawar/Kanwar/Kaur/ Cherwa/Rathia/Tanwar	25,508	5.	Bhattria	1,51,793	2.	Gond/Naipod/Rajgond	1,24,065	35.	Palleyan	26
13. Koli			62,007	22.	Dubla/Talavia/Halpati	21,168	6.	Binjhwar	91,170	3.	Marati	75,708	36.	Kochu Velan	18
14. Kunbi (Dang)			48,358	23.	Dhodia	14,866	7.	Bharia Bhumia/Bhuinhar Bhumla/Pando	85,153	4.	Koli Dhor/Tokre Koli/ Kolcha/Kolgha	69,005	37.	All Scheduled Tribes	5,74,194
15. Vitola/Kotwalia/Barodia			19,569	24.	Kharia	12,921	8.	Korwa/Kodaku	84,146	1.	Paniyan	67,948	38.	Kerala	
16. Padhar			15,896	25.	Barda	9,100	9.	Nagesia/Nagasia	80,864	2.	Kurichchan	28,287	1.	Dhodia	5,495
17. Chodhara			13,554	26.	Kamar	7,489	10.	Sawar/Sawara	68,744	2.	Reddi Dhora	2,261	2.	Rathawa	3,139
18. Vaghri			13,358	27.	Binjhwar	7,479	11.	Khairwar/Kondar	54,487	3.	Kudya/Advichincher/ Phanse Pardhi	3,387	3.	Malai Arayan	24,949
19. Pardhi/Advichincher/ Phanse Pardhi			8,896	28.	Kol	5,225	12.	Majhi	54,416	4.	Yerava	21,945	4.	Koraga	23,444
20. Rabari			7,061	29.	Oraon	2,807	13.	Baiga	54,330	5.	Hasalaru	16,780	5.	Malai Pandaram	2,939
21. Siddi			6,336	30.	Bhunjia	2,680	14.	Agariya	44,499	6.	Koraga	18,322	6.	Irular/Iruvan	21,836
22. Paradhi			5,841	31.	Chodhara	5,247	15.	Majhwar	43,459	7.	Gowdalu	8,222	7.	Muthuvan/Mudugar/ Muduvan	17,378
23. Bavacha/Bamcha			5,164	32.	Bharia Bhumia/Bhuinhar Bhumla/Pando	2,249	16.	Bhaina	39,679	8.	Malai Arayan	24,949	8.	Kanikaran/Kanikkar	16,464
24. Kathodi/Katkari/Dhor			4,773	33.	Parja	1,780	9.	Dhanwar	34,448	9.	Kuruman	23,444	9.	Ulladan	14,848
25. Barda			1,974	34.	Bhaina	1,696	10.	Saur	19,803	10.	Marathia	2,878	10.	Kuttunayakan	12,155
26. Gond/Rajgond			1,341	35.	Rathawa	1,258	11.	Kadu Kuruba	63,218	11.	Paniyan	10,335	11.	Uraly	10,335
27. Pomla			928	36.	Vitola	1,203	12.	Kadu Kuruba	63,218	12.	Kurichchan	28,287	12.	Adiyan	9,690
28. Charan			881	37.	Kondh/Khond/Kandh	1,122	13.	Kadu Kuruba	63,218	13.	Malayan	7,542	13.	Malay	3,139
29. Bharwad			667	38.	Bhattria	1,102	14.	Kadu Kuruba	63,218	14.	Mannan	7,085	14.	Arandan	196
Unclassified			31,579	39.	Birhul/Birhor	1,003	15.	Kadu Kuruba	63,218	15.	Malai Vedan	6,331	15.	Kudya/Melakudi	547
All Scheduled Tribes			61,61,775	40.	Baiga	886	16.	Sonr	15,072	16.	Malayarayar	5,495	16.	Malai Arayan	24,949
Dadra And Nagar Haveli				41.	Thoti	568	17.	Pao	12,034	17.	Ervallan	3,139	17.	Malai Pandaram	2,939
1. Varli			69,756	42.	Koya/Bhine Koya/Rajkoya	564	18.	Kadu Kuruba	1,843	18.	Hill Pulaya	2,851	18.	Kochu Velan	36
2. Dhodia			17,518	43.	Chodhara	549	19.	Kadu Kuruba	1,529	19.	Kurumba	1,820	19.	Kurumba	1,820
3. Kokna			17,415	44.	Pomla	539	20.	Kadu Kuruba	1,128	20.	Kadar	2,021	20.	Kadar	2,021
4. Dubla Including Halpati			2,352	45.	Bavacha/Bamcha	436	21.	Kadu Kuruba	1,128	21.	Koraga	1,651	21.	Koraga	1,651
5. Koli Dhor Including Kolgha			1,802	46.	Nagesia/Nagasia	436	22.	Kadu Kuruba	1,042	22.	Palliyar	1,081	22.	Palliyar	1,518
6. Kathodi			372	47.	Sawar/Sawara	357	23.	Pardhi/Advichincher/ Phanse Pardhi	3,387	23.	Malakkuravan	547	23.	Malakkuravan	547
7. Naikda/Nayaka			49	14.											

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Only published map of this survey, India : Scheduled Tribes was themetically modified and reprinted under his coordination. Besides, another atlas on "the Scheduled Castes of India" is in progress for publication under his supervision.

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